

penury and want have driven from their father-land, to perish for lack of knowledge? Your Lordship is fully aware of the utter incapacity of the Church, by any means at her command, to supply this lamentable deficiency. The Church in Upper Canada appears, in a measure, to be abandoned by all; there is none to plead for her. The "Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," since the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant, and the subsequent transfer of her missionaries to the colonial treasury, has not been able to afford any assistance. Our venerable bishop's present state of incapacity for any exertion leaves us almost without a friend of any authority to advocate our cause. We perceive that the flourishing colony of Australia has obtained, under high mediation, some effectual aid from Government, and we rejoice in the intelligence. But does the Province of Upper Canada present a state of such extraordinary affluence as to render a claim for similar aid from Government unwarranted, and therefore fruitless? Surely, if the case of the two colonies be fairly considered, Upper Canada must be allowed to have an equal, if not superior, title to support. In the name of our Church, then, and of her tens of thousands of destitute members, we entreat your Lordship to stretch forth a helping hand to us. We ask for means to defray the expenses of ministers going out; we ask for means to support them when they have congregations; we ask for assistance to erect churches, on the principle established towards Australia. If 100*l.* were the minimum, and 300*l.* to 500*l.* the maximum of assistance, where equal sums could be raised in the Province, we have no hesitation in declaring it to be our perfect conviction that two years would not elapse before 100 churches would be built, and that we should then see the Church regain her high and natural position in the Province, of which her present want of means to extend her ministrations has, in a measure, deprived her. We do hope to bear back the intelligence to the anxious members of our Church that Her Majesty's Government has not cast us off in the day of our need.

In common with our revered diocesan and the clergy generally, we have long felt that the settlement of the "Clergy Reserves" question (more, perhaps, than any other measure) would directly tend to the happiness, peace, and welfare of the Province. Easy as this settlement might have been some 20 years ago, the agitation of the subject, and the acrimony of feeling arising from its discussion, have involved it in great difficulty. The Church of England has unquestionably the greatest cause for regret and complaint. She has been made the object of constant and most vituperative attacks; she has laboured, and is yet labouring under deep odium, merely because a provision had been made by an Act of the Imperial Parliament for the spiritual instruction of the inhabitants of the Province, through her instrumentality as the National Church. We hear much in England, from the Dissenters, of the horrors of endowments, and of the excellency of the voluntary principle; and yet, my Lord, in Upper Canada, where the Church's patrimony has not been irrevocably secured, as in the parent state, and where, in consequence, the hope, however faint, exists of depriving her of a portion of it, the Dissenters are seen struggling and straining every nerve to possess the "unclean thing." The Church, therefore, of all other denominations, must be desirous to see some plan carried into execution, which, while it secures to her a portion, at least, of her lawful inheritance, may shield her from the unjust assaults of her enemies.

We have read a copy of the memorial forwarded to your Lordship for presentation to his late Majesty from the delegates of the Church of Scotland, by Mr. Morris, a respected member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. The object of this memorial appears twofold: 1st. To complain of injustice done to the Church of Scotland by the establishment of 57 rectories in connexion with the Church of England; and, 2dly, To obtain an Act of the Imperial Parliament to constitute the synods, &c. of the Church of Scotland in Upper Canada "corporate bodies." Against the latter provision, we have nothing to object. The complaint, however, conveyed in the memorial, is objectionable, because there is no ground for it. The memorial states that the incumbents of these rectories have spiritual jurisdiction over members of the Church of Scotland and others. This can only be the case when any such members of the Church of Scotland or others may reside on the ground set apart for the church and churchyard, as this is the extent to which the spiritual jurisdiction of the rectors is assigned, in all the patents with which we are acquainted.