

that the small grant of £50, in aid of the Indian Mission at Manitoulin, paid to the Rev. T. Jacobs up to the time of his death, be renewed and continued for three years to his successor.

Huron.—The Bishop has applied for four distinct grants, (1) the renewal of the block grants at the increased amount of £1,200 per annum, (2) a grant of £275 for Indian missions, in addition to the £100 allowed to the Rev. Mr. Jameson, (3) a grant for the endowment of a college, and (4) a grant in aid of Diocesan and Parochial Endowments.

Considering the great influx of emigrants (estimated by the Bishop at more than 10,000 annually) into this diocese, and the general liberality of local contributors, the Sub-Committee recommend the renewal of the block grant at the increased amount of £1,200, with an understanding that the conditions of April 10, 1858, be strictly enforced, and their fulfilment duly reported at the end of three years. The Sub-Committee cannot recommend either the additional grant (2) for Indian Missions, or (3) a grant for the college, without disregarding superior claims from other dioceses. The application for (4) Diocesan Endowments has reference to the *Colonial Church Endowment Fund*, with which this Sub-Committee are not authorised to deal, and it must be referred to the Standing Committee.

Ontario.—The Sub-Committee advise the renewal of the grant of £550 for another period on the same conditions as before; and they suggest that the Bishop be called upon for a detailed account of the fulfilment in the last three years of the conditions on which the last grant was made in July, 1852.

At the Synod of the Diocese of Huron, held in the last week of June, several important matters were discussed.—A new proposed "Church Temporalities Act" for the Upper Canadian Church, securing the rights of the clergy in the freehold of the church, in the vestry, &c., and preventing fluctuations in pew rents, none to vote who are in arrears, nor to lower the rate, without the consent of two thirds of the vestry and the Bishop; the churchwardens to be communicants if so ordered by Synod, &c. An earnest discussion took place also upon denominational schools, which though postponed to next year, showed decided progress; in fact the people are beginning to tremble before our godless juvenile mobs. A rule was passed re-insisting on the prerogative and duty of the Bishop to appoint the incumbent to all vacant parishes and missions, in opposition to their election by vestry, into which we have been in danger sliding. I feel convinced that as Episcopacy is a divine reality, so one of its most important functions is the appointment of cate pastors, and that in its exercise wisely managed, the Great Shepherd sustain them. There can be not radically mischievous in principle congregation sitting in judgment on the fitness of the man whom Christ is sending them as His ambassador! Just matter a step further, and the inconsistency of Episcopalianism is once visible; only imagine a trying their clergyman for some proposed offence! And then the choice makes the matter still more palpable; fancy he restricts would throw the fit great Apostle of the being weak, and h. One of your Now the other day adv our old Engl matters.—*Cont.*

SPEAKING of the Clerical Subscription Bill which has recently passed through the House of Commons, the *Guardian* says:—

"We cannot but rejoice that it has given occasion to the sensible, temperate, and manly speech of the Attorney-General upon the rights and privileges of Convocation. Some of his hearers must have felt his remarks—guarded though they were—to be a severe rebuke of the ignorance and illiberality of their own language. That Convocation is as much a part of the institutions of this country as Parliament itself,—that it is summoned by the Queen's Writ, as often as Parliament is called together,—and that it has been from very ancient times the particular mode by which the English clergy have met together as a representative body, acting under the authority of the Crown, to do that which, according to the law of the Church, they are entitled to do,—are propositions which do not indeed require the learning and ability of so high an authority as Sir Roundell Palmer to establish. But it is well to have these familiar truths re-stated by the Attorney-General in his place in Parliament, in opposition to the ill-tempered nonsense which certain Members address to their anti-Church constituents. And it is better still to have from the same source a calm declaration of the true policy of any honest Government in relation to the Church and her clergy. It may suit the purpose of the *Times*, with that peculiarly delicate, liberal, and conciliatory turn of phrase which it habitually employs on ecclesiastical subjects, to describe the action of Convocation as "the intermeddling of a number of busybodies, who, if not silenced, should at any rate be disregarded." Men who have some reputation for candour, good sense, and political wisdom to maintain, could not afford, even if they were that way inclined, so to express themselves. Perhaps the enemies of Convocation themselves would hardly be betrayed into such language, if they were not a little more afraid of its influence than they like to confess. The truth is, that Convocation has disappointed the expectations of its foes. They prophesied, and hoped, that it would make shipwreck of its own interests by the exhibition of violent partisanship and disorderly discussion. On the contrary, its debates have been moderate in tone, the reports of its Committees useful in their treatment of practical subjects, and the general interest of Churchmen in its proceedings every year more apparent. All this is very galling to those who are never pleased but when the Church suffers some humiliation or loss. If Convocation became ridiculous, its opponents could afford to

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