

flow more strongly" the religious wants of the Colonies are more likely to increase than to be overtaken by any efforts which it will be in the power of this Society to make. The same may be said of the East Indies." Indeed, while the gradual extinction of the public grants for the maintenance of the Clergy in British North America, with increasing emigration, demand an enlargement of their resources, the funds of that Society are still so insufficient that the want is likely to increase. Can then (the appeal asks), can this Country, while employing hundreds of thousands of pounds for the heathen, leave our Colonists in this fearful dearth of all public instruction, to grow into the most irreligious and immoral nations upon the earth.

In referring to several of the British North American provinces, the appeal states "were we only anxious for the credit of our Church, and susceptible of no higher motive than party zeal, we should be ashamed to observe that while other denominations without public aid, have furnished for a population mainly Episcopalian, two hundred and thirty-five Ministers, our own Church, with large public grants, has only furnished one hundred and fifty-two. Our zeal is however not sectarian; what we anxiously desire is, to send out faithful Ministers to those of our Countrymen who have no Ministers at all, and to secure a Christian Education to large numbers of their Children who would otherwise remain untaught. And although we confine our agency to members of our own Church, we heartily desire that every one of our Missionaries should cultivate a brotherly spirit towards all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

To effect our object, we intend to send out Clergymen, Catechists and Schoolmasters; to furnish a part of their maintenance—to aid in the erection of Churches and Schools, and to procure for our Mis-