

ment from the vivid pen of Sir Francis Head, which are inserted in another column.

We have lately been favoured with the Seventh Annual Report of the Society established at Toronto for CONVERTING AND CIVILIZING THE INDIANS, AND PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG DESTITUTE SETTLERS; embracing a brief record of its operations for the year ending in October last. During this period, the funds of the Society have been almost exclusively appropriated to the objects detailed in the former part of its title,—the converting and civilizing the Indians; and the Report itself affords sufficient evidence that this application of the resources of the Society has not been without the most gratifying results. The duty of propagating the Gospel among Destitute Settlers has, in the interval,—within the proper bounds of the operations of this Association,—devolved upon the Missionaries furnished by the Upper Canada Clergy Society; and the journal of that devoted Missionary, the Rev. H. H. O'Neill, most fully proves the great advantages resulting from such itinerant labours. We must confine our extracts, at present, to that part of the Report which refers to the services of Mr. O'Neill,—intending, hereafter, to draw more largely upon its pages:—

“During the last year the Rev. H. H. O'Neill, has extended his labours through the Niagara, Gore, and Home Districts—meeting every where with a hearty welcome from the inhabitants; but at the same time encountering difficulties which, to a person of less energy and experience, would have proved very discouraging. Inquiring at O—, whether we had any Church-people resident in the Village, the Inn-keeper answered,—“I am neither an Englishman, nor an Episcopalian, but a Yankee; as to religious creed I have none—and in regard to your Church, there is not a single member belonging to it in the Town.” Not entirely crediting this account, Mr. O'Neill again returned, and having given a general notice, preached to the largest congregation that had ever assembled in O—; and discovered no fewer than twenty-five families of Church of England people—many of whom met for the first time, in mutual surprise to find each other of the same religious persuasion. Sometimes incidents of a very touching nature occur to the Missionary in his travels. Being requested to baptize seven children in the Township of Essa, Mr. O'Neill read prayers and preached. When he knelt down, no person joined in the General Confession, or in the Lord's Prayer; as he proceeded, there were no responses—a dumb spirit pervaded the whole assembly: at length a woman, who, with some others, had brought her child to be baptized, giving her sleeping infant to another female in the crowd, took hold of a prayer-book which he was reading, and made the proper responses, whilst her voice and hand trembled exceedingly. Shortly after this, a man drew a prayer-book from his pocket, and followed her example: a third soon after joined. But in Canborough, where he had Service at a subsequent period, there was no Church-woman to set a good example, nor a prayer-book seen in the congregation. At Dunnville the congregation is large and attentive, and the responses devoutly made. In this neighbourhood there are many Church-people, who have enjoyed Christian privileges, and hail the appearance of the Missionary with joy; others come to see and hear, and depart without much seeming impression: and with many even the Sabbath disappears with the Clergyman. Something permanent is necessary, and to this Mr. O'Neill judiciously attends—and endeavours, in every settlement, to make arrangements for the regular assembly of the people on Sunday. Some discreet and pious person engages to read the Service and a Sermon. In some places this duty is taken in turn by several persons, and a Sunday School is commonly added, and all this is attended with the happiest effects. This excellent plan is recommended as opportunity offers by all the Missionaries, and begins to obtain in many parts of the Province, where the services of a Clergyman cannot be procured.

“Evening prayer was read and a Sermon preached on the 23rd April, at Fort Colborne, which is advantageously situated, where the Welland Ship Canal joins Lake Erie, and as several children in the village were unbaptized, Mr. O'Neill gave notice, at the request of the parents, of service next evening. On this occasion a striking proof was afforded, in the presence of a large congregation, of the preference given to the Apostolic Ministry of our Church. The parents had frequent opportunities of attending Preachers of other denominations; but they deferred the baptism of their children in the hope of one day meeting a Clergyman, and now with delight they brought them forward.—Very kind feelings were expressed next day towards our ministrations; “Sir,” said an American, “I have been nine years in this Province listening to Preachers of all sorts, but in your prayers and doctrines I heard something becoming the dignity of my God.”

“A meeting was held in the township of Esquesing on the 25th July, for the purpose of entering into a subscription for building a Church. On a former occasion the sum of £107 Currency was subscribed, but as no hope of a Clergyman was afforded, the matter was given up. Now, however, that they have heard of a Society at home which devotes its attention to the religious wants of Upper Canada, they have taken great courage. One of the persons present gave an eligible site along with his subscription. Upwards of £20 were added on the spot, by those who had not subscribed to the former list, and when the meeting had broken up, a farmer came over from the crowd and whispered to Mr. O'Neill, that if seasoned lumber and other materials could be procured, he would himself put up the frame of the Church this autumn, at his own expense, and wait the convenience of the subscribers to reimburse him, modestly adding, that he had this in contemplation, but did not like to appear to take too much upon himself by stating it before the meeting.

“Some time ago this worthy man, in the forty-sixth year of his age, came forward in the presence of a large congregation to be admitted a member of the Church of Christ by baptism, and his life has been consistent, both before and since that profession. It would render this Report far too long to make further extracts from the interesting Journal of this excellent Missionary; the few which have been taken, leaving a multitude equally interesting untouched, will be sufficient to shew the vast benefit which accrues from the travelling of even one Clergyman. Every page corroborates the religious destitution of the Colony, and the great ignorance which prevails respecting the Church. Mr. O'Neill states, that many Baptists were agreeably surprised that the Church service was not delivered in Latin. The children of hundreds of Emigrants, who are members of our Church, are growing up in perfect ignorance of her doctrines, discipline and government, from the want of Clergymen, and the parents are gradually becoming lukewarm and indifferent. On the whole, Mr. O'Neill urges the need of ten or twelve additional Clergymen, as immediately required in the region through which he passed, and gives evidence that as many more would be wanted in a very short period, and so on at brief intervals, till three or four Clergymen are settled in each township.”

We have often remarked upon the excellence of the itinerant system in the peculiar state of this country,—as supplying these occasional ministrations which there are no resident clergymen steadily to perform. We have demonstrated more than once the necessity, in almost every District of the Province, of a large number of additional labourers of our communion; but until these can be supplied,—and under the most favourable circumstances their early appointment to these vacant fields of duty cannot be hoped for,—this plan of itinerant ministrations is what is best calculated to supply the want. To this end the exertions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts are, in this Province, mainly to be directed; and very sure we are that a local Branch within each District, for forwarding the same end, would meet with an extensive and cheerful support.

We have frequently alluded to the letters under the signa-

ture of “Anglo-Canadian,” originally published in our loyal and constitutional contemporary, the Toronto Commercial Herald,—commenting with great ability upon the fallacious arguments and unfounded statements so sedulously put forth by the Editor of the Christian Guardian on the subject of Church Establishments. We are happy to perceive that these excellent letters have been collected and re-printed in pamphlet form, and are glad to learn that an edition of 2000 copies has already been circulated. The writer,—who, we understand, is himself a Wesleyan Methodist Minister holding a charge, in that connexion, in this Province,—is entitled to the thanks of every Churchman for this timely interposition, to aid in dispelling the mists of error and prejudice, and to bring the public mind on the most important subject of Religious Instruction, into that healthful and constitutional state which ambitious agitators have laboured so studiously to prevent. His exposure of the sophistries in argument and of the mis-statements in fact of the editor of the Guardian, may not perhaps produce any salutary influence upon that restless and trouble-loving individual; but we can believe that the praise-worthy efforts of “Anglo-Canadian” and of those who think and write like him, will have the happy influence of helping to rescue Wesleyan Methodism from that “false position” in which some of its adherents, to the evident mortification of its more consistent supporters, have been labouring to place it.

We stated in our last the intention of the conductors of this journal, to commence the new series not only on an enlarged scale, but with a new type manufactured in England expressly for the purpose. This intention we are happy to announce our ability to carry into full effect, by the timely arrival of the type that had been ordered; so that on Saturday the 29th instant, we hope to present “THE CHURCH” to our numerous subscribers in a style worthy of the cause which it has been established to serve, and worthy of the extensive patronage which it has been so fortunate as to obtain.

In carrying into effect the numerous improvements we have determined upon, it must be obvious to our readers that a very heavy additional expence is about to be incurred, and that, as we have already observed, nothing but a large and punctually-paying list of subscribers can exempt us from pecuniary loss.

Our subscription list, standing as it does, is highly respectable and encouraging,—the most so, we are well aware, of that of any periodical in the Province,—but our terms of subscription, especially for the new series, are uncommonly low, and we ought to receive fully five hundred additional subscribers to compensate for the additional expence we are incurring. To the full amount of that increase, we have every reason to look with confidence; because with a little vigour of exertion, we know enough of the country to feel assured that it can be accomplished in a week! Already has one reverend brother sent us five new subscribers for the new series, and another four, besides several additions on a smaller scale; so that if any similar success should accompany the exertions of our friends at large, very little time would elapse before our expectations were fully realized.

We would entreat a moment's indulgence also from our obliging patrons for offering a suggestion on the subject of funds. These, after all that must be conceded to literary effort and industry, are the sinews of the strength of any periodical; and we feel a confidence that when the large amount of our weekly outlay for the mere mechanical getting up of the paper is taken into consideration, and not less the very heavy expence incurred in securing the earliest use of news papers, magazines, reviews, &c. published in the mother country, no subscriber to our humble journal will delay compliance with one of its standing rules,—payment in advance.

We must at the same time solicit from all who are in arrears, the earliest possible transmission of the sums respectively due; and we shall feel grateful to our reverend brethren and to our agents generally, for their prompt co-operation in effecting this liquidation of all outstanding debts. The amount still due, in various parts, upon the volume we are this day closing, is very considerable; but we believe that the hint which we now respectfully convey, will fully suffice to ensure the immediate payment of the whole.

We beg to state that, in anticipation of several additional subscribers, it is our intention to print a considerable number of extra copies of the first few numbers of the new series,—so that fresh subscribers may be furnished with the volume from the commencement. As we cannot afford to render this extra impression very large, we beg to recommend an early application from such new subscribers as may desire a complete set of the forthcoming volume.

The account of the NIAGARA DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION is unavoidably deferred to our next.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT OF PRINCE EDWARD. Church of England, 2,354 Presbyterians, Church of Scotland, 383 Seedeers, &c., 925—1,308 Roman Catholics, 1,097 Methodists, Wesleyan, 3,786 Episcopal, 1,862 Canadian Wesleyan, 343—5,991 Baptists, 220 Quakers, 1,060 Independents and Congregationalists, 169 Disciples, 220 Christians, 67 Lutherans, 21 Universalists, 10 Free-thinkers, 2 12,519

ORDINATION.—On Sunday morning last, the following gentlemen were ordained Deacons in the Cathedral Church of this city, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal:—Mr. John Gibson, late Master of a Classical School in the County of Durham, in England; to be stationed at Georgina, Lake Simcoe, U.C.

Mr. E. Morris, lately engaged in the same occupation in Wales; to hold an itinerant charge in the Eastern, Johnstown and Bathurst Districts, U.C.

Mr. G. C. Street, late student in Divinity in U.C., and engaged as Catechist and Lay-reader in the Newcastle District: to hold an itinerant charge within the limits of that District.—Quebec Mercury, June 11.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

From Sir F. B. Head's Narrative.

“After impugning the characters of the Lieutenant Governor, of the Executive Council, of the Legislative Council, and of the members of the House of Assembly, Lord Durham, not satisfied with resting his grievances on them, humbly submits to Her Majesty a new subject of complaint, which throughout his Report is termed ‘THE FAMILY COMPACT.’ ‘Successive Governors,’ says his Lordship, ‘as they came in, in their turn are said to have either submitted quietly to its influence, or after a short and unavailing struggle to have yielded to this well-organized party the real conduct of affairs.’

“In a monarchical form of government, like that of Upper Canada, composed of a Legislature of three branches, one of which contains the sturdy representatives of the people, it would be difficult to comprehend how this fourth power could possibly manage to exist, and what could possibly be its elements, unless the mystery had thus been explained by his Lordship:—

“The bench, the magistracy, the high offices of the Episcopal Church, and a great part of the legal profession, are filled by the adherents of this party: by grant or purchase they have acquired nearly the whole of the waste lands of the Province; they are all-powerful in the chartered banks, and, till lately, shared among themselves almost exclusively all offices of trust and profit. The bulk of this party consists, for the most part, of native-born inhabitants of the Colony, or of emigrants who settled in it before the last war with the United States; the principal members of it belong to the Church of England, and the maintenance of the claims of that Church has always been one of its distinguishing characteristics.”

“It appears, then, from Lord Durham's own shewing, that this ‘Family Compact,’ which his Lordship deems it so advisable that the Queen should destroy, is nothing more or less than that ‘social fabric’ which characterizes every civilized community in the world. It is that social fabric, or rather fortress, within which the British yeoman, farmer, and manufacturer is enabled to repel the extortionate demands of his labourers; and to preserve from pillage and robbery the harvest of his industry after he has reaped it.

“The bench, ‘the magistrates,’ ‘the clergy,’ ‘the law,’ ‘the landed proprietors,’ ‘the bankers,’ ‘the native-born inhabitants,’ and ‘the supporters of the Established Church,’ form just as much a ‘family compact’ in England as they do in Upper Canada. If Lord Durham proposes not only to make the Legislature of Upper Canada responsible to what he calls ‘the people,’ but to level to the ground our social fabric, why, I beg leave, without offence, to ask, instead of dedicating his Report to her Majesty, did not his Lordship on his landing at once summon a National Convention, and place it in the hands of ‘the people’?”

“The ‘family compact’ of Upper Canada is composed of those members of its society who, either by their abilities and character have been honoured by the confidence of the executive government, or who, by their industry and intelligence, have amassed wealth. The party, I own, is comparatively a small one; but to put the multitude at the top and the few at the bottom is a radical revision of the pyramid of society which every reflecting man must foresee can end only by its downfall.”

“Although Lord Durham has apparently deemed it beneath his notice to bring before the consideration of the Queen the unparalleled sufferings of her Canadian subjects, yet I firmly believe that a paragraph on that subject would not by her Majesty have been deemed the least acceptable portion of his voluminous Report.

“Although but little versed in history, I firmly believe it no where contains a more affecting picture than has been exhibited to the civilized world for the last two years, by the brave resistance which a small British population has been making against the unprincipled attacks by which the Americans have endeavoured to force upon them republican institutions. The instances of individual courage that could be detailed are innumerable, while on the other hand the conduct of the assailants has been stamped by cruelty and cowardice. I must own, that when I daily think of the number of our soldiers who have untimely fallen—of the manner in which Colonel Moodie, Lieut. Weir, Lieut. Johnson, Staff-Surgeon Hume, have been butchered and mutilated, of the privations and losses the people of Upper Canada have patiently endured; and when, on the other hand, I reflect that, on the last invasion at Sandwich, a body of American sympathisers escaping into our woods, remained there starving from hunger and cold—not daring any where to ask even shelter of those whom they had professed they had invaded to liberate them from the British Government, but wandering through the Province until worn out by the punishment of their guilt, they perished in the forest in such numbers that nineteen corpses were in one spot found frozen to death round the white embers of a fire,—I own that whenever these two pictures come together before my mind, it is filled with astonishment that Lord Durham, with this glaring evidence before him, could deliberately declare to our youthful Queen that the people of Upper Canada are dissatisfied with their institutions—that he could possibly find in his heart to submit a report to her Majesty without a single word of commiseration of the unexampled sufferings which had afflicted—without a single word of approbation for the gallantry and fidelity which had distinguished—her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in the Canadas, but which on the contrary lauded in well-measured terms the detestable invaders of their soil! But it really seems to me that Lord Durham has looked upon British North America in general, and upon the Province of Upper Canada in particular, through a glass darkened.

“It is possible that the public authorities whom his Lordship, as her Majesty's High Commissioner, has deemed it proper to revile, will feel it their duty patiently to submit to his remarks; but when it is considered that Parliament may be advised by her Majesty's Government to legislate upon this most mischievous document, I feel it my duty to join with the rest of the community in gravely considering what opportunities Lord Durham has had for forming the astonishing opinions which are propounded in it.

“‘It is said’ that his Lordship came up the St. Lawrence in a steamboat exclusively appropriated to himself and his suite;—that on arriving at Kingston he landed to receive an address, and then proceeded by water to Niagara, where he passed the county-town without receiving the address that was framed for him, or conversing with its inhabitants;—that at the Falls his Lordship remained about four days, part of which time he was unwell, part was devoted to military review, and the greater part in receiving Americans and others who attended his Lordship's levees, balls, and dinners;—that thus intently occupied, he had not time to visit the most interesting part of the Welland Canal, which was within six miles, although his Lordship had of-

ferred to procure assistance of £250,000 from her Majesty's Government;—that in crossing to Toronto, he touched at the termination of the Canal in Lake Ontario without inspecting the work;—that at the seat of Government at Toronto he spent twenty-four hours, principally occupied with a levee, receiving addresses, and a state dinner;—that his Lordship then made the best of his way back to Montreal; and that in such exclusive dignity did he travel that he would not allow even the public mail to be taken on board at Cornwall, by which it was delayed a day.

“If the above reports be correct, it would appear that his Lordship left Lower Canada only for ten days, during which time he had to travel by water about 1000 miles. * * * * *

“As the representative of their Sovereign, Lord Durham had a sterling claim upon their loyalty, which, wherever he went, was paid to him at sight; and as his conduct and demeanor were always dignified, and as he expressed himself with fluent and acceptable elocution, addresses from all quarters were poured upon him. Nevertheless, authorised by the statements made against me in the Report to the Queen, I challenge Lord Durham to lay before the British public every address he has received from the inhabitants of Upper Canada, with the fullest information he can give of the number of signatures, or any other explanation; and if they support his representations of discontent, slander their governor and their legislature, or exhibit that restless desire for change in their constitution which his Report every where speaks of, I pledge myself to acknowledge that I am ignorant of the state of Upper Canada, and that his Lordship, in five days sailing through it, has become better acquainted with the interests and disposition of its people than I am, after having traversed it in all directions, on horseback, and even on foot—after having slept in its forests—mingled with its inhabitants in time of peace and war,” and after an actual administration of the government during three sessions of Parliament.

“Lastly, I call upon Lord Durham to answer whether, in his place in Parliament, he will venture to declare that the sentiments contained in his Report will not be repudiated by every Lieutenant Governor in the British North American Colonies; that they will not be repudiated by the whole of the respectable inhabitants of Upper Canada; and, on the other hand, I ask his Lordship whether, before his country, he will assert that from the most intelligent people of Upper Canada, or from the committee who, with his Excellency Sir George Arthur, had the honour of waiting upon his Lordship in Quebec, he ever received the description of the Canadian people, and that admiration of the United States, which are contained in his Report? * * * * *

“It therefore becomes necessary for the country soberly to enquire from what sources his Lordship's information has been derived? In the report itself this important fact stands shrouded in mystery; for instead of resting his opinion, verbal or written, upon any recognized authorities, almost every assertion is impersonally expressed by the words ‘it is said,’ or ‘it seems,’ or ‘it appears.’ But I trust Lord Durham will eagerly divulge to Parliament by whom ‘it is said,’ to whom ‘it seems,’ and to whom ‘it appears.’ * * * * *

“Putting all I have seen together, I readily admit that all the complaints described in Lord Durham's Report actually exist; but I regret to add that they are the complaints of the small minority with whom I had to contend. My despatches will strongly corroborate Lord Durham's report that there is a desire in Upper Canada to make the Lieutenant-Governor, Executive and Legislative Councils ‘responsible to the people’—that the ‘family compact’ is complained of—that American institutions are admired; and I do not presume to deny his Lordship's assertion, ‘that all the discontented parties, and especially the Reformers of Upper Canada, looked with considerable confidence to his Lordship's mission’: but I can declare to the country that Lord Durham is wrong in attributing these sentiments of discontent to the majority; and though his Lordship has reported to the Queen his opinion of the ‘Proceedings of Sir Francis Head,’ ‘Failure of result aimed at by Sir Francis Head,’ ‘Real result of Sir Francis Head's Policy,’ and of the consequent ‘EXASPERATION OF THE PEOPLE,’ it is my humble opinion that, if his Lordship were to dare me to ride with him through the British North American Provinces, I should very soon have to repeat,

‘But ere we could arrive the point proposed, Caesar cried, Help me, Cassius, or I perish!’

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

We are without later intelligence from England.

The Montreal Gazette furnishes a full account of the unfortunate destruction of the John Bull steamer: at least sixteen persons are found to be missing; and the French Canadians are represented as having behaved in the most barbarous and inhuman manner towards the survivors.

The Hon. Dominique Mondelet has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada.

It is stated that serious apprehensions are entertained of fresh troubles in Lower Canada, and that the re-organization of the militia has been determined upon by the Commander-in-Chief. Similar apprehensions are felt of invasion from the neighboring States; and whether well founded or not at the present moment, certain it is that our main security, both from internal and foreign enemies, will be our own defensive preparations. Neither the spirit of insurrection within nor of sympathy from without, is as yet sufficiently subdued to warrant the discontinuance of precautionary measures.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tycho's poetical effusion is not without promise, and we recommend a careful cultivation of the talent which it evinces. We cannot, however, promise the insertion of his present contribution.

R. J., if possible, in our next.

List of Letters received to Friday, June 21.—

Rev. R. H. Patton, add. subs. and rem. [including rem. in full for pamphlets]; Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; Rev. A. Palmer, rem.; Rev. H. Scadding, add. sub.; Rev. S. Armour, add. subs.; Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem.; W. H. Wrighton Esq.; P. M. Frampton; Messrs. G. & E. Bartow; Rev. G. C. Street; Rev. G. Mortimer, add. subs. and rem. in full for vol. 3; Rev. R. Leeming rem. in full for vol. 3; J. T. Wilson Esq. do. do.; Rev. Wm. Gunning and Joseph Carley Esq. rem. in full to 1st of Nov. next.