

this extensive diocese, there are *thousands* of church people, who not only, no longer "hear the sound of the church going bell," but who never see the face of a minister of their church, at whose mouth they may learn wisdom, at whose hands their children may receive baptism, and themselves partake of the blessed sacrament of the Lord's supper ! That *such is the case*, no one, at all acquainted with the destitute condition of the newly settled and back townships, can deny. That *such is indeed* the case any who may take the trouble to read the Rev. Adam Elliot's journals, will soon learn. They will there perceive that the numbers of church people far exceeded any ideas that he had formed on the subject ; that his fixed conviction is, "that the church in this country has not merely been misrepresented by persons of different parties and persuasions, respecting her influence and extent, but also that the number of her members and adherents has been greatly underrated by Episcopalians themselves." They will there perceive, too, the extreme readiness with which they ever embraced those opportunities which his invaluable labors afforded them, of attending upon the services, and joining in the beautiful liturgy of the church they love, and in the bosom of which they wish to die. They will also perceive with pain, that these devoted children of the church cannot help expressing their regret, that *though her children, they are the most neglected and destitute denomination of christians in this flourishing country !* But we are not confined to these statements, strong as they are, to learn the destitute condition of our fellow churchmen in this diocese. The very printed returns of the number of emigrants, who have made this country their home, will give us a startling idea of the numbers of those who would cry to our excellent bishop for help, were they not assured that their cry would be in vain. The case of one district may serve to give us some view of their destitution. In 1832, about eight thousand English settled in the Newcastle district alone. Now suppose we give three thousand of these as not belonging to our church (far more than a fair proportion) there will still remain five thousand immortal beings, who had a *right* to look to our church for spiritual assistance. To this body of people one solitary clergyman has been sent ; and settled, as he is, in a town, confined to it by the calls upon his time, which are immediate and pressing, his services must chiefly be confined to those around and near him, whilst those more distant and scattered over a wide extent of country, must either be unattended to, or else be served by others than clergymen of our church. Exertions have indeed been made to secure for this district the services of a travelling missionary, but none has as yet been appointed ; and even should one enter upon this field forthwith, he will find that of the five thousand church people there *four years* ago, many have gone to their graves without the prayers and consolations of a christian min-