TIE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841.

The remarks offered in our last number upon the state and progress of the Church in England, will be appropriately followed by an attempt to lay before our readers some account of the present condition and future prospects of the Church in Canada.

The readers of this journal would be able to gather for themselves probably as accurate a conclusion upon this subject, as it may be in our own power to set before them; because its pages have, in no case, we believe, omitted any particular which might serve to manifest its advancement, either by the building of churches, the increase of ministers, and the proofs from time to time afforded of the estimation in which the services of the clergy are held. Still a brief condensation of these particulars will, we are persuaded, be interesting to our readers and advantageous to our common cause. Our journal was established in the month of June

1837,-so that four years have elapsed since our editorial labours were commenced. During that interval, the event perhaps of greatest importance to our Canadian Church has been the division of the vast diocese which, up to November 1839, it had comprehended, and the allotment of the Episcopal charge to two prelates which had antecedently been borne by one. The most zealous prosecution of the Episcopal duties in the previous state of the Diocese, coupled with every physical advantage of a robust frame and uninterrupted health, would not have enabled the holder of that high office to pay to every parochial or missionary station within its bounds more than a very hasty visit perhaps once in three or four years. And the fulfilment even of this portion of the Episcopal duty,-to set aside the anxious care induced by this large oversight, and the accumulating toil produced by the correspondence of a charge so extensive,-was more than ordinary constitutions could long withstand. Nothing could be more earnest and heartfelt than the manner in which, as well by the late Bishops of Quebec as by the Bishop of Montreal, these weighty engagements were entered upon and fulfilled, and nothing could exceed the veneration, esteem and love with which these excellent prelates were regarded during the prosecution of their severe and trying duties; yet it must be a subject of fervent congratulation that a charge so vast and overwhelming, heretofore committed to one spiritual overseer, possesses now the same unwearied and devoted attention from two. A corresponding effect, -which we are helped to anticipate, from the able speeches on the subject of Colonial Bishoprics given in our last two numbers,-must soon be looked for, in the extension of the bounds and influence of our holy Church, and the growth in vital piety and practical godliness of all the scattered subjects of their

The formation of the new Diocese of Toronto is one cheering feature in the recent history of our Colonial Church; and the great increase of the number of our clergy and congregations, is another amongst the refreshing evidences of our prosperity. During the last four years, THIRTY-TWO clergymen, -nearly one half of the whole of the previous number in Upper Canada, -have been added to the ecclesiastical establishment of the Diocese of Toronto, and Eighteen to that of Quebec; making the whole number of clergy in the former, after deducting vacancies by death and removal, NINETY-SIX, and in the latter FIFTY-FIVE. We do not profess, however, to speak with perfect accuracy here, it being impossible, from the data before us, to furnish a statement thus strictly correct; yet we believe that, in the one now advanced, we shall be found within bounds. An addi- joyful, and blessed. tion, then, of one BISHOP and FIFTY CLERGYMEN to the strength of our Canadian Church in the short space of four years, giving us in all two BISHOPS, ONE ARCH-DEACON, and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAROCHIAL OR MISSIONARY CLERGYMEN, -inadequate as is that establishment still to our great and growing spiritual wants, -is an encouraging contemplation, amidst the many causes for doubt and depression which, during the same season, we have been made to feel.

grant to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, while a large proportion in this Diocese, and nearly all in that of Quebec, are wholly paid by this venerable and benevolent Society. Several, in of "The Church;" and with it, is terminated also the both divisions of the Province, derive their incomes from editorial career of the individual to whom, during the voluntary associations upon the spot,-formed for the last four years, the management of this journal has been purpose of propagating the Gospel, by itinerant services, entrusted. But while he relinquishes this his official amongst the more remote and destitute members of our connexion with the organ of the Church in Canada, he communion. The largest amount of income paid by the Government or the Society towards any individual charge will pass into the hands of one so fully competent clergyman is £170 Sterling, and the smallest is £100 to the outy,-from varied and extensive information, Sterling; but we believe that, in most cases, the con- brilliant talents, and zealous devotedness to the cause, gregations have acted upon the fact, so very apparent, -that it must prove a subject rather of congratulation that neither of those sums is adequate to the respectable than of regret that such a change has been decided upon. maintenance of a clergyman with a family, and that they have come forward with a proportionate liberality to make up the deficiency which, both by the Government occupations demanding anxious and incessant care, -is and the Society, it was always contemplated that they more, we are free to confess, than can well be sustained would cheerfully and liberally undertake to supply. We need but express our hope that where, in any case, this obligation has been overlooked or not acted upon, England, through the instruments we have been speak- anxious to have delegated this important trust to benefits of our Apostolic faith are gradually securing a ing of, only profess to contribute their share towards the another,—to one who could bring to the discharge of its salary of the clergymen that we need, and uniformly an- duties a mind unshackled and unwearied by other and ticipate that a corresponding generosity, according to even more pressing obligations, and who could approtheir means, will be manifested by the Colonists them- priate undivided time and attention to the complicated our journal as they came under our observation; to these

which, in the interval of four years, have been com- stances still to sustain the inconvenient burden. The Hamilton, and situated on the Banks of the Grand pleted or commenced in the dioceses of Quebec and Toronto respectively; but while for the clergymen who, prised in an editorial review of passing events, civil as the Hon. Wm. Dickson, whose family have taken the during that period, have been added to our ranks, a well as ecclesiastical,—the painful labour and vigilant greatest interest in the Christian undertaking, and whose large number of places of Divine worship had previously been erected, we have reason to conclude that the hands,—the examination, often requiring to be close and sacred edifices built or commenced since the month of June 1837, have at least equalled, in either Diocese, the revision and condensation of the general intelligence of number of ministers which have been respectively added to each. We have had occasion, too, to record several matters of business involved in the pecuniary concerns furnished us with the following account of the laying of cases of individual munificence and piety in the erection of the paper,—the voluminous correspondence to be the foundation-stone: of Churches in Canada, - amongst which the completion read and the various and minute memoranda constantly of a handsome and expensive chapel in Montreal at the to be made, -constituted altogether a mass of labour sole cost of W. J. Plenderleath Christie Esq.—the erection of a very neat and commodious church in Clarke at perform, unless free to appropriate to it undivided time the sole expense of S. S. Wilmot Esq.—and the com- and exclusive attention. During the last year, we were pletion of a Church and parsonage, with a large landed spared, to be sure, many of these subordinate points of endowment annexed, at Port Burwell by Colonel Mahlon anxiety and toil; but the sense of responsibility was Church Warden, read a copy of the contents of the parch-

rents of the Church in Canada during the same interval, of the department of Civil Intelligence, and the arrangewe cannot, of course, speak with perfect accuracy; but ment and adaptation of the selected matter in general, the statistical details furnished from time to time in this in consequence of our distance from the place of publijournal would afford no inconsiderable evidence of its cation. And the work of selection and of felicitous progressive advancement in that respect, while the in- arrangement is one, we have no hesitation in avowing, crease of clergy and consequently of congregations which demands the application of a judgment as dis-

land population in the Diocese of Toronto, -including ment, is to us a source of unfeigned satisfaction, -not, them, scattered as they are over a vast extent of coun- gaining a corresponding hold upon the public mind .-try? As a proof of the inadequacy of the present supply to the demand, we may mention that from Scarborough settled country, there is no Clergyman of the Church of pride and joy. England,—the same is the case from Darlington to Port Hope, 22 miles,—the same from Cobourg to the Church," we must not omit to renew the most public Lord's Supper to fifty-six persons. Carrying Place, 34 miles,—the same from the Carrying and cordial expression of our thanks to our brethren of Place to Picton, 28 miles. All this, too, when-if the the Clergy, in both divisions of this Province, for the employed in the intervening spaces we have named. In always experienced from them in the discharge of this exchange papers be sent, henceforward, to that city. visits, contain a population of from 2 to 3000 Protes- indulgence, will ever be gratefully cherished. The the Church Chronicle, will attend to this direction. tant souls; and in many cases a fourth, and even a third | manifestation of this fraternal and generous feeling, -se of these, are professed members of the Church of Eng- widely shared in also by the lay-members of our

Clergy Reserves will be something, will be equal possibly periodicals in the Mother Country we turn with the to the maintenance of the establishment as it is; but warm and affectionate sentinents of filial pride. after all,—adding all these resources together,—what a waste will still remain untilled; what a harvest, whiten- withhold from our contemporaries of the political press, ing already in the fields, will be ungathered in!

will not suffer the gates of hell to prevail against His | concession on their part, dargerous in our belief to the Church: we have an immoveable belief that He will stability of public principle, to the security of governtrust, with a hope unquenchable, that, through his bless- religion,—a concession, we nean, to that liberal policy ing, energy and consolidation will be given to the plans as it is termed, to those shifting views upon public now devising for extending and perpetuating the princi- measures, which are conservative to-day and destructive ples of the true Church of Christ in this fast-peopling to-morrow; which gleam, ore hour, like the mirage of and important Province. We shall never despair, if the desert, revealing to the thirsty traveller cool and places of our Zion, they will be animated by David's time, we are persuaded, will come when the views which ransomed of Christ may hear his word and partake of his sceptical nothingness having subsided, the rock will be ordinances. Let them but faithfully give for the ad revealed upon which alone it is safe to rear the supervancement of God's cause and glory, as He hath pros- structure of our national faith and our public policy. pered them,—let them be liberal in this behalf after But to one point of agreement we are rejoiced to advert,

has pervaded our Mother-land, has lighted up even here blessing of British supremacy. In our successor they P in the breasts of many of the sons and daughters of the will find an unwavering and powerful coadjutor in the Church, a similar glow of ardent piety and expansive cause of loyalty to the Sovereign, and in the mainte-Christian love, we feel assured that our spiritual Over- nance of those Consewative principles which bind us seers and the subordinate clergy will not fail to give most effectually to our Father-land; while all, we can energy and direction to the hallowed impulse. We shall as freely predict, will discern in him an unflinching look for some results, gratifying to the members of our advocate of those teners of Church polity and discipline communion at large and replete with promise to future which it has been our own steady effort to maintain and The greater number of the clergy in the Diocese of generations also, from the approaching Visitation of the to promulgate. Toronto receive their stipends from the Imperial Trea- Clergy. Much is to be done, and fearful will be our sury,—conceded in lieu of the former Parliamentary responsibility if the work to be accomplished engages Whether we shall, in the Providence of God, ever be not our earliest and our heartiest care.

> With the present number is closed the fourth volume has the gratification of announcing that its editorial

The labour in which we have been engaged, and the physical strength. On this account, and not, as we can sincerely affirm, from any selfish desire to shrink from no time will be lost in fulfilling it; as the people of labour or to shun responsibility, we were long ago We are not prepared to state the number of Churches | years sped away, and found us compelled by circum- | a new Church at the village of Galt, in the vicinity of caution demanded in the selection of articles from other which none should undertake, or hope faithfully to Burwell, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. rather magnified than diminished, from our being com-Of the numerical increase of the members and adhe- pelled to entrust to other hands the whole management

of 1839 the whole population was stated at 31,170, and personal attention to the important department of selecthe members of the Church of England at 4,922; and tion; and we need scarcely promise an infusion into it from the Niagara Chronicle of June 10, we learn that of vigour and skill which must ensure the approbation the population in May 1841 was 34,557, and the members of the Church of Eugland 6,528.

That this journal has thus means are now being afforded for the successful preaching and hearing of his Gospel, I devoully trust that the great So far, the signs of our spiritual advancement are far far prospered under our humble management, and that end will be accomplished, the salvation of the souls of my from discouraging; yet, estimating the Church of Eng- it has fully doubled its circulation since its commence- fellow-beings. those who are ready to avail themselves of her minis- we can honestly affirm, from any sentiment of gratified souls, what are ninety or a hundred clergymen amongst | the genuine principles of our beloved Church have been | St. Margaret, Scarborough, many of whom were adults. to Darlington, about 28 miles, and comprising a thickly template its prosperous advancement with unaffected confirmed a most eloquent exhortation. His Lordship,

means for their support could be provided-not less considerate kindness and forbearance which, with communion, -could not but reconcile us to the heaviest

ntinue to do much for us: the allotment from the to us; and to the commendations of our labours by no longer delaying the remittance of what is due.

Nor can we, in this retirement from a public arena, -the Conservative portion of it especially, -our thank-Yet if we contemplate this prospect with misgiving, ful sense of the courtesy which we have uniformly is not with dismay-far less with despair. We have experienced from them. With some of them we have onfidence in the protecting Providence of our God who been obliged occasionally to differ, from an apparent stir up the hearts of the faithful amongst us; and we ment, and above all to the reality and permanence of Churchmen are but true to themselves and faithful to placid lakes with reflected palm-trees on their margin, their spiritual allegiance; if, in contemplating the waste at another, a sullen and bleak wilderness of sand. The ious spirit, and not rest until a habitation be found for we entertain of this shifting expediency, will be more their God,—a holy, consecrated dwelling where the generally concurred in,—when the froth and foam of their power, and the results cannot but be refreshing, -an uncompromising allegiance to the throne of our honoured Queen, and a vigorous determination to he was not then prepared, because he did not feel himself at liberty Believing that the religious spirit which of late years maintain the solemn obligation as well as the practical to explain his reasons for the step; but having since applied to the spervaded our Mother-land, has lighted up even here blessing of British supremacy. In our successor they But we must not be prolix in our valedictory remarks.

called again to the exercise of the duties we are now relinquishing, it is not for us to say; but as our intention is, in future, to confine ourselves exclusively to that department of duty in the vineyard of our heavenly Lord and Master, to the discharge of which we are more specially bound,-without the expectation or the desire of ever again occupying the Editorial chair,—we bid to our brethren of the clergy, to the members of our affectionate FAREWELL.

While efforts so disinterested and untiring are being made in our Mother-land to render the blessings of her established Christianity more widely felt and more easily attainable, by the erection of numerous Churches responsibility we had assumed, -conjoined with other to supply the present deficiency, we are gratified to behold immediately around us encouraging evidences of the same laudable zeal. The anxiety frequently maniby any one of the ordinary calibre of intellectual and fested in our Province to rear up edifices devoted to the service of the Most High, and the many instances in which that desire has accomplished its end, prove satisfactorily that the divine truths and invaluable more extensive diffusion, and becoming more warmly appreciated. The various occasions on which a new house of God has risen in our land have been noticed in demands upon both. But months passed by, and even we are rejoiced to add another—the commencement of regular contribution of so much original matter, com- River. The building is to be raised on the property of generous munificence, combined with the praiseworthy liberality of Absalom Shade, Esq., and of others who critical, of the contributions of correspondents,—the have cheerfully contributed their assistance, has given an energy to the design which augurs well for an the day,-the close and circumspect attention to the auspicious termination. A correspondent has kindly

"The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone took place on Wednesday, the 16th ultimo, before a numerous and respectable assembly. After some appropriate portions of ripture had been read, a suitable address was delivered by The Rev. Win. McMurray, Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, then read those Collects which are selected for such an occasion. Absalom Shade, Esq., as ment which, with some coins and newspapers of the present day, was deposited in the stone. The Rev. M. Boomer then proceeded to lay the stone, repeating at the same time the words: 'In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I deposit you as the foundation-stone of a building to be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, according to the Canons, the Liturgy, and usages of the United Church of England and Ireland. The reading of the proper Psalms was then performed, the responses being made with great propriety and correctness by the assemblage; who were render it a moral certainty that our actual adherents have been correspondently augmented. The official returns of religious population, as far as they are to be relied upon, serve also to establish the same conclusion. The official upon, serve also to establish the same conclusion. Will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new with editorial qualifications of the highest order, there will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new with editorial qualifications of the present that the debate would have introduced the fore, because he thought ample time had been with editorial qualifications of the present that the debate would have introduced the fore, because the thought and marked attention of the government, but the law of God says there snail be required for the original department itself. Combined with editorial qualifications of the highest order, there will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new will now, we are happy to say, be afforded by the new witness what they thought a useless ceremony, went away seriously impressed with its beauty and solemnity."

The same correspondent remarks:-

"In the Township of Beverly, there is a Church in progress of erection which, I hope, will be consecrated at the

On Sunday, June 20th, 1841, the Lord Bishop of trations, although not professed adherents,—at 150,000 ambition, but from the belief naturally awakened that Toronto confirmed thirty-eight persons in the Church of His Lordship preached most impressively from Acts ii. The future progress of this journal we shall ever regard 47, on the Unity of the Church; and at the conclusion with a warm and anxious interest, and we shall contemplate its prosperous advancement with unaffected with the assistance of the Minister, the Rev. W. H. with the assistance of the Minister, the Rev. W. H. In retiring from the editorial management of "The Norris, afterwards administered the Sacrament of the

It is requested that all communications for this journal be addressed in future to the "Editor of the than eight clergymen could be fully and advantageously manifold and acknowledged imperfections, we have Church' at Toronto; and it is also solicited that all fact, many townships, unfurnished with a clergyman and duty; and we can assure them that the numerous and We shall feel obliged, if our valued contemporaries of who scarcely ever enjoy the benefit even of his occasional refreshing testimonials of their unabated good-will and the New York Churchman, the Gospel Messenger, and

It was intended to have commenced the Fifth volume of this journal with an enlarged sheet; but various local To meet this demand, where are the means to be burden of intellectual toil and responsibility which we circumstances conspired to render that an undertaking looked for, now that the last remaining chance of an effective and adequate ecclesiastical establishment in the express our confident hope that this gratifying kindness, Arrangements, however, will be made—by the employ-Colony has been swept away by the alienation of two- and co-operating zeal, will be as fully experienced by ment, where possible, of a smaller type—to increase the thirds at least of the Clergy Reserves from the Church? our successor as it ever was by ourselves. We under- reading matter of the paper, and to add especially to the How far will the one-third of this property that remains | take to assure them that it would be as highly appre- | quantity and variety of the Civil Intelligence usually to her, -after deducting the expenses of sale and of ciated by him as by ourselves; and that in the future, as furnished. Should circumstances warrant, the next general management of the fund,—contribute towards much as in the past management of this journal, the volume may be issued in an enlarged size, and in quarto

supply what the bounty of our friends in the Mother to our contemporaries of the Church in the United the earliest possible attention to the dues on the volume not, humanly speaking, contemplate our future prospects | they have been pleased to express themselves of our own behalf, very earnestly to press upon those in arrear without many a misgiving. England has done, and will humble efforts in the cause which is as dear to them as for the preceding volumes, the justice and propriety of

> We beg to call attention to the Advertisement regarding the Diocesan Press, which has appeared for two or three weeks upon our third page. A further installment five per cent upon the Stock subscribed, is required to the parties interested that their funds, in the present instance, are not embarked in a profitless concern

> > Civil Intelligence.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Assembly-Monday, June 21. The order of the day for the committee of the whole house upon ddress in answer to the speech from the throne being moved: Mr. Baldwin rose and said he would take the opportunity which was now offered him of recurring to the subject of the communication which he had stated it was his intention to make to the house regarding the reasons which had led to his resignation of the office of Solicitor-General, and of his seat in the Executive Council. It would be recollected by hon. members that he had said he had tendered his resignation, and that that resignation had been accepted, and that therefore he had also stated that of the administration in this Province. He had also stated that

Att'y. Gen. Ogden here apologized for interrupting the hon. ad learned gentleman, but he thought it was highly indecorous

than to impede for a moment the business of the session.

The Speaker left the chair, and Mr. Morris resumed the chair

Mr. NEILSON then rose and said that perhaps it might be had been originally proposed. It would have given him great pleasure if that address had been such a one as he could conscientiously vote for, because he did not wish for a moment to take the ommunion in general, and to our readers at large, an interpretation of this house. He (Mr. Neilson) had not the least objection to echo the speech, but it was not right to prejudge matters which were to come before them, in the course of the session, under the recommendation of his Excellency; all that was necessary to be said was, that they would take those subjects into their serious and respectful consideration. It was substitute for the address which had been moved by the hon. gentleman. The house was now in possession of both documents, nd hon. members could decide which they would adopt. He had alluded to the course upon which we are entering. He would, however, refrain from touching upon that subject, further than to say that it cannot be denied that the affairs of this Province had been managed in such a way as in no respect to correspond with the language of the Governor-General at the conclusion of his speech, that the people of this country are prosperous and contented. On the contrary, it was perfectly well known to every one at all conversant with the affairs of this colony, that those affairs have been badly managed, and the people have never been prosperous and contented. He hoped, however, that means he had hoped that we should have reform in the would be taken to produce peace, prosperity and contentment throughout the country, and he (Mr. Neilson) for one, would go the full length that any hon. gentleman in that house would go He was well aware what responsible government should be; and he was well aware also, that it was more easily talked of than obtained. Of all things, that which is most fatal to any people, is delusion-to imagine they have got that which they have not got—for they will assuredly find themselves at the last worse than at the beginning. He did not think it necessary to enter fully into the details of his views of the means which seemed to be necessary to produce a more prosperous and flourishing condition in the state of the Province. In the course of the discussion, he might probably be induced to enter more widely into the subject.
Mr. Duggan said, perhaps it might not be inappropriate, on

the present occasion, to state the opinions which he held, and upon the faith of which he had been returned to Parliament. He (Mr. Duggan) was resolved to avoid every thing that would tend to keep up excitement, to bury the past in oblivion, and look only to the future. He considered the speech of His Excellency as a most important document, as affirming to this Province promises of good than had ever before been offered. They had the promises of that illustrious personage, Lord Sydenham-nay, they had more; he had not contented himself with mere pro him actively taking up the subject which, for so long a time, had agitated and divided the public mind; and they also found that through his influence upon public opinion, was about to be established what had been long sought for, namely, responsible government; (hear, hear)—or, in other words, that sort of government which is calculated to harmonize with the feelings of the

centlemen would at once decide the question by their adoption His own time was peculiarly precious, but he nevertheless would not shrink from the fulfilment of his duty to his constituents not strink from the fulliment of his duty to his constituents that he would faithfully discharge, though he were obliged to continue for the whole time of the existence of Parliament to neglect his own individual interests. (Hear, hear, hear.) He had hoped that the hon, member (Mr. Neilson) would have stated had hoped that the hon. member (Mr. Neilson) would have stated some good and valid reasons why they should adopt the resolutions which he had drawn up in preference to those which had been previously proposed. He should, at least, have stated wherein the difference between them consisted, that the committee might have the benefit of the information. But the hon. gentleman had seemed to consider all explanation was unnecessary. Mr. Duggan had proceeded to compare the two series of resolutions, and observed that the former were infinitely preferable. His Excellency has declared, that it is with sincere satisfaction that he meets us to transact the affairs of the country; and he (Mr. Duggan) would but with an earnestness for the public good. (Hear, hear, hear.) He (Mr. Duggan) had sufficient confidence in His Excellency to believe that he was ready fully to co-operate with that house in giving to the people those equal rights and privileges which they have so long demanded. He believed the force of public opinion was now so strong, that it could not be successfully resisted.—Does the conduct of His Excellency, or does Her Majesty's Government show any disposition to continue to resist those demands? Far from it. On the contrary, they had reason to demands? Far from it. On the contrary, they may reason to believe that the earnest endeavour of Lord Sydenham would be to render this Province happy and prosperous. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Aylwin said the position in which that house stood, and in which the country was placed, was one of exceeding interest.—

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in which the country was placed, was one of exceeding interest.—
They were about adopting measures which would affect the interests of posterity in a very high degree; but he did not think that, as stated in the speech, the eyes of all England were upon them. He believed there was too much indifference shown in England towards this Colony: (No, no.) It was certain, however, that the eyes of our fellow-colonists were upon us, and that the members of that house were responsible to their constituents, and to their God, for the course of conduct which they would pursue upon this occasion. He regarded the speech from the throne as a most this occasion. He regarded the speech from the throne as a most important document, and he sincerely wished it had been one to which he could respond. When he considered what ought to be the language of the address of His Excellency to that house at the opening of the first session under the Union Bill, he could not general management of the fund,—contribute towards the maintenance of that clerical body which the spiritual without freedom of communication is solicited, and the wants of our communion demand? And how far are we permitted to hope that the voluntary generosity of members of the Church in the Colony itself, will completely with the same tine, take occasion to express the strength of this journal, the utmost freedom of communication is solicited, and the most prompt and courteous attention to the wishes thus shape of the paper.

The Publisher, in the mean time, will feel obliged by the contribute towards and in quarter form: until, however, that increased size shall have been most prompt and courteous attention to the wishes thus shape of the paper.

The Publisher, in the mean time, will feel obliged by the contribute towards are the maintenance of that clerical body which the spiritual turnost freedom of communication is solicited, and the until, however, that increased size shall have been most prompt and courteous attention to the wishes thus shape of the paper.

The Publisher, in the mean time, will feel obliged by the reverse. There were features also in the Union Bill which it was impossible for any member of that house to approve of. He would refer to the latter part of that act, commencing with the fifteenth clause.

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The Publisher is the control of the conceived to be proper, it had been exactly the reverse. There were features also in the Union Bill which it was impossible for any memb to our contemporaries of the Church in the United States, our high and grateful sense of the terms in which ot, humanly speaking, contemplate our future prospects of the terms of the terms in the United States, our high and grateful sense of the terms in which the earliest possible attention to the dues on the volume now closing; and we must take occasion also, on our our contemporaries of the Church in the United States, our high and grateful sense of the terms in which the earliest possible attention to the dues on the volume now closing; and we must take occasion also, on our own behalf, very earnestly to press upon those in arrear with regard to all other colonies, except, perhaps, to some in humble efforts in the cause which is as dear to them as Africa. That this should be the only Colony which should be deprived of the disposal of its revenues, he considered to be a token of the utmost contempt toward this important branch of the empire. That we only, among all the colonies of Her Majesty, are degraded to the lowest depth of degradation, a degradation which is unexampled in the history of colonial government. His objection to the speech was, that His Excellency, so far from noticing this broad distinction, has affected an entire silence upon the subject. And again, there was another point to which it was to be paid in by the 10th instant; and the notification of a Dividend payable on the 15th instant, will manifest whatever had been made to the important question of responsible government. The learned Attorney-General for the West had felt the importance of this question, and had entered into a long vindication of the opinions and views upon which himself and colleagues had acted, and although he seemed to have convinced e that the principle was recognized by the Government, yet he (Mr. Aylwin) for one must express his dissatisfaction with the explanation which had been given by that hon, and learned gentleman, and in doing so he would be unjust towards himself, were he not to say, that in all the observations which he offered to that house, he wished it to be understood that he desired to speak with the utmost deference of those gentlemen who occupied the Treasury Benches, whose conduct had on all occasions been such as to merit the warmest respect. His object was to attack not men, but measures. It would have been highly satisfactory to have heard from those hon, gentlemen that we are to have affairs conducted upon such principles as were so earnestly called for by the country at large. But notwithstanding all that had been declared to that house, they were precisely in the same condition in which they were before. What was the origin of all those evils and difficulties under which the Province had laboured? It was the composition of the two Councils, and a great and unfortunate man-unfortunate as regards himself as well as the country, in endeavouring to modify those evils, instead of attacking the defective composition of the Executive Council, was so far misled as to attack that of the Legislative Council. (Hear, hear.) He felt himself bound to enter at some length into the subject: he desired, however, not to meddle with the affairs of Upper Canada, he did not profess to know any thing of that matter. If he was giving his own opinion-if he was venturing to give his and learned gentleman, but he thought it was night, in that house still to persist in deferring the passing of the address.

They had already been a number of days in session, and he really that committee. But he had the authority of a gentleman who stood higher in the estimation of all as a man of very superior stood higher in the estimation of all as a man of very superior attain-Mr. Baldwin said nothing could be further from his intention ability, and who was not less distinguished for his literary attainments-he referred to the late lamented predecessor in office of the hon. gentleman opposite, (Attorney-General Ogden.) He (Mr. Aylwin) could have desired that at this day he could have seen upon those benches, either on one side or the other, that expected that he would explain the grounds upon which he had thought it necessary to move an amendment to the address which was now low in the dust—his country had recently lamented his loss, and he (Mr. Aylwin) for one would always lament that the opening of this the first session of the Parliament of United entering as they were at the present moment upon a new career, and having been very properly recommended by his Excellency and having been very properly recommended by his Excellency this authority, he feared no opposition. He would read Stuart's own words, from the last work which he had ever published, enti-Canada, should have taken place, under such circumstances, withand having been very properly recommended by instance, and wisdom, he could not conscientiously give his support to the address of the could not conscientiously give his support to the address of the could not conscientiously give his support to the address of the could not conscientiously give his support to the address of the Canada." He hoped he would meet the ready excuse of the Canada." He hoped he would meet the ready excuse of the house for reading four or five pages written by that eminent man, professedly touching upon the points referred to by the hon. and learned Attorney-General for Upper Canada. gentleman read from the work referred to.] His first object to the exposition of the powers and duties of the Colonial Governor, as expressed by the hon. and learned Attorney-General for Upper Canada was this, that that hon. gentleman had supposed that upon this ground that he had thought it his duty to propose a those powers were powers which might be exercised alone, and substitute for the address which had been moved by the hon. that that responsibility was a responsibility which was to be borne by himself alone, and that the responsibility of his advisers is local, whereas that responsibility extends also to the mother country. Baron Mazeres, who had filled the office of Attorney-General in Lower Canada, had also given to the world his opinions Baron Mazeres, who had filled the office of Attorney-His book deserved to be in the hands of every one; it should be a necessarium carmen. The "Canadian Freeholder" is written in the form of a dialogue between an Englishman and a Canadian-With reference to the question of responsible government, it must be observed, we must not only have the theory, but the practice also. He must say he had read, with much interest, the proings of the last session of the Parliament of Upper Canada, and reform is most needed, and especially in the formation of the ould go the old colonies of Great Britain had enjoyed the privilege of being in promoting so desirable an end. (Hear, hear.) But there might be a great difference of opinion between some hon, gentlemen and himself as to the mode by which they were to arrive at that object. He would not, at the present moment, recur to all that had been said upon this topic. They had talked about a remedy for existing evils; and that remedy, it was said, would be for the fovernor and Council were to be the same as they were in the old colonies of Great Britain had enjoyed the privilege of being governed by counsels which were responsible, should we at this period be satisfied with a less degree of liberty? (Hear, hear.) He could wish that the instructions which had been sent out to the Governor-General should be laid before the house. Upon examining the Union Bill, however, he discovered that the powers of the Governor and Council were to be the same as they were in found in responsible government. He (Mr. Neilson) wished with all his heart that we had responsible government; but it must be very different from that which they had up to the present time.

1791. But there was another circumstance which struck his notice in the exposition of the doctrines of responsible government, as laid down by the hon, and learned gentleman, and it was fortunate for us that we have an example before us of the full and successful carrying out of the principle in the province of Nova Scotia; not as it had been done here-no, quite the reverse. Here we see the same confidential servants of the crown occupyi the treasury benches in this house, who were the confidential servants of the crown during the old administration. In what was responsible government carried out in Nova Scotia?-was it in this way? No, the Governor consulted with those who had the confidence of the country. There were no persons for whom he entertained a more profound respect, individually, than he did for those gentlemen who composed the council; but it had been well remarked, and nothing could be more true than the observation, that the Executive Council of Canada had no character at all; and it was for this reason, he had no doubt, that his hon. and learned friend from Hastings had separated from them-(hear, hear);-it was nothing more or less than from the circumstance sition of that ministry which was so admirably ridiculed by Mr. Burke. The members of the same council did not even know each other, much less did they know the political opinions of each other. He could imagine the Attor General for Upper Canada, with all that suavity so peculiar to him, endeavouring to find out the Attorney-General of Lower Canada. Who ought the colonial ministers to be? Ought they to be ministers because they hold official situations? Ought they not rather to be those with whom the people of Canada go hand in hand? Such were the grounds upon which he (Mr. Aylwin) was dissatisfied with the exposition of the hon, and learned Atto ney-General for Upper Canada, as they had heard it from the