

been formed in this great city by the Rev. Adolphus Monod, the present Professor of Theology at Montauban. Upon M. Monod being called, in the good providence of God, to his present important sphere of labour he devolved the charge of the congregation at Lyons on the Rev. C. A. Cordes. Under the ministry of the latter the congregation has so increased that the present place of worship is wholly inadequate to its reception. Under these circumstances, Mr. Cordes, having collected in Lyons as large a sum as he could with the view of erecting a suitable Chapel, capable of containing about 1,200 worshippers, has reached this country for the purpose of completing the sum necessary for accomplishing this great object. From the high price of ground, and of building materials, &c., in a city of the importance of Lyons, it is estimated the Chapel cannot be erected under £3,000, of which about £600 has been collected abroad.—*Record.*

## A TRUE CONSERVATIVE.

The friends and supporters of the conservative cause in South Hants, having, at a meeting held at Southampton, resolved to present a splendid piece of plate to R. Cruikshank, Esq., that gentleman, to his honour, requested that the sum raised might be applied to the erection of a church; offering, at the same time, a site for the building at Anglesoy. In consequence of this, subscriptions are to be immediately commenced for the completion of the good work.—*English paper.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 3.

To Sir George Grey, Bart.

Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, 14th June, 1837.

Sir;—I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 2d instant, intimating that "Lord Glenelg will lose no time in instructing the Earl of Gosford to pay to the Presbytery of Quebec of the Church of Scotland in Lower Canada, during the present year, the sum of £500."

In my own name, and in that of my brethren, I beg that you will convey to his Lordship our grateful thanks for this mark of his regard for the welfare of the Scottish Church.—It is important, as it is the first time that his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State has recognized the claims of that church to a share in the benefits arising from the Clergy Reserves. I cannot, however, but regret that Lord Glenelg has not made the grant larger; as £500 divided among fifteen clergymen (the number at present in Lower Canada) leaves to each only £33 6s. 8d. Nor can I admit that this grant, even admitting it to be a permanent one, is a fulfilment of the pledge given by Lord Bathurst to the Scotch Church in June 1825.

I respectfully request that Lord Glenelg will take into his consideration the propriety and justice of augmenting the grant to such an extent as will ensure to each of the clergymen now in Lower Canada at least £100 each. This sum, together with the contributions of the people, is the very least on which a clergyman can support himself and his family; and less than this could not have been intended by Lord Bathurst.

The small sum paid to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland in Upper Canada is taken, I believe, out of the proceeds paid to the Government by the Upper Canada Land Company. Might I respectfully suggest that an addition to the sum already granted by Lord Glenelg to the Scottish clergy in the Lower Province, might be taken out of the proceeds arising from the Land Company lately established in that Province, until the proceeds from the Clergy Reserves be available for the purpose.

I am anxious to be the bearer of cheerful intelligence to my brethren in Lower Canada, and I trust that I shall be honored with a favourable reply from Lord Glenelg addressed to me at Newton Stewart by Dumfries on or before the 26th instant.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) EDW. BLACK.

(No. 4.)

To the Rev. Edward Black.

Downing Street, 27th June, 1837.

Sir;—I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge your letter of the 14th inst., expressing the thanks of the Scotch Church in Lower Canada for the assistance which her Majesty's Government have granted to them during the current year; but stating your regret at the small amount of the grant, and suggesting an addition to it out of the payments of the British American Land Company.

In reply, I am to express Lord Glenelg's regret that it is not in his power to adopt your suggestion. The exigencies of the public service in Lower Canada, as I have already had the honor to explain to you, are such as to absorb all the revenue in that Province at the disposal of the Crown; and it is therefore out of the power of Her Majesty's Government to grant assistance to the Scotch Church out of any other fund than the limited proceeds of the Clergy Reserve sales.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) GEORGE GREY.

(No. 5.)

To Sir George Grey, Bart.

74 Jermyn Street, St. James's, 25th July, 1837.

Sir;—Had I not been informed that you were out of town, I should have taken the liberty of introducing to you personally the gentleman who will deliver this letter, the Reverend Alexander Mathieson, one of the Presbyterian Ministers of Montreal. He has been deputed by his brethren in Lower Canada to make some representations on their behalf to her Majesty's Government, and I beg leave to recommend his statement to your favorable consideration, in the assurance that his integrity, moderation, and acquaintance with that Province entitle him to more than common attention.

The objects which he has been commissioned to promote, in as far as the interference of government is required, I understand to be chiefly the following, viz.:

1. A provision for elementary education to the Scottish Presbyterian inhabitants to the extent of at least one school to each congregation connected with the Church of Scotland.
2. The foundation in King's College, Toronto, and College, Montreal, of professorships in the various branches of liberal education, but especially in Theology, in conformity to the principles of, and to be held by Professors in connection with that Church.
3. The interposition of the authority of government, either by Charter or Legislative provision, for rendering the judgments of the ecclesiastical courts in Canada authoritative, and enabling them to maintain order and discipline in their body; an arrangement, the importance of which I believe is fully recognized by Lord Glenelg, and its necessity evinced by circumstances of recent occurrence.
4. A similar arrangement to facilitate the acquisition of

property for ecclesiastical purposes, either by the Courts of the church or through Trustees; the system hitherto followed having been found extremely inconvenient, and in some instances almost prohibitory of erecting new churches even in situations where they were most urgently required; and

5. A settlement as to the long disputed question as to the application of the Clergy Reserves, so as to remove the irritation and excitement which it still occasions, and must continue to occasion so long as it remains unsettled. It is believed that any reasonable proposal such as to appropriate an adequate share of those funds to the branches of each of the established churches in the Provinces, even though the surplus should be applied to general purposes of instruction, would not be objected to by the parties interested.

Permit me to add, in my own name and in that of the Committee on whose behalf I have frequently had the honour of addressing you, our earnest recommendation of those objects, as in our apprehension of great importance to the civil and especially the religious interests of our countrymen in Canada, and to assure you of the high esteem and respect with which

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) D. MACFARLANE.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir;—Allow me through the medium of your useful paper, (so generally read by Churchmen in this city) to suggest to my fellow citizens the propriety of offering the Clergy accommodations during their stay here at the ensuing Visitation. I know that several families are desirous of doing so, and I am sure it only requires to be mentioned and numbers would offer to receive them. This I conceive is not only a mark of respect they deserve from us, but a duty particularly enjoined in scripture. And that it was very generally practised in the days of the Apostles, we learn from the various instances on record of their lodging in private houses. Indeed, Sir, I have heard it remarked that there is a canon of the church against clergymen lodging at inns (if it can be avoided) when visiting places on ecclesiastical business.—For my own part, it would give me great pleasure to enjoy the society of a clergyman on such occasions, and I am sure it would be a benefit to my family. I would, therefore, beg leave to propose that those gentlemen in the city, who feel disposed to accede to the suggestion, would leave their names with the Rev. Mr. Grassie, who I have no doubt would feel pleasure in directing the Clergy, as they arrive, to their lodgings.

I am, with much regard,

Your humble servant,

SIMON.

Toronto, 24th September, 1838.

## Summary of Civil Intelligence.

By recent arrivals at New York, London dates have been received to the 18th August. By them intelligence has been brought of the Prorogation of Parliament by the Queen in person on the 16th of August, together with her Majesty's Speech upon the occasion, which will be found below.

Another debate ensued in the Lords on the *Canada Indemnity Act*, on the 13th August; Lord Brougham moving its third reading, seconded by the Duke of Wellington. The Bill passed on a division, and was sent to the Commons, where it also subsequently passed its several stages without amendment. The character of the discussion being very similar to that in the Lords, before published.

The Lords' amendments to the Irish Tithe Bill were also agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Leader, a return was granted of the names of all persons in Upper Canada who had been convicted of treason, together with the value of the confiscated property, &c. Mr. L. deprecated the course now proposed, and adverted to a letter of Mr. C. Buller, published in a morning paper, said that "one more unconstitutional or disgraceful to the writer, he had never seen."

"Mr. Leader attacked Lord Durham's whole course with great severity. He referred particularly to the seizure of a press in Montreal, on which had been reprinted an article from the Westminster Review, written by Mr. Mills. He denied that the parties banished to Bermuda had confessed themselves guilty of treason. He had a copy of their application from which he read some extracts. They confessed that they had rebelled, not against the person or government of Her Majesty, but against the bad colonial administration; and declared that they had never taken up arms, except in self defence. Mr. Leader then attacked Lord Durham's appointments, and especially that of Mr. Thom, editor of the Montreal Herald, whom he called "the most violent sanguinary-minded party-man in all Canada."

"The debate was continued at great length by Mr. Leader, Mr. Hawes, Sir Wm. Follett, Sir E. Sugden, Sir Charles Grey, and others; and the bill was reported without amendments, to be read a third time on the 15th."

On the 14th, Lord Lyndhurst presented a petition from the merchants and ship owners of Glasgow, respecting the foreign trade of the kingdom, which he shewed to be in an alarming state; there being a gross falling off in the exports of last year to the amount of six millions sterling. The noble Lord severely rebuked ministers upon this occasion, for their lack of ability and diligence in not more effectually protecting the trade of the country from infraction. The Duke of Wellington and Lords Strangford and Brougham also spoke in support of the petition, and Lord Melbourne replied.

The accounts of the harvest are much more favorable, and it is now thought the crop will prove an average one throughout the United Kingdom.

Nothing of any great importance is announced from the continent.

**SLAVERY.**—Sir Robert Inglis, in acknowledging a very satisfactory statement by Lord Palmerston of the efforts made and making by the government for the suppression of Slavery, thanked the noble Lord for the attention he had paid to the subject, and trusted it would be distinctly understood that the British parliament and British people would not suffer the continuance of the slave trade.

A letter from Constantinople, in the Morning Herald, dated the 25th July, gives the important information that Mr. McNeill, the British envoy to the Court of Persia, had broken all communication with the Shah, and was on his way to Constantinople, there to await further instructions. This step was caused by the obstinacy of the Shah in keeping up the war upon Herat, which was believed to be the effect of Russian influence.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

*August 15th. House of Lords.* Conferences were had with the other House on the Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt—the Commons giving way—and on the registration of electors bill the Commons adhering to their rejection of the Lords' amendments, and the Lords insisting.

*House of Commons.* Col. Sibthorp asked if it was true that an additional force had been ordered to Canada. Lord John Russell said that one regiment in Nova Scotia had been ordered to Canada, at the request of Lord Durham.

The registration of electors bill, with the amendments insisted on by the Lords, was rejected.

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

*August 16. House of Lords.*—This being the day appointed for the prorogation of Parliament by her Majesty in person, considerable anxiety was manifested to witness the proceedings, especially as regards the interior of the House of Lords.

At twenty minutes past two the salute of cannon announced her Majesty's arrival at the entrance, and very shortly afterwards the flourish of trumpets told the peers that the Queen was then approaching.

The Queen having robed in the inner library, which is used on these occasions for that purpose, the trumpets announced that her Majesty was about entering the house, and the heralds immediately passed in, followed by the lord steward and other officers of the household. The Lord Chancellor preceded her Majesty, as well as the earl marshal, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the lord great chamberlain, &c. Her Majesty's train was borne by the pages in waiting. Viscount Melbourne stood on her Majesty's left, bearing the sword of state, and the Earl of Shaftesbury the cap of maintenance.

The Queen having taken her seat on the throne, desired their lordships to be seated, an intimation immediately obeyed. Sir Augustus Clifford, the gentleman usher of the black rod was then directed to summon the commons.

Shortly afterwards the speaker, with a large body of members, appeared at the bar, accompanied by Sir Augustus Clifford.

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor, kneeling on his right knee, then presented to her majesty a manuscript of the royal speech.

Her Majesty in her usual distinct and emphatic manner then read the following speech:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to close this protracted and laborious session.

"I have to lament that the civil war in Spain forms an exception to the general tranquillity. I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most amicable relations.

"The disturbances and insurrections which had unfortunately broken out in Upper and Lower Canada have been promptly suppressed, and I entertain a confident hope that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of government which unhappy events have compelled you for a time to suspend.

"I rejoice at the progress which has been made in my Colonial possessions, toward the entire abolition of negro apprenticeship.

"I have observed with much satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed upon the amendment of the domestic institutions of the country. I trust that the mitigation of the law of imprisonment for debt will prove at once favorable to the liberty of my subjects, and safe for commercial credit; and that the established church will derive increased strength and efficiency from the restriction of the granting of benefices in plurality.

"I have felt great pleasure in giving my assent to the bill for the relief of the destitute poor of Ireland. I cherish the expectation that its provisions have been so cautiously framed, and will be so prudently executed, that whilst they contribute to relieve distress, they will tend to preserve order and to encourage habits of industry and exertion.

"I trust likewise that the act which you have passed relating to the composition for tithe in Ireland will increase the security of that property, and promote internal peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I cannot sufficiently thank you for your despatch and liberality in providing for the expenses of my household, and the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

"I offer you my warmest acknowledgements for the addition you have made to the income of my beloved mother.

"I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the ordinary public service, as well as for the readiness with which you have provided means to meet the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the state of my Canadian possessions.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The many useful measures which you have been able to consider, while the settlement of the civil list and the state of Canada demanded so much of your attention, are a satisfactory proof of your zeal for the public good. You are so well acquainted with the duties which now devolve upon you in your respective countries, that it is unnecessary to remind you of them. In the discharge of them you may securely rely upon my firm support, and it only remains to express an humble hope that Divine Providence may watch over us all, and prosper our united efforts for the welfare of our country.

After the delivery of the speech the Lord Chancellor again knelt, and received Her Majesty's commands relative to the period of the prorogation, which his lordship thus announced:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 11th day of October next, to be then here holden, and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 11th day of October."

## WEST INDIES.

## THE BISHOP OF BARBADOES.

*House of Assembly.*—Mr. Haynes rose and presented a bill, of which he had given notice at the last meeting.—This bill, he said, was to grant a sum of money for the repair of the lord bishop's residence, Bishop's Court. We understood the honourable member to express his opinion that his Lordship had in every way deserved this, and it was evident that he carried along with him the opinion of the whole house. Mr. Clarke seconded the motion, and dwelt on the equitable and impartial political course the bishop had adopted, his utter exemption from prejudice, and the inestimable benefits which all had derived from his lordship's mission. He (Mr. C.) knew that the bishop had some time ago refused an offer of a portion of the parliamentary grant for the relief of the sufferers by the hurricane, and had requested that, as the fallen churches and chapels were then building, it should be appropriated to them, rather than to the repair of his residence; he knew also that several public monies which had been offered him had been refused by him, as they might in his (the bishop's) opinion be applied to the benefit of the public institutions. These circumstances had only lately come to his knowledge, and he concluded by moving the first reading of the bill. The bill, which

empowers the treasurer of the island to pay to his lordship the sum of £2000 currency to be left to the bishop's discretion, was then read three times, and passed the house unanimously. It was next sent up to the council for their consideration.—*Barbadoes Paper.*

## UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

The engrossing topic of conversation in both Provinces seems to be the probable result of the recent decision in England relating to the Bermuda prisoners. In the natural expectation that Lord Durham, as a consequence of those proceedings, may be induced to resign his important Mission, and in anticipation of the many difficulties which would follow the sudden or premature termination of his Lordship's government, all political parties seem to unite in the desire that it may be retained by him until opportunity at least be afforded for the completion of those measures for the political quiet of these Provinces which his Lordship, we feel assured, is anxiously engaged in endeavouring to complete.—We subjoin the Address which has been agreed upon at a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Cobourg; and we doubt not that these are sentiments which will be universally responded to. A similar address, we perceive, has been agreed to by the Inhabitants of the City of Toronto.

## ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable John George Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces in and adjacent to the Continent of North America, &c. &c.

## MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We the undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Cobourg, in the Province of Upper Canada, beg leave to approach your Excellency to offer the expression of our sincere regret at the unfortunate occurrence of the recent debate in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the ordinances lately promulgated by your Excellency in Council. Without expressing any opinion upon the legality of those ordinances, we lament the discussion of their validity at the present period; as calculated to inspire the disaffected in Lower Canada with a belief that the crime of rebellion may continue to be committed with impunity, and to render a settlement of our difficulties more remote and uncertain. We cannot but feel that a fair opportunity has not been afforded to your Excellency for the development of those plans which your Excellency has assured the people of this Province, will tend to maintain their "eternal" connection with their beloved mother country.

Confiding in the patriotism, firmness and ability of your Excellency, we entreat your Excellency not to be discouraged by the untoward circumstance alluded to, but manfully and earnestly to persevere in your endeavors to place the security and prosperity of these important appendages of the British Crown upon such a foundation as shall be satisfactory to the whole empire.

And as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.  
Cobourg, September 23, 1838.

The Brockville Statesman gives the following returns of Emigration from the United Kingdom to British America:

In 1832	66,339
In 1833	28,808
In 1834	40,060
In 1835	15,573
In 1836	34,226

Total, 185,006

The returns show the following amounts to the United States during the same periods.

In 1832	32,980
In 1833	29,225
In 1834	33,074
In 1835	26,720
In 1836	37,774

Total, 159,773

Balance in favour of British America 25,233.

We copy the following from the Montreal Transcript:

"We have received many communications from the country which, in the desire neither to create alarm, nor to embarrass the government, we have refrained from noticing—yesterday and the day before we received communications which call upon us to say that we no longer entertain any doubt that some insurrectionary movement is in preparation."

"When we wrote the editorial matter which precedes this, we little expected that the truth of our information, and of the assertions of American editors was so soon to be established. The curtain has risen already, and the first act of the tragic piece so long in preparation stands revealed to all who dare to look upon it; who do not wilfully avert their eyes. A convoy of arms, destined for the ready insurgents, has passed the lines, consisting of swords, muskets, and some pieces of brass cannon. These have fallen into the hands of the loyal and vigilant Missisquoi Volunteers.—*Mont. Transcript 25th Sept.*"

General rumour, as conveyed to us by those arriving in the steamboats from Quebec, asserts that the Earl of Durham is going home.—A private letter from Quebec states to us the same fact, and mentions the *Malabar* as the ship in which his Lordship proposes to return to England.—*Id.*

## DIED.

On Sunday morning last, after an illness of but a few hours duration, at the house of her brother, in Hamilton, Harriet, second daughter of the late Major Elias Jones, of that township; in the thirty-fourth year of her age.

In the month of February last, at Silverdale, near Lancaster, England, the Rev. Peter Jackson, B.A. (brother of Mr. Henry Jackson of this town), Curate of that place. He was a devoted clergyman, and much beloved by his parishioners. The nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood erected a monument to his memory, and placed in the parish church a marble tablet with this inscription beneath his name, "To me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

At the Parsonage, Melbourne, L. C., on the 3d inst. Charles George, infant son of the Rev. Charles B. Fleming.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, September 28th:—

Rev. R. Rolph, add. subs.;—J. Beavis Esq (2) do;—Rev. S. Armour, add. sub.;—R. Athill Esq. do;—C. H. Morgan Esq.;—T. Fidler Esq. rem. in full for vol. 2;—Rev. H. J. Grassie;—A. C. Genl. Scobell;—A. Dixon Esq. add. subs. and rem.;—J. Somerville Esq. add. subs.;—P. M. Kingston.

ERRATA.—In page 1st of this day's number, column 4, line 21, for "ut domine collegas haberet," read "ut dominum in collegas haberet."

In the Address to the Lord Bishop of Montreal from the inhabitants of Cornwall, page 12 of this Journal, 2d paragraph, last line, for "predecessor," read predecessors.