the product of the joint labours of Howard, Sir Wu. Blanckstone and Mr. Eden [afterwards Lord Auckland] and, strange to say, it has been the basis of all legislation on prison discipline in the British Parliament up to this day. In it, the principle of separate confinement, accompanied with labour and moral and religious instruction, was clearly laid down as the means—and the deterring of others, the reforming of the prisoner himself, and inviring him to habits of industry, were recognized as the great ends of penal discipline.

The magistrates of Sussex, headed by his Grace the Duke of Richment, were the

his Grace the Duke of Richmen!, were the first who made the attempt to carry these high principles into practical operation; and the same County; and in 1791 a Peniten tiary was erected at Gioucester—both being constructed with a view to carrying out the high designs of the Act of 1779. The the night designs of the Act of 1779. The results of the experiment thus instituted in these three establishments are said to have been most satisfactory; recommutals it is said, were reduced in number, the left of the Court o health of the Convicts was unimpaired, their intellectual faculties elevated, their labour cheerfully performed, and their behavour good. In short, the experiment is said to have been completely successful. The influx of prisoners, however, it would appear, nax of prisoners, however, it would appears compelled the managers, after some years, to break in upon the separate system with which they commenced—and, after a white all three institutions sank to the level of the ordinary houses of detention of the day.

Toward the close of last century, Jeremy Bentham brought before the Government a misgovernment, and who had conscientiously plan for the confinement and employment of offenders, which he called a "Pamptican," but no action was taken on it. Sir Samuel was onlo deemed another mode of expression for the same of t Romilly brought up the scheme again in 1810, but after examination it was finally rejected. Since then, until recently, little was done by the British Government for was done by the British Government for the reformation of the penal system, but the advance of the public mind on all ques-tions of practical philanthorpy, was not un-felt by the inmate of the British gaol. Im-provements were from time to time effected in the prisons throughout the country—the most glaring evils of former times were swept sway—and much was done in many swept away—and much was done in many localities for the reformation of Convicts.

Parliament had often its attention directed Parliament had often its attention directed to discover some appoved plan of classifying prisoners; but the national penal system of England has not been at all adequate to the growing evil, and might have been the result had not the penal colonies furnished an outlet for thousands of criminals yearly, it is painful to contemplate. The present government, when in power in 1832, took a step in the right direction at last, and the result of the inquiries then instituand the result of the inquiries then institu-ted was the adoption of a system combining preparatory penitentiary discipline and final transportation to the Colonies. A model prison was creeted at Pentouville on the

seems to have broken up the system. In 1818 the Arch Street Prison was opened on the principle of separation and labour; in the same year the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania was authorized to be erected the principle of absolute unemployed solitude; and in 1829 the Eastern or Cherry Hill prison was opened on the principle of separate confinement at labour. This last system continues to be followed in all of these prisons, and Cherry Hill has attained a world wide celebrity as the model institution of its school.

In Boston, a Prison discipline Society was established in 1825 and has since con tinued in active operation. The system-edopted in the Eastern States prisons, and indeed throughout the Union, except in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is separate confinement at night and congregated labour during the day, with total silence

SPRING TRADE .- We are glad to notice that the Spring trade has commenced, especially with the colonies below. We see by the Custom House entries that Messrs. E. Maitland, Tylee & Co. are loading a echooner for St. John's Newfoundland, with schooner for St. John's Newfoundland, with complish. We regret, however, to perceive flour and provisions, which will sail to day that this is not the case. When the Governwe should not engross it entirely. We have been favored with the following extract of a commercial house, dated St. John's Newfoundland, 27th March, 1850, to their correspondents in Montreal :-

" Our legisla'ure have removed the duty from fish, so that we suppose our fish will all the expectation that was professedly enter-



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1850.

WHAT DID WE EXPECT?

WHEN the present Ministry came into power public expectation was raised to a height, greater, perhaps, than it had ever attained on any in 1779 a new prison was completed at Horsham in that County, on a greatly improved plan. A House of Correction was also soon after completed at Petworth, in the same former occasion. The event was regarded as a new era in the political history of Canada—it was look d upon as the successful termination of the long, long struggle against the deep-rooted the long, long struggle against the deep-rooted prejudices, and the complicated labying that had resulted from many years of misrule—in short, it was hailed as the tangible fact of Responsible Government.

The Reform Press, without a single exception poke of it as a triumph, and some of the mos talented journalists, of the opposition party viewed it as a favorable change from a system of imbecile driveling to one of practical utility .-This almost general satisfaction was not that common, temporary sensation of pleasure, that naturally results from a mere victory over an opponent faction-it arose from a knowledge of, and a confidence in the principles of the men who had succeeded to power. They were tried men-men who had been among the first to discover the depths of the iniquities of Canadian misgovernment, and who had conscientiously was onlo deemed another mode of expression for sedition and disloyalty! The people looked back on the political conduct of these men, and from the honest and persevering consistency with which they had, for many years, contended for the popular cause, public expectation was naturally excited above its ordinary level, and reform, in reality, was confidently looked for .-On the meeting of Parliament last Session, an unusual interest and anxiety were manifested by the country. His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session was hailed as something altogether different from the old etereotyped speeches which the Canadian people had been accustomed to receive from their Governor. It was full of hope and promise, and alluded to measures of reform with which almost every body seemed pleased, and nearly the whole peo-

against an opposition the most unreasonable, tyrannical, furious and desparate chronicled in

or to morrow. We also understand that ment does something that is really good-somethe Virginie is now loading in Quebec for thing in harmony with what the public expected, the same port. We are happy to see this the men of the "Great League" cry out, "Ha! trade growing; and there is no reason why they are compelled to adopt the policy of the The form fish, so that we suppose our fish will be admitted into Canada free of duty."

We would fin hope, if any action has been taken by the St. John's Newfoundland, Legislature with reference to intercolonial free trade, that the measure will be found to embrace, not fish alone, but the productions proper of the Lower Provinces and Canada; and it would please us to be able to add, also those of the B. West Indice. It will be necessary, howeer, that Indice. It will be necessary, howeer, that official information of the passage of a measure such as that to which we have referred be communicated officially to the Canadian Government, otherwise, we apprehend, that shipments unde previously to such communication; will be subjected to the prevent of the same and we have no desire to study of 123 per cent.—Montreal Gas
and considered the duty of 123 per cent.—Montreal Gas
centers and considered to the Lower research that we suppose our fish will be admitted in the productions of the passage of a measure will be subjected to the prevent of the communication, will be subjected to the prevent of the construction of the passage of a measure such as that to which we have referred becommunicated officially to the Canadian Government, otherwise, we apprehend, that shipments under previously to such communication; will be subjected to the prevent duty of 123 per cent.—Montreal Gas
cent duty of 123 per cent.—Montreal Gas
cent duty of 124 per cent.—Montreal Gas
centers part and eleared abject to the autherity of the Archipasical cases of appeal, which shalls be heard and decided by commissioners appointed for that purpose. In addition to the power granted by these interests and construction of the periodic power prevents and the Clear-Gitts? We could not feel the province and the Clear-Gitts? We could not designed and search and the case of appeal, which shalls be autherity be allocated by these interests and construction that the mane and clear sham on the case of appeal, which shall be heard and decided by commis

or the "elear-grits" have demanded, we will still feel bound to give the Ministry credit for the full amount simply because they will then have fulfilled the espectations which we and the country generally had formed of their govern-

HISTORY OF THE CLERGY RESERVE QUES-TION IN UPPER CANADA.

No. III.

In our last chapter we gave all the clauses of the Act, 31st Geo. III., csp. 31, which bore re-ference to the Clergy Reserves, and from which may be traced all the political-religious dissen-sions of Upper Canada. For nearly thirty years sions of Upper Canada. For nearly thirty years the whole scheme remained entirely in abeyance; the Goyerament set aside lands from time to time, under authority of the Act, (in a peculiar fashion of their own, however, which we will examine hereafter,) retaining the management in their own hands of the lands, so set aside; they leased a few lots for which they drew the rents, but the whole receipts were not anough,

nent. In 1792 a Church of England Bishopric was

Smith says: "His Majesty King George the Third, at all is a special target of the proposition the most unreasonable, 19 prison was creed at Pentuvillé of the prison possible to judge, the experiment descrive praise for the experiment descrive praise for the experiment descrive praise for the experiment and service prison descriptions con which the experiment as pentuli by broached. In the United States, efforts on behalf of the prisoners were carly made. As early as 1786 a prison disciplines society existed in Philadelphis, and the principle of solitary confinement was publicly broached. In 1790 classification of prisoners was recognized in one of the prisoners was recognized in one of the prisoners was problem by roached. In 1790 classification of prisoners was recognized in one of the prisoners was recognized in one and revolute the prisoners was recognized in one of the prisoners was recognized in the prisoners was honest to compare the good and evil, not only of Governments, but also of individuals, and if there is a balance in favor of the good we are disposed to give credit for it. When we consider all the circumstances which have surrounded the position of the present Ministry, we feel inclined to believe that there is a large balance in their favor: and, laying it down as a principle that, it is soon enough to shake hands with the Decil when once we meet him," we refuse to unite in a wholseeale condemnation of the present Ministry so long as their faults are fewer sent Ministry so long as their faults are fewer. Churches, within his Province. To have juited to unite in a wholserale condemnation of the predict unite in a wholserale condemnation of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human of the point out, not the proverbijal-fact that human out, of the point out, and the proverbijal-fact that human out, of the point out, and the proverbijal-fact that human out, of the point out, and the proverbijal-fact that human out, of the point

lands, and they were bound, after defraying the espenses of management, to pay over the receipts to the Receiver general of the Province.
The following is a copy of the Commission under which the Upper Canada corporation acted:
"Upper Canada:—George the Third, by the
Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of
the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall
come—Greeting:

ment.

If Wx have received a copy of Sir William Molesworth's Constitution for New South Wales. We expect it is suited to the climate of that country. It is liberal, and the Provisions are chiefly left subject to the alterations of the colonial Parliament. The only prodigy which it announces is an Elective Legislative Council, cleeted by the same voters who elect the House of Assembly; and this we must continue to regard as a very sham institution. But, perhaps, the intellectual atmosphere of New South Wales requires it.

If This is the coldest, latest and least genial Spring that "the oldest inhabitant" remembers.

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If the provincial Parliament will meet on Tuesday remembers.

If the provincia col and has a hid every the reace, points, and emoluments which may at any time arise fron such lands so allotted and appropriated as afore said, shall be applicable solely to the mainte nance and support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same shall be situat ed, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever.

"And whereas our Governor and Liou tenant Governor, or persons administering the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada, have from time to time made such grants, allotments, and appropriations of lands, called Clergy Reserves, for the support and maintenance of a Province of U. C. as bear a due proportion to the an out of such lands, as have at any time een granted by and under our authority within the same, and are as nearly as the same could be estimated equal in value to

within the same, and are as nearly as the same could be estimated equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted and it hath become expedient and necessary to carry our royal intentions into effect respecting the same. Now therefore know we that the same. body seemed pleased, and nearly the whole people and especially the Press, sung forth culorise plea and especially the Press, sung forth culorise giums in abundance. The country appeared fully satisfied that the right men were now at the helm. The Session of 1849 was the most stormy on record. The Government constanded to the helm of the helm of the province of Lower Canada, and a keen partizan adopt such measures as may best conduct that we receive his opinions with caution—

against an opposition the most unreasonable, tyagainst an opposition the most unreasonable, tySmith says:—

In 1792 a Church of England Bishoptic was and it hath become expedient and necessary and it hath expedient and necessar adopt such measures as may best conduct to the due and sufficient support of our pro-testant Clergy within our said-Province of sors in the same office, respectively, for ever to be a body corporate and politic in name and deed, for the purposes aforesaid, by the name of Corporation for superintend-ing, managing and conducting the Clergy Reserves within the Province of Upper Canada to have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to change, alter break and make new the same when and as often as they shall judge the aame to be expedient; and they and their successors, by the same name, shall have full power and authority to sue and be sued, implead and to be impleaded, to answer and be answered

administering the government of our said province for the time being; and wo do hereby require and command all our officers, ministers, and loving subjects in their several and respective stations and places, to be aiding and assisting unto our said Corporate body in all things to be performed in the due execution of these our letters patent.

tent.
"By his Excellency's command.

tent.

"By his Excellency's command.

"In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

"Witness, our trusty and well beloved, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.. Lieut, Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our forces therein, at York, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nincteen, in the fifty-ninth year. It is alleged, and we have met with no argument to the contrary, that up to this time the mass of the Canadian people were entirely ignorant of the existence of any clergy fund, and that this charter, granted to the Church of England, was concocted by Bishop Mountain and his clerical friends alone, and was demanded and obtained from it is said, that the first hint of the matter publicly obtained in Canada, was from the following advertisement which appeared in the Quebec Gazette:

"CLERGY RESERVES.—His Majesty having been graciously pleased to erect and constitute a Corporation." alone, and was demanded and obtained from

"CLERGY RESERVES.—His Majesty having been graciously pleased to erect and constitute a Corporation, consisting of the Bishop of this Diocese and the Clergy of the Church of England holding benefices within this Province for the superintending managing, and conducting the Reserves made, for the support of a Protestant Clergy within the Provinces, PUBLIC NOTICE is heroby given, that all leases of such Reserves will in the future be granted by the said Corporation; and that applications for the same are to be made either to the Socretary of the Corporation at Quebec, or to cretary of the Corporation at Quebec, or to the Clergyman of the Church of England

the Clergyman of the Church of England residing mearest the lot to be applied for."

Notice is also further given to those persons—whether holding Clergy Reserves under lease, or occupying them without title—who are in arrear in the payment of rent for the lots respectively held by them, that the Mininisters of the Church of England residing nearest to such lots, are severally authorized, on the part of the Curron of the country of the c Corporation, to receive arrears for rent, or in cases where such arrears shall be laved in cases where such arrears shall be large, to compound for them: such composition to be subject to the approbation of the Principal and Directors of the Corporation: And all persons so in arrear are called apon to make payment forth with accordingly, and to prevent thereby the necessity of

further proceedings against them.
"By order of the Corporation

"ANDREW WM. COCHRANT. Almost simultaneously with this move ment from the Church of England in the sastern end of the Province, the first step secres to have been taken in the same mat-

"York, Upper Canada, 17 May, 1819.
"York, Lond,—I have the honour to transmitt to your Lordship the copy of a petition from the Presbyterian inhabitants of the town of Nisgara and its vicinity, praying for an annual allowance of £100 to assist in the support of a preacher.

"The actual product of the Clergy Re-

serves is about £700 per annum. This petition involves a question on which, I perceive, there is a difference of opinion, viz. whether the Actintends to tend the benefits of the Reserves for the maintenance GENTLEMENof Protestant Clergy, to all denominations, or only to those of the Church of England. The law officers seem to incline to the latrouch respect, that your reply to this petition will decide a question which is of much interest, and on which there is a lively feeling throughout the province.

Control of the King: I shall therefore pray for the instructions of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of your address. ter opinion. I beg leave to observe with much respect, that your reply to this petition will decide a question which is of so much interest, and on which there is a lively feeling throughout the province.

"" To similar requisitions of petitioners of our own church, it has been replied, that I hoped, when the bishop should arrive, some satisfactory arrangement might be made.

"I have, &cc., "P. MAITLAND, "Lieutenant Governor.
The home Government seem to have een quite as free from a pre-conceived opinion that any particular sect had an exopinion that any particular sect had an exclusive right to the Clergy Lande, as were the Colonial authorities. The fact that the charters of the Corporation merely made the Clergy collectors, without any power over the expenditure of the proceeds of the lands, and compelled them to pay over all monies to the Receiver General of the Province, shows clearly that the appropriation of the find wars as yet suits. propriation of the fund was, as yet, quite undetermined : if, indeed, it does not lead to undetermined: it, indeed, it does not lead to the direct inference that other parties were thought entitled to share in it. Sir Pere-grine Maitland's Despatch, however, compelled the home Government to move in the matter, and accordingly we find that in Sept. 1819, the question of title under the act of 1791, was referred to the law officers of the Crown. The opinion of the law officers was given as follows:

"Doctors Commons, Nov. 15, 1819. "My Lord,—We are honored with your Lordship's commands of the 14th Septem-ber last, stating that doubts having arisen now far, under the construction of the Act passed in the 31st year of his present Majesty, [c. 31,] the Dissenting Protestant Ministers resident in Canada have a legal claim to participation in the lands by that Act directed to be reserved as a previous Act directed to be reserved as a provision for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy.

"And your Lordship is pleastd to request, that we would take the same into consideration and report to your Lordship, for the information of the Prince Regent, our opinion, whethor the Governor of the Province is either required by the Act, or

would be justified in applying the produce of the reserved lands to the maintenance of any other than the clergy of the Church of England resident in the Province; and in the event of our being of opinion that the ministers of Dissenting Protestant Congregatious have a concurrant cleim with those of the Church of England, ferther desiring our opinion, whether, in applying the reserved lands to the endowment of rectories and patronages, as required by the 38th clause, it is encumbent upon his Majesty to retain a proportion of those lands for the maintenance of the Dissenting clergy, and as to the proportion in which, under such a construction the provision is to be assigned to the different classes of Dissenters established within the Pprovince.

the different classes of Dissenters established within the Pprovince.

"We are of opinion, that though the provisions made by 31st Geo. 3c. 31., s. 36 and 42, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy, are not confined solely to the clergy of the Church of England, but may be extended also to the clergy of the Church of Scotland, if there are any such settled in Canada, (as appears to have been admitted in the debate upon the passing of the Act, yet that they do not extend to dissenting Ministers, since we think the term Protestant clergy can apply only to Protestant clergy recognized and established by law.

shall be applicable solely "to the mainte-nance and support of a Protestant elergy" does not specify by what authority the rents and profits are to be so applied. Supdoes not specify by what authority the rents and profits are to be so applied. Supposing the Governor to the duly authorised by the Act to make such application, we think that he will be justified in applying such rents and profits to the maintenance and support of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland as well as those of the Church of England but not to the support and mainte-nance of ministers of Dissenting Protestant

"With respect to the second question the 59th clause, "which empowers his Majesty to authorize the Governor to Constitute and erect parsonages or rectories according and erect parsonages or rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England;" provides also "that he may endow every such parsonage or rectory with so much of the lands allotted and appropriated in respect to any land within such township or parish which shall have been granted, as the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, shall judge to be expedient.

"Under these terms he might endow any particular parsonage or rectory with the any particular parsonage or rectory with the whole lands allotted and appropriated in

whole lands allotted and appropriated in that township or parish.

"It would be inconsistent with this dis-cretionary power that any proportion of such lands should be absolutely retained for such other clergy than those mentioned is that clause, and we think it is not incumbent on clause, and we think it is not incumbent on his Majesty to retain any proportion of such

"Your Lordship's most obed't ser'vts.,
(Sighned.)

CHRIST. ROBINSON,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY-"We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly request that Your Excellency would be pleased to direct the proper officer to lay before this House an account of the Clergy Reserves leased, with the revenue arising therefrom, and its appropriation up to the Slat December last, as fax as the same is assertained."

on 5th July, Sir Peregrine Maitland replied as follows :

ject of your address."

We find no further Parliamentary action

taken in the premises until some years later. In the meantime, however, the reserve lands, were becoming daily more valuable, and the annual proceeds from being insufficient to defray the expenses of collection, gradually began to yield a revenue. We find the ness product of the

In 1820£259 15 9 ·· 1821······ 210 15 4 ·· 1822···· 150 6 8 The Members of the Church of Scot-

land, though apparently kept in ignorance of the formal opinion given in their favor by the Imperial Law Officers, and of the by the Imperial Law Officers, and of the Despatch recognizing their claims, commenced agitating for a share of the spoils and though looking back at this [distance we may regret that their line of policy was not less selfish, we have still the facts to rest upon that, but for their thus pressing a claim so irresitable, a more liberal opposition to the High Church machinations might not have been so effectively waged. The Church of Scotland claim was the first wedge, and it was so undoubtedly good, The Church of Scotland claim was the first wedge, and it was so undoubtedly good, that it brought out opponents to the High Churchmen who might never otherwise have moved. In 1821, we believe, the Church of Scotland made its first formal effort on the subject, in the shape of a memorial to the Government, in which her claims to a participation in the Reserves were urged. The Church of England il clique, who in those days ruled Upper Catanda at will, took the alarm, and on the 22nd April, 1823, a petition to the three branches of the Imperial Parliament was prepared by the Clergy Reserve Corporation, and forwarded to England. In this document the claim of the Church of Scotland was canvased at great length, and sought to be upset. The very little present compared with that of the Church of England is gress made by the other denoministions.

land," was carefully among other reasons ar-should have all the func-following curious parag "That when new misary quarter, not only readily join who are not tached to any denomina byterians and Congrepublic worship with the on many occasions the becomes united to the C. are their dead buried so but likewise the bodies a lation, are frequently. relations are frequently vate places of intermet their graves in the publ with the solemn offices Moreover, their childre educated in the bosom the greater number at I few years formed strong venerable establishment remote parts of the c Methodist itingrants ar methodist itherants are soon as the population pact to admit and required a regular clergyman, gation increasing by the of their more respectable to their more respectable.

In the Session of 18 Hon. William.) Morr subject in the House of a lengthened debate, ca resolutions on the 16th "Resolved, - That w of England and Scotlar subjects of both were communication of eve and advantage, and tha of the one or the other ascendency—on the owere established by lav

tant Churches within doms and consequently are equally entitled to the advantages which hereafter result from the experiment of the second of the experiment of da were wrested from France, by the united Britain and Ireland, an of England and Scotla quest thereof, an equa advantages, which mig the said conquest. Resolved,—That by

Parliament, passed in late Majesty's reign, t tenant Governor, or p the Government of seventh of the Land f maintenance of a Pro Resolved,— That i when he graciously au ation of land for the s ance of a Protestant vince, did not contem the Clergy of the Chi they ought now to co jesty's most favorab being otherwise provi Resolved,—That an presented to his Maje

foregoing Resolution Majosty will be gracio euch measures as will of the Church of Scot may hereafter reside support and mainten shall think proper."

The Church of Eng more alarmed by this more alarmed by this despatch was prepared. Sir Peregrine Maitlathe-27th December, claims of the Church whole fund were urge great length. Every the maintenance of the approximation of the country, was the policy of this cott of most fully. T Church," and the beg other denominations, extreme satisfaction. On the 21st April,

of the General Assen

of the General Assen Scotland opened up I Imperial Government friends in Canada, by their name by Dr. M The General Elect Representatives for place in 1824, and the growing strength of inant churchism in found necessary by Clergy to take decide final settlement of in their favor. Account to send home the Re then Rector of York, con, and now Bish Strachan was chairm serve Corporation, as of the Province; for Parliament and cont government of Upper gentleman will occu these sketches, it ma to state that Dr. Schoolmaster of Kel arrived in Canada in teacher at Kingston, nself as a candit Presbyterian Minis al times on the subj lowing very characteristics letters, publishe structor of June, 18

1. From letter of Mr. Young your left you altogether, falls. If he leaves ealary and I'll beco 2. From letter When I mentioned being here, I had litt farther, but underst from Mr. Forsyth, the most respect or at any rate woul ere the Clergyma Mr. Cart to inquire there were any pers what encouragement As he has not ment his friends [Messrs not, I presume ansiless there be a stro ceeding, I should di otherwise I might h

was greater than y licensed to pread

Extracts of Letters, dated at Kingston

to T. Black