

from each part of the United Kingdom; and against which gift, exclusively for our use, not one protest was offered by any member of the Church of Scotland, then sitting and legislating in the British Parliament! Then, and for years after, the grant of 1791 was considered by all parties, as the exclusive property of the Church of England in Canada. Nor was it till men had begun to find the selfish advantage of agitation, that this our right was disputed. And now, alas! so great has been the encouragement given, by conceding to clamor what was denied by justice, that the original owners are held up to public indignation, even by men calling themselves Christians, (aye, and Christian Ministers too,) because, forsooth, they are unwilling to yield up their own, and incur the curse of posterity, by cowardly ceding the means of blessing unborn millions with a stated independent ministry!

How differently from all others have we prosecuted our claims—or rather, we would say, defended our rights.

When have we made the pulpit the place of angry declamation? When have we prostituted the sacred occasion of Divine Worship to opportunities for signing petitions in our favour? No! Brethren, we have too high a respect for our Churches thus to profane them,—too high a veneration for the throne of Christ's representative, thus to place it on a level with the orator's forum, or the stool of the demagogue,—too high a value do we set on the precious moments spent in the Sanctuary thus to do worse than waste them.

In thus briefly addressing you, we have studiously avoided returning railing for railing. We are as anxious as others for the final settlement of this vexed question. But we appeal to the proper authority, not to individuals or bodies of men; who have no power to decide. We appeal, not to the passions and interests of any in this Province, but fearlessly ask the decision of the Queen and Parliament. Their situation places them above the influence of party. Let them decide between the several claimants; and let their decision be binding. To it we pledge ourselves to submit.

We remain, dear Brethren,

Your servants for Christ's sake,

Geo. ARCHBOLD, Cornwall. J. PADFIELD, Franktown.  
M. HARRIS, Perth. F. TREMAIN, Beverly.  
R. BLAKEY, Prescott. S. S. STRONG, Bytown.  
E. J. BOSWELL, Carlton Place. J. G. B. LINDSAY, Williamsburg.  
R. ROLPH, Osnaburg.  
W. GUNNING, Youngs. W. F. S. HARPER, March.  
H. PATTON, Kemptville. R. V. ROGERS, Richmond.  
E. DENROCHE, Brockville. W. W. WAIT, Goulbourn.

February 1st, 1838.

From the St. Catherines Journal.

St. Catherines, 16th Feb. 1838.

MR. EDITOR.—After crossing the Atlantic, and living nine years on the very border of the States, it must appear singular that I never visited them, till last week; and still more extraordinary, that Buffalo should be the destiny of a "Tory" and a "Rector,"—names so odious to the people there, that I did not anticipate much civility or kindness. But how was I surprised, in meeting the greatest attention, hospitality and friendship! and still more so, in finding a name so odious here as that of Rector, was not only respected there, but the very title of every regularly established clergyman of the English Church, throughout the whole Union! This I should not have credited, had not the Churchman's Calendar and Ecclesiastical Register been put into my hand, in which I saw the names of 70 Rectors of the Diocese of New York, and 23 of Western New York—making ninety-three in one State, publicly recorded, and all under one Bishop, till lately, many of whom held two "Parishes."

Yet this army of Rectors excited no jealousies among other denominations of clergy—no alarm about the introduction of tithes—no fears respecting a dominant church—although they should have much greater cause for alarm there, than we here—for they once had an established English church, but we never had. Does it not, then, appear manifest, that the noise made about the 57 Rectories, for this whole province, endowed without any charge to the people, is "vox (or rather nomen), et prateria nihil," a mere phantom raised for political purposes? For, shall the free states of America openly recognize Rectors, (who, if not paid by tithes or globs, are paid by liberal subscriptions from the people?) and shall the people who neither pay tithes, nor allow globs, nor give subscriptions, exclaim against Rectors, because they receive their support from a government that sends to Canada soldiers to protect them, both from their spiritual as well as their temporal enemies, without any cost? Is not this most unreasonable? Is it not most ungrateful? Shall a name which procures honor and respect to our brethren on the other side of the river, be so differently received on this? Is it that Canadians fear the loss of "liberty," from an order of clergy that a Republic countenances, publicly recognizes, and liberally supports? Would they not, in the United States, discover tyranny, usurpation and dominancy, if these were the inseparable characteristics of a "Rector," as soon as any other people? Or is it because Rectors here are supposed to have greater power than in the States? Now, in this respect, they are on an equal footing, according to the laws and customs of both countries; or, were I to judge from what I have seen, I should say that Rectors here, in the States, a greater ascendancy over their people than we have here; but no doubt they merit more honor. Before our "Patriots" however, begin to teach their countrymen Republican liberty, they would do well, first, to teach them to build, ornament and endow churches, for Rectors, as it is done in the States. Then "American Liberty," guarded by such a church, both here and there, would never run into "licentiousness."

It is owing to the politeness of the Rectors of St. Paul's and Trinity Churches, Buffalo, that I have been enabled to give, with such accuracy, the number of Rectors in the State of New York; and to their hospitality, and that of their congregations, that I feel myself so much indebted, when I subscribe myself,

Their sincere friend and grateful brother,

THE RECTOR OF ST. CATHERINES.

\* What has never been, may never be, but what has, may.

#### CHURCH STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

RECTOR OF KEMPTVILLE.

The incumbent of this parish, the Rev. Henry Patton, officiated during the past year in St. James's Church, Kemptville, every Sunday morning at half-past 10; in Christ's Church, Marlborough, at 3 P.M.; every alternate Sunday evening in Trinity Church, Merrickville. There are also several other stations visited on week days. The labors of the Rector of this parish have been much lightened during

the present winter by the valuable and efficient services of the Rev. Wm. W. Wait, who has officiated once in four weeks in Merrickville, Wolford, and North Gower, besides the assistance he has rendered to the Rector of Richmond.

There are connected with the parish about 110 communicants. On Christmas day 82 received the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Kemptville and Marlborough, being the greatest number at one time. During the year 1838 there were 67 Baptisms, 10 marriages and 9 Burials. There were 34 Candidates confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal in November last. The average attendance of Scholars in the Sunday School at Kemptville was about 30, the diligence evinced by them (especially the girls) in studying the Holy Scriptures was very commendable. As an evidence of their diligence it may be sufficient to mention, that the number of verses recited by the whole school amounted to 28,762.

There are 24 copies of "the Church" taken by the Rector and his parishioners.

From late English Papers.

The Bishop of Worcester is quite recovered from his late indisposition. His Lordship consecrated the new Church of St. Peter the Great, in Worcester on Tuesday last. The Church has sittings for more than 1,000 people. The consecration sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Benson, Master of the Temple; and the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, preached in the evening.

The number of persons confirmed by the Bishop of Winchester in the County of Hants, during his late progress, was 9,324, being a large increase upon the previous confirmation.

The worthy and indefatigable Incumbent of the Isle of Portland has made the munificent offer of £1500 as an endowment for a district church for that island, if subscriptions can be raised for the purpose of erecting one.

CHICHESTER.—Unitarianism in this city seems at a low ebb. Several highly respectable persons have recently been converted from its errors, and baptized into the pale of the Church; and in the absence of Mr. Fullagar, the minister of the Unitarian chapel, the last two Sundays, the greater part of his congregation have attended upon the ministrations of the Rev. T. Brown, at St. Paul's Church.—Brighton Gazette.

CRANMER, RIDLEY, AND LATIMER MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Oxford Memorial was held on the 31st January in the Town-Hall, to determine whether a new church should be erected in combination with this Memorial. Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall, was called to the chair, and was supported by the Vice-Chancellor and Warden of New College. Several heads of colleges were present, and the meeting was numerously attended by members of the University and inhabitants. After several able speeches were made, discussing the subject, it was resolved by a great majority that a church should be combined with the Memorial, and therefore the sums subscribed for each will be consolidated.—London Times.

#### Summary of Civil Intelligence.

In the absence of later intelligence from England, we present our readers with some extracts from the leading London Journals received by the Liverpool.

THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF CANADA.

From the London Times, Feb. 1.

To make the Legislative Council elective would at once have removed the only check upon the Assembly. Whatever ill effects would result in England from the application of such a principle to the House of Lords, would result in Canada from an analogous change in the Legislative Council; with this additional evil, that in Canada there are not, as there are in England, ancient and wealthy families which would constitute an influential aristocracy independent of official or legislative seats.

The demand for conversion of the Executive Council (which forms, with the governor, the actual Government of the colony) into a Ministry responsible to the Assembly, was only a circuitous mode of requiring a separation from the mother country; for if the Assembly, and not the Crown, were to have the choice of the executive officers, the sceptre of Canada, both in theory and in practice, was wrested from the British monarchy. Canada would then be pretty nearly in the situation in which Ireland would be placed by a repeal of the Union. The present responsibility of the Executive Council to the Crown would wholly cease; and, in the total absence of hereditary aristocracy and public opinion, the course of government would depend exclusively on the fate of petty squabbles between one local party and another.

BELGIUM.

From the Standard, Feb. 5.

A ministerial journal states, apparently by authority, that the King of the Netherlands has freely accepted the award of the London Conference. Whoever has observed the conduct of King William, through the whole of his reign—conduct characterised by wisdom, firmness, and moderation—must be prepared for this last sacrifice offered by his Majesty to the welfare of his subjects, and to the peace of Europe. It remains to be seen how his Majesty's rebels, the Belgians, will act towards the Powers whose criminal aid to the treason of 1830 gave to Belgium a separate (nothing can give it an independent) existence. They have talked of resisting the award of the Conference; but the Powers parties to that decision are pledged to enforce it, and enforced sooner or later it will be, perhaps with something more. The present state of feeling in France no doubt holds out a hope to the traitor nation; but the France of 1838 is not the France of 1792, and this the Belgians will soon learn. The strength of France, 47 years ago, lay in this—that the whole property of the nation, real and personal, was made saleable for the purposes of war, and was in fact sold. War supplied the opportunity and the pretext for confiscation, and war therefore became popular. The opposite causes would now operate to render war unpopular in France in a degree in which it would not be unpopular in any other country. France has no dormant resources; the property of the country is distributed; its credit must be low; and the first year's counting of the cost of war would impose upon the French people burthens such as they have never borne, and are wholly unable to bear. Frenchmen may not be aware of this, and therefore they might perhaps inconsiderately rush into a war; but a single year would awaken them to the truth, and then what must be some of their Belgian allies?

FRANCE.

From the same.

The King of the French has resolved to retain the Molé ministry, and, as a necessary accompaniment to this resolution, his Majesty has dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. After his Majesty had in vain tried to form a new ministry, this course became inevitable. The Chamber had virtually declared war with the Molé Cabinet, but when the King showed a disposition to replace that Cabinet, the heterogeneous factions of the opposition could supply no substitutes. What was the King to do? Obviously his Majesty must either govern without a Cabinet, which would not be consonant with the theory of a constitutional monarchy, or must govern by a Cabinet in opposition to one of his Chambers,—a still more unconstitutional anomaly; or dissolve the refractory Chamber, as he has done. The character of the new Chamber may not differ materially from that of the last; but the King has taken the right course to improve it, by placing the factious opposition clearly and manifestly in the wrong.

We observe that many of the Paris journals affect to assimilate his Majesty's conduct in this particular to the illegal measures of Charles the Tenth; but no two cases can be less alike. There is, first, this broad and decisive distinction to be observed, that the dissolution is strictly legal; next, that it is not aggressive, but defensive. The real similarity lies between the conduct of the Chamber and the conduct of the late King. In prodigal disregard of the principles of constitutional government, in reckless blindness to consequences, the conduct of the Chamber and of the ministers of Charles the Tenth is identical; they differ only in this, that the Chamber has spitefully abused privilege—the ministers abused prerogative. We would fain hope that the French people will come to a just decision between the King and the Chamber; but whatever the result, the King has plainly done his duty, and imposed a debt of gratitude upon the lovers of free government everywhere. Louis Philippe may be driven from the throne; but if he is, he will have established by the fairest experiment the indisputable truth—that France can be safely and quietly governed by nothing less vigorous than an iron despotism.

UNITED STATES.

On the subject of the BOUNDARY QUESTION, the following has been agreed upon between the British Minister, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Forsyth, the U. S. Secretary of State:—

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty's authorities consider it to have been understood and agreed upon by the two Governments that the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the Northeastern frontier, should remain exclusively under British jurisdiction until the final settlement of the boundary question.

The United States Government have not understood the above agreement in the same sense, but consider, on the contrary, that there has been no agreement for the exercise, by Great Britain, of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, or any portion thereof, but a mutual understanding that, pending the negotiation, the jurisdiction then exercised by either party, over small portions of the territory in dispute, should not be enlarged, but be continued merely for the preservation of local tranquillity and the public property, both forbearing as far as practicable to exert any authority, and, when any should be exercised by either, placing upon the conduct of each other the most favourable construction.

A complete understanding upon the question, thus placed at issue, of present jurisdiction, can only be arrived at by friendly discussion between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; and it is confidently hoped that there will be an early settlement of the question, this subordinate difference can be of but little moment.

In the mean time the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and the Government of the State of Maine will act as follows: Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel by military force the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook river; but the Government of Maine will voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force now within them; and if future necessity should arise for dispersing notorious trespassers, or protecting public property from depredation by armed force, the operation shall be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreement between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

The civil officers in the service, respectively, of New Brunswick and Maine, who have been taken into custody by the opposite parties shall be released.

Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to fortify or to weaken in any respect whatever the claim of either party to the ultimate possession of the disputed territory. The Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty having no specific authority to make any arrangement on the subject, the undersigned can only recommend, as they now earnestly do, to the Governments of New Brunswick and Maine, to regulate their future proceedings according to the terms herebefore set forth, until the final settlement of the territorial dispute, or until the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall come to some definite conclusion on the subordinate point upon which they are now at issue.

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State of the United States of North America.  
H. S. FOX, H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1839.

A most important debate sprung up in the Senate as soon as this paper was read. Mr. Williams, of Maine, expressed himself dissatisfied with it, and believed that Maine would be dissatisfied with it also. Of right she ought to complain, and the General Government to listen and redress her wrongs.

Mr. Ruggles, of Maine, said Maine had received the first, second, third and last blow. It was time now that some of them were hurled back.

Mr. Webster spoke with some feeling. He does not approve of the president's course, and demands why it is that after the unanimous move in Congress, the President has not acted more efficiently. For the year past the government has done absolutely nothing.

The question at issue, Mr. Webster says, is not one of property, but of political right. Maine, no more than the Union, is interested; and I contend, said Mr. Webster, the disposition manifested by the General Government to shrink from the responsibility, and to place the heat and burden of the fight upon Maine. There has been a want of nerve, Mr. Webster says, upon the part of the Administration, and a bolder stand should be taken, and a higher tone assumed. In conclusion, Mr. W. said he was for prompt, energetic and decided action,—for action now,—for a determination in the Senate Chamber and upon this very night. He wanted our Government to tell the British Government that it was time this question was settled, and to say to her, that if she refused to enter upon negotiations, to the treaty of 1783, the United States would, on the FOURTH OF JULY NEXT, TAKE POSSESSION HERSELF!

The debate in the Senate closed by referring to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in the House also, after some remarks from Mr. Evans of Maine.

These committees have been in session through the day, and I am told will make their reports to-morrow.

UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 6.—Several Petitions were read, amongst others of David Secord, St. David's, praying that interest may be allowed him on his claims for war losses.

NOTICES.

By Mr. Marks, of bill to establish Police Magistrates in all the large towns in this Province.

On motion of Mr. Aikman, Messrs. Shade, Thorburn, Cameron, Hunter and Burritt, were appointed a committee on claims during the late rebellion and invasions of the Province.

Mr. Cartwright obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent exportation of Cattle for a limited period—second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Dettlor, an Address to His Excellency was ordered, on the subject of specie payments, agreeably to notice of Monday last.

The Dower Bill was read the second time and committed. The Notary Public Bill was read the second time, committed, progress reported; sit again to-day.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Committee on Roads; the following members were chosen:

Messrs. Thomson, Cameron, Dettlor, Robinson, Chisholm (Halton), Bockus, Gamble, Marks and Merritt.

The House went again in Committee on the Notary Public Bill, amended, third reading to-morrow.

Address to his Excellency in answer to Speech, read the third time.

A letter from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was read, informing Mr. Speaker that a Writ is issued out for Grenville, that Adiel Sherwood, Esq. is appointed Returning Officer, and the election to take place at Prescott on Monday 1st April next.

Thursday, 7th March.—The following petition was read:

Of Sarah Usher, (Chippawa) praying for means to support and educate her family—her husband having been assassinated on account of his loyalty.

NOTICES.

Mr. Richardson obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in this Province, except in cases of fraud; second reading to-morrow.

The bill to prevent the exportation of horned cattle was read the second time, committed, progress reported; sit again to-morrow.

The Dower Bill was referred to Messrs. Bockus, Cartwright, Draper and Murny.

The Bill to amend the law appointing King's Bench Commissioners was read the second time, committed, bill reported, third reading to-morrow.

Friday, March 8.

NOTICES.

By Mr. Morris for address to his Excellency, requesting him to lay before this house an account of the lands of the University of King's College, and Upper Canada College, which have been sold up to the 1st January last, and also other information connected with these institutions.

Mr. Merritt reported an address for certain returns from Canada Company, read twice, third reading this day.

His Excellency's speech as relates to general education was referred to Messrs. Sherwood, Boulton, Burwell, Cameron and Rykert.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Aikman, an address was ordered to her Majesty, representing the great burdens and difficulties under which the proprietor of the public press in this Province labours from the imposition by her Majesty's Deputy Post Master General of these Colonies of a tax of one penny upon every newspaper at the Post office at which the same may be mailed. Also the apparent hardship which this measure imposes upon her Majesty's faithful subjects, and the evils which it entails upon this community.

The bill to alter the law of ejectment was read the second time, committed, progress reported, sit again to-morrow.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee on Clergy Reserves, and following were chosen:

Messrs. Solicitors General, Bockus, Manahan, Thomson, Aikman, Cameron, Dettlor, McKay and Sherwood.

Saturday, March 9.—The following petitions were read:

Of A. Dingwall Fordyce, J. P. and others of Waterloo, Woolwich, Nicol, praying for the levying a tax on all wild lands on the road leading from the village of Fergus to Preston, to be expended in improving the same.

Of E. Landers, Prescott, praying for a pension for wounds received by him in defence of the Province at Prescott, and of Patrick McGovern, John Fuller and William Sizland, praying the same.

Of the President and Directors of the Cobourg Harbour Company, praying that a certain portion of the Lake shore at Cobourg may be vested in said Company.

NOTICES.

By Mr. Cartwright, of Bill to regulate the proceedings and jurisdiction of the Court of Probate and Surrogate Courts in this Province.

By Mr. Sherwood, of bill compelling owners of real estate, whose lands are overflowed by mill dams to submit their claims to arbitrators.

By Mr. Rykert, of bill to amend the Boundary Commissioners act of the last session.

Monday, March 11.—Several petitions brought up and notices given.

Mr. Speaker reported the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.—Notes in circulation, £321,853. 15 0; Cash deposited, £253,751 12 2; Gold and Silver in vault £96,376 1 0; Reserved profits on Jan. 1, last £17,578 11 9.

The Provincial Bank Bill was read the second time, committed, progress reported; sit again to-morrow.

The address to her Majesty on newspaper postage, referred to committee of whole; third reading on Thursday next.

Tuesday, March 12.—Despatches were brought down to the house, and Mr. Bockus's motion that 500 copies of the same be printed, after some debate was carried—yeas 26, nays 13, majority 14.

A bill was passed for preventing aliens from fishing in this Province.

The old Roads' sale bill passed its third reading,—yeas 25, nays 10, majority 15.

MARRIED.—On Thursday the 7th instant, by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, A. M., Captain Francis Dobbs, half pay, 12th Regt. of Foot, to Letitia, youngest daughter of the late James Agnew Farrell, Esq. of Magheramorne, County Antrim.

List of Letters received to Friday, March 15:

Lord Bishop of Montreal (2); C. A. Hagerman, Esq.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright (2); rem.; J. Kent, Esq. (3); add. subs.; Mr. W. Osborne; Mr. C. Hughes, rem.; Rev. J. Short, rem.; Ven. the Archdeacon of York (2); J. Hawkins, Esq. rem. and add. subs.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, rem. and add. sub.; T. S. Short, Esq.; D. Perry, Esq.; Hon. Justice Jones; Mr. Amos Hall; P. M., Perth; Rev. W. Caswell; R. Deacon, Esq.; Rev. C. T. Wade (2); S. Fry, Esq. rem. in full Vol. 1 and 2; J. G. Wein, Esq.