"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS.—JEREMIAH VI. 16.

VOLUME III.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1839.

[NUMBER XXVI.

Original Poetry.

For the Church.

A STRANGER'S TOMB. [In Grantchester churchyard, near Cambridge, is a tomb with this inscription :- "Sacred to the memory of William Jauncey, of the city of New York, in the United States of America, and Fellow-Commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge. He died Nov. 19, 1830, aged 19 years."]

Life's school stern lore for earliest pupil hath,-Death's strange abyss oft yawns across his path While earth yet smiles o'er earth of cloudless sky, Its girdle promise, hope its canopy.

Youth! thou didst pass the agony alone,— No lip to cheer, no car to catch each moan; Thy fever'd cheek by friendship's care unfann'd, Thy throbbing brow unpress'd by kindred hand. Sad visions throng'd the night of thy clos'd eye; Sad visions throng'd the night of thy clos'd eye;
The eloquent scenery of thy home went by—
There was thy bright broad Hudson flowing still
Glassing his islets green; each tremulous hill
With Spring's young foliage quivering;—there one nook
Yet wore its own, its calm domestic look;—
Thou saw'st thy mother with her known fond smile
And thought-arrested eye—perchance the while And thought-arrested eye—perchance the while Some quick vague yearning o'er her absent son Passing like summer-cloud her soul upon—(Such whisparings of health angula in their flip (Such whisperings oft breathe angels in their flight Did we but read the tale they tell, aright) Did we but read the tale they tell, aright)
And thou—yet better far Truth's one stern pang,
Than vain surmise and Fear's long-lingering fang—
Wast stretch'd beneath the death-grasp all unblest,
Above thee frown'd the turret's battled crest,
And thro' wreath'd mullions breath'd the evening air
Telling how far the skies thou loved'st were.
—The strife is o'er—oft as spring's flowers return
Here England's primrese blows around thine urn,
And here when wakes the Sabbath's gentle hour
Floats quiet music from you modest tower; And here when wakes the Sabbath's gentle hour Floats quiet music from you modest tower;
And here full oft youth's guily-glancing eye.
That bright approach'd, wends durily madden'd by,
As the brief legend of a stranger's tomb
Bids start the tear 'neath study's tassel-plume.
—Choice spot! be mine such resting place as this!
My grass-mound thus let pensile willow kiss!
Granta belov'd! thou wreath'st the school-man's brow,
But wisdom's wealth for this would I forego,

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S CHARGE—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH IN THE

But wisdom's wealth for this would I forego, One quickening draught of Siloa's sacred wave,

A heart regenerate, and such a grave.

We copy the following from "The Charge delivered sitation in the months of August, September, and October, 1839," just published:-

Reverend Brethren,—In meeting you again, after an interval of three years, in an age of more than common Church. anxiety to every faithful minister of Christ and every attached member of the Church, I have the gratifying duty of calling on you to join me in humble and thankgood or ill, to the cause of true religion.

In looking, with this object solely in view, to the prethe other, which hardly less concerns the same interests ting them: at home. Both involve the same principle, and tend to

"In several dispatches I have endeavoured to bring the same principle, and tend to the same principle the same pri

Within the last few years a course of policy has been instituted, and pursued, in respect to the colonies of of that have ever yet proved effectual." Great Britain, which is wholly unexampled, not only in our own history, but also, if I mistake not, in the history of any other Christian nation. Not only has equal protection (for God forbid that we should ever repine at equal protection!), but equal encouragement has been given by government to every description of religious faith, and every denomination of professing Christians, in said every denomination of professing Christians, a some of the most important dependencies of the Bri-

In Australia—a region which seems destined by Providence to open a wider field to British enterprise, and to be to open a wider field to British enterprise, and to be the future scene of grander results, whether to our honour or our shame, than the last generation would have contemplated as possible,—in Australia, a system has been for some time pursued, which would to indicate an utter indifference, on the part of lose who dispense the national treasure, whether truth or falsehood shall characterize the religious creeds of any of the colonists. The production of a certain sum money, and the signatures of a certain number of hames, are all that is requisite for obtaining from government enment aid in the construction of places of religious

worship, and in the payment of religious teachers. In order that this matter may be fully understood, it is necessary to state, that, until within the last few years, a seventh part of the waste lands in this colony was reserved for the endowment of the Church. In 1829 and 1830 it was directed that a portion of these lands should be sold sold, or alienated under quit-rents; but the produce e sales and the quit-rents, reserved, were still to be pplied in aid of the Establishment to which they be-Ih 1831, and not before, it was communicad to the Governor of Van Dieman's Land, by the goament at home, that it was not intended to approprie lands in aid of the Church and schools, but to mainthem out of the ordinary revenue. These new indections (which, however, did not cancel the appointformerly made, but still left to the Church the right of retaining property in the waste lands—in particular, the t, the quit-rents—which, though far short of what was originally contemplated by government, was still by

* From the St. James's Chronicle of Nov. 14.

NADA

ett, to

no means inconsiderable)—these instructions were, un- ing such laws, for the distribution and appropriation of going, either he or a successor of his is still there as vicar ture to realise these wild views: thus diverting the ensertion of the Church by the Crown. The charge of and education."-p. 14. nefit of the produce of the Church lands), soon afforded Governor-I will now state those of the legislature. a pretext for maintaining, that, as all the colonists of all In the dispatch of Col. Arthur of 14th October, 1833. 1833, pressed this consideration strongly on the atten- expressed the earnest desire "of the Legislative Councolonists, which keeps pace with the spirit of the age, is labouring on the roads and in the chain-gangs."-p. 61. decidedly adverse to such an institution." He further gave it as his opinion, that "in laying the foundation of ling to attend to the judgment and the feelings of a colothe Christian religion" (such are the words of Sir Richard Bourke) "in this young and rising colony, by equal to a Church Establishment—but decidedly opposed to encouragement held out to its professors in their several them, however strongly expressed, when in favour of the churches, peace, loyalty, and good morals would be alike extension of the Church promoted.

dispatch to Sir R. Bourke from Lord Glenelg announced, founded, as applicable to New South Wales, her Majesty's government entirely concurred."-p. 14.

between Col. Arthur, Lieut. Gevernor of the kindred and neighbouring colony of Van Dieman's Land, and the government at home; but conducted in a very different spirit. Col. Arthur, though certainly very liberal, fell an answer to any of them, he had sanctioned votes of the in this respect far short of Sir R. Bourke. He avowed himself to "incline strongly in favour of the Established in erecting places of Divine Worship, and recorded his Church, notwithttanding its imperfections in some parti- reasons for so doing on the books of the Council in the culars, into which I need not (he says) now enter"-and following terms:he gave a proof of his preference by "bringing up his own family in connection with that communion." -p. 71. until much more extensive assistance is afforded to the This, I submit, is not the language of a bigoted Church- Established Church, such advances as these, in aid of man. Still he professed, as we see, a strong inclination other religious communions, must recessarily be made, in favour of the Church; and, so far, he probably was or a large class of the community wil be without any rethought less worthy of attention than Sir R. Bourke, who, ligious or moral instruction whatever A state of things in all his numerous and voluminous dispatches, so far as exists in this colony, unknown in other communities; to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter by the Right I can discover, does not appear in a single instance to in-Rev. Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter, at his Triennial Vidicate the slightest preference of any Church or any instruction, the lowest orders, and specially the convict creed whatever; the only feeling on this subject ex- population, all other measures to relaim them will be, if pressed by this representative of the Sovereign, in New not wholly inoperative, at least of very transitory advan- raised."-p. 77. South Wales, being that of hostility to an Established tage."-p. 73.

government the absolute necessity, for the welfare of the can think of to supply, at a trifling charge, the lamentacolony, that the number of clergymen of the Church of ble want of a more extensive Chrich Establishment." ful acknowledgment of God's mercy, in hitherto preserling to no the Land Revenue—which has been credited with ving to us those institutions which have been the best October 1833 (nearly the same date as of that which I on the Land Revenue—which has been credited with Support of our national greatness, and the surest founda- have cited of Sir R. Bourke), he reminds his Majesty's the proceeds of the sale of the lands originally reserved tion on which to rear any structure of real improvement, whether in Church or State. Our peculiar duties will limit our action of State. Our peculiar duties will necessity" of that measure; and he intreats that he may limit our action of State. Our peculiar duties will necessity of the manufacture of real improvement, and he intreats that he may limit our action of State. Our peculiar duties will necessity of that measure; and he intreats that he may limit our action of the sale of limit our active exertions to the concerns of the Church; be "permitted again to urge the paramount importance for, while while we cease not to claim the common rights of of this point. Sir," said he, "I pointed out, several ship, it is proper I should state, that the lands were re-British subjects, we shall best prove ourselves worthy of continuing the continui continuing to enjoy them, by exercising them with a penitentiaries, treadwheels, flogging, chain-gangs, and land."—p. 69. ole view to God's honour, and to the advancement of penal settlements, would all prove ineffectual, either to his kingdom among men. Political events will interest prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, without religious and moral prevent or to punish crime, which is a prevent or to punish crime, and the prevent or to punish crime, which is a prevent or to punish crime, and the prevent or to punish crime, and the prevent or to punish crime, and the prevent or to punish crime and the prevent

sent aspect of political contention, there are two partiulars which especially challenge our observation—one, himself, and so very appropriate to the circumstances of supplying that want—even though it rooted up the very

similar results: both, in my judgment, demand the vigilant circumspection, and the zealous and energetic, sity which exists, notwithstanding the present expense of though the standard of the standard through th though discreet and temperate, exertions of us, the ministers of C and temperate, exertions of us, the mithe ecclesiastical establishment, for an extension of the
the ecclesiastical establishment of the ecc nisters of God's Holy Word, in appealing to the fidelity number of chaplains; a subject which perhaps I cannot number of chaptains; a subject which perhaps I cannot number of chaptains; as the ministrations of reof a Christian people, for an effectual resistance to innovations: vations in our national policy, which would level the dis-lion are everywhere, but more especially where, in addi-lion are everywhere, but more especially where, in additinctions between truth and falsehood, even in those tion to the natural proneness of the human heart to evil, matters in which the highest spiritual interests of men those there is also to be combined that moral pollution, which are involved. is the necessary result of the unbridled wickedness in ted to exercise episcopal authority in the colony, but also I begin with what immediately concerns our brethren which so large a proportion of the population must have which so large a proportion and which it rioted habitually, before their expatriation, and which it is our duty to counteract, by the only means I am aware tive of the prevailing policy, that I will briefly narrate it

To select all the passages in which Lieutenant Governor Arthur urges the duty of an increase of the Church additional Roman Catholic Chaplains for New South Establishment on the government at home, would be to Wales, with an annual stipend of £150 to each. One exhibit portions of almost every despatch from him, of of these was Dr. Polding, who, like the others, "was inwhich we are in possession. But the question presents tended only to officiate as chaptain; but, as it was subseitself-What success had these honest, these repeated, quently considered advisable by the church to which he these warm remonstrances, on the government to whom belonged, that he should be permitted to exercise episthey were addressed ?-It was long before any answer copal authority, the sanction of the government was given seems to have been given; and, indeed, the frequent to the arrangement."-p 27. Lord Aberdeen, howchanges in the Colonial Office, which occurred in the in- ever, was so fully satisfied of the unfitness of his being terval, will account for much of the delay. At length, paid by the British government in the character of bion the 31st of January, 1836, a permanent Colonial Se- shop, that, in the dispatch which announced the appointcretary, Lord Glenelg, informs the Lieutenant Governor | ment to Sir R. Bourke, he distinctly said, that, although patches on the subject of the extension of the means of Ullathorne, who, as vicar general, received £200 per religious instruction in Van Diemen's Land" (of which, annum, he "was not prepared to sanction the augmentahowever, he takes no special notice whatever); but he tion of Dr. Polding's stipend," even to that sum, unless adds "that he had given much attention to the same sub- Mr. Ullathorne were transferred to Van Diemen's Land. ject as respects New South Wales, where he had precise This being arranged, Dr. Polding was to receive £200 information of the relative numbers of the different de- per annum; but with a distinct intimation that no higher nominations of Christians from Sir R. Bourke" (namely, that "the members of the Church of England are the However, before Dr. Polding's arrival in the colony, a most numerous—the Roman Catholics are one-fifth of change of government had taken place in England—and the whole population—and the members of the Church immediately Sir R. Bourke scrupled not, in despite of of Scotland form a smaller proportion)."—p. 3. "Assuming, however," says he, "the general similarity, in of the Council upon the amount of stipend which they this respect, of the two colonies, the documents which I would be willing to assign to Dr. Polding, if her Majes now transmit to you will place you in possession of the ty's government consented to enlarge it."—p. 28. The principle, which her Majesty's government are prepared Council recommended £500 per annum, which was proto sanction in any future law which may be passed by posed to the government at home, and forthwith assented the Legislative council in the colony for the appropria- to, although it was in direct contradiction to the princition of so much of the colonial revenue as may be appli- ple established five months before, and acted upon in all cable to this general object" (i. e. for the support of reli- cases of the Church of England, that "the amount of gion).—p. 85.

vernment were prepared to sanction any law passed by private contribution whatever. the legislature of Van Diemen's Land? The principle Established Church—and, in adopting which, Lord Gle- per annum to Dr. Polding, if the vicar general remained nelg had expressly said that he did so in deference to the in New South Wales, having a stipend of £200 per anjudgment "of the Governor and the Legislative Council, num. It was arranged, therefore, that he should be

supporting the Church, being now cast on the ordinary But how does this apply to Van Diemen's Land? I revenue (though that ordinary revenue received the be- have stated both the judgment and the feelings of the

religious persuasions contributed in equal proportion to he writes that "the Legislative Council had advised the the public revenue, it was but just that the establishment appointment of six new chaplains"-and on the 16th of of the religion of all should be equally provided for by May, he states (p. 62), that the same body had "unanithe public. The Governor of New South Wales, Sir mously voted the necessary advances" for the contem-R. Bourke, in a despatch of the 30th of September, plated building of six churches—and that there had been tion of the English government. It would be "impossi- cil, and of the community generally, for an extension of ble," he said, "to establish a dominant and endowed the Church Establishment, so that the ordinances of re-Church without much hostility, and great improbability ligion might be placed within the reach of the more reof its becoming permanent; as the inclination of the mote settlers, and also be brought home to the convicts

Thus, it appears that the British government was wil-

Even this is not all: Lieut. Governor Arthur reminded That this reasoning did not convince the minister to the government at home, that there was no longer the whom it was addressed, Mr. Stanley, will not be surprisame financial objection to this great measure which had sing. It seems to have equally failed with all subsequent heretofore prevented its adoption. "I the more eargovernments, until 30th of November, 1835, when a nestly," says he, "press upon your attention this most interesting subject, as it does not appear that the obstathat "in the general principle upon which his plan was cles, which formerly prevented her Majesty's government from acquiescing in an extension of the Church Establishment, need now be taken into consideration, the re-Meanwhile, a similar correspondence had been passing venue having within the last five are so exceedingly in-

vernor Arthur on this subject. Before he could obtain Legislative Council, for and to other bodies of Christians

"I should wish to record my deliberate opinion, that,

Again, in reference to this matter, in his despatch of Colonel Arthur was very earnest in pressing on the Jan 26, 1836, he says, "It is the lest expedient that I

That, under so pressing a want of the means of any announcement of any mode sanctioned by government of which respects the interests of religion in our colonies— the other othe can hardly surprise us.

Such is a brief outline of the cours which has been pursued in Australia, in establishing the most novel and sufficient to say, that by it not only very variety of Protestant Dissent is fostered and patronised, but the Romish Church itself is installed with equal honour, and recognised as of equal purity with our own. It is notorious that a Roman Catholic bishop is not only permitreceives a stipend of £500 per arnum from government

In February, 1835, Lord Aberdeen appointed four that he has had under consideration his several dis- his powers would be superior to those of the Rev. Mr. private contribution should be the condition and mea-

too, without any private contribution.

grant. Lord Glenelg found the case rather hard of di- that the question of the appropriation of the clergythe members of the Church of Eugland. From the cil.* amount of the grant, he apprehended that it had been propose any additional grant, unless a moiety of the British parliament, for the maintenance of a Prowhole estimated expense, including the original grant of testant clergy! And, though the other branch of the £1500 be provided by the voluntary contribution of the colonial legislature was less accommodating, and refused parties applying for assistance."-p. 67.

14th October, 1835, at which the grant for £1500 was perial parliament. remarked upon as having been made "for Roman Catholic purposes, on more favourable terms than in cases of Protestant applie to "a The rural dean," (the cases where one-half was subscribed."-p. 72. In a be equally found to demand. subsequent minute, transmitted to the government in Meanwhile, it is painful to contemplate the effects

Is anything more wanted?

the Colonial Secretary, dated the 25th of January,

"The Roman Catholics have hitherto been a ber of any other denomination. very inconsiderable body in this community, possessing There is another official return, viz., of "Annual

are employed in the goodly work of giving fresh life and of the Roman Catholics by more than half! activity to Popery, even in those regions where it was on the point of expiring by reason of its own weakness.

But Australia, the great seedplot of future nations, English by name (God grant that they may be truly English too in principle and feith!) is not the only region inwhich we have to deplore this seeming abandonment of those ancient principles of national policy, which hallowed our political institutions by combining them with the establishment of true religon.

In the Canadas, provision was made by the liberality of King George III. for the future support of the Church, of which he was, not in words and by office only, but in heart and affection, a nursing father. He endowed with Crown lands, the increasing value of which, it was intended by him, should bear a due proportion to the increase of the wealth and population of the colony, "a Prostestant clergy."

What may be the strict meaning of that phrase in legal construction, as high legal authorities have differed, or seemed to differ, it would ill become me in this place, or on this occasion, to affect to pronounce a judgment. It is enough for my present purpose to state, that on the supposed vagueness of this phrase has been built a claim not only for all sorts of teachers of all varieties of religion calling itself Protestant, but also for the clergy of the Church of Rome itself. The government at home (I lament to say it) has most unhappily sanctioned and encouraged this most mischievous and unprincipled agitation. With unfairness, which, unless on the plainest evidence, ought to be incredible, it has directed Sir G. Arthur to arge the provincial legisla-

held on the 18th September of the present year, with great maglin, at which "his Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Murray officiated nearly double that of any other body. The report proceeds:as high priest, attended by upwards of 100 clergy, in their sur-(President of the Jesuit College at Clongowes) delivered an ad- try. Even admitting, however, &c. it is not therefore to be exmirable discourse in the bold and striking manner, for which he pected, that the other sects, three at least of whom, the Methodists is so remarkable." One sentence I subjoin: "It must be allowed the Presbyterians, and the (Roman) Catholics, claim to be indithat a fair opportunity is given us at present by the ruling powers; vidually more numerous than the Church of England, should ac-, that the government, instead of being, as formerly, marked by quiesce quietly in the supremacy thus given to it." the strongest animosity against us, is now ready to show us jus-Now, what was the principle, on which alone the go- sure of public aid."—p. 15. In this case, there was no prayers to God to continue this favour to us. As far as they have not a member of the Church, nor very friendly to it:—"The pre-This was not all. Lord Aberdeen, I have said, had shortly come when they will be induced to grant us a due propor- "from various parts of the province, amount to more than 100.-

to whom he committed the task of suggesting and enact- transferred to Van Diemen's Land: instead, however, of 445; Lord Glenelg to Sir G. Arthur, 26th Dec., 1837. See equally between the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians."

happily, the cause, or the occasion, of a very speedy dethe funds applicable to the general purposes of religion general with a stipend of £250 per annum—and this, downents of true religion to the maintenance of every species and form of error, in contravention of the ex-The case is not yet complete. Dr. Polding, in his press provisions of the constitutional a . d. 1791, even bassage to New South Wales, landed in Van Diemen's as declared in the opinion of the law officers of 1819, and; and upon his urgent representation, while he who excluded the claims of all other ministers of reliwas there the sum of £1500 was voted by the council gion except the clergy of the churches of England and towards the erection of a Roman Catholic chapel. No Scotland. The government did this, even though they private contribution was made, and the vote was trans- expressly made their confidence in correctness of mitted to England for confirmation or rejection, with that opinion the ground of their refusa. ... comply with this addition, that the council was ready to increase the the prayer of the bishop and clergy of Upper Canada, gestion; but he managed it: he "saw no reason for de- reserves to any other clergy than the selves, should be parting in the case of any other religious denominations referred for judicial decision either to the judges of Engfrom the rule which had been laid down with respect to land, or to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Coun-

> One of the legislative bodies of Upper Canada, in made without stipulating for any corresponding contri- willing compliance with the policy thus recommended bution; a proceeding which he should much regret, as by government, actually passed a bill, by which a Poopen to serious objection." He tacitly, however, al- pish bishop was to be endowed with an annual stipend. lowed the grant, expressing only this proviso:—"Should out of the produce of those lands, which were granted a further sum be required for this purpose, you will not by King George III., and confirmed by a solemn act of its consent to that measure; yet a bill has passed both To give full effect to this case, one thing alone seems those houses, and will be laid before our own parliawanting, that aid to a Church of England application ment, previous to its receiving the Royal assent, by should be withheld because of insufficient contribution which all the clergy-reseve lands are to be sold, and the and that deficiency is supplied. We are presented proceeds invested in the Crown, and applied to purposes with some extracts from the minutes of the council of of religion, generally, under the direction of the im-

> of Protestant apple.
>
> The clony after observing that, "as the Roman Catholics would now be more the phrase a rotestant clergy" in the act which was than ever disposed to proselytise, he wished that assist- designed to give effect to the pious munificence of her ance should be given to such communities as were less op- Majesty's Royal grandfather; and as little can we doubt posed to the Church of England than the Roman Catho- that, if it be found that the phrase in that statute ics were"—proceeded to say, that "in reference to the means, as we trust it means, clergy of the Church of erection of churches generally, and more especially in England, no false liberality, no readiness to sacrifice Trinity parish, where the inhabitants were poor, he principles to supposed expediency, will prevent the Brithought it desirable government should not limit itself to tish legislature from doing what religion and justice shalf

> England, Lieut. Governor Arthur says, "It is with ex- produced by the protracted conflict on this most motreme regret I inform you, that the sums voted in aid of mentous subject, and the difficulties which in consethe Church, so much required in Trinity parish, have not quence have obstructed the operations of the Church yet been appropriated (although an aid of £500 has in spreading the knowledge of Divine Truth through been received from England), in consequence of the re- the colony. By a return made to government, and laid quisite funds, by private subscription, not having been before parliament, of the result of a census now in progress (so far as these results were known,) it appears that of between 200,000 and 300,000 persons, includ-The whole is wound up with the following very edify- ed in that return, almost a ninth were of no profession ng communication from Lieutenant Governor Arthur to of religion whatsoever,-and this, although sufficient latitude was taken: for, under the title of religious bodies, there is a column not only for each of several un-"With regard to the proposed chapel at Hobart Town | couth denominations, such as Tunkers, Mennonites, (to which the £1500 was granted,) there is, I may ob- and others, and also one for Deists, and another for serve, a very unfortunate schism between the priest and Freethinkers; yet the number of those who are of no his congregation; so that I apprehend there is little religious body, or profession, is nearly equal to the probability of their contributing towards a new place of number of Roman Catholics. Thank God in spite of worship," i. e., they will give nothing to meet this large all discouragement, the Church nearly doubles the num-

one very rude chapel in Hobart Town, and a school in Payments to Religious Bodies, to which the faith of her connection with it. The arrival of Dr. Polding, how- Majesty's Government is pledged." In it we find that us, mainly, as they tend to produce results, whether of sold or ill to the short large and having been himself compelled been in the hard sold of recalling some persons who had been in the hard sold of recalling sold of expedients so questionable, he should have, at length, of recalling some persons who had been in the ha- Clergy of the Church of Scotland," and more than In the following year, 15th October, 1834 (p. 63), he received with acquiescence, and ever with pleasure, the bit of attending the Established Church."*—p. 70. equal to what is pledged to the other two specified de-Thus the British people have the satisfaction of nominations, the "Presbyterians of the united Synod learning, from the highest official authority, that the of Upper Canada," and the "British Wesleyan Methoenergies of government, and the treasures of the state, dists;" though the number of these two exceeds that

In reading an official return of an "Annual Payment to the Roman Catholic bishop, to which the faith of her Majesty's government is pledged", it is not easy to forbear asking ourselves, what would have been, in other times, the feelings of the British people on such an outrage, if, indeed, in other times, such an outrage

also Lord Glenelg to Sir F. B. Head, 7th Sept., 1837, (Dispatches to and from Sir F. Head, p. 93.)

* Copy of dispatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir G. Arthur, K. C. H. of the 15th Nov. 1838:—"As her Majesty's government see no reason to doubt the correctness of the opinion delivered on this subject in 1819 by the law officers of the Crown, they do not consider it necessary to originate any proceedings on the subject before the judges of England or the Privy Council."

† In reference to this important particular, I may be permitted to notice the statements, and opinions, contained in two docunents of rather an authoritative character :-

1. The Report of Committee of the House of Commons. ordered to be printed 22d July, 1837, says-" With regard to the other religious sects, the committee have found much difficulty in ascertaining the exact numerical porportions which they bear be to the other; but the evidence has led them to believe, that neither the adherents of the Church of England, nor those of the Church of Scotland, from the most numerous religious body within the Province of Upper Canada."

2. The Report of the Earl of Durham, &c., has the following passage, p. 63. "The Church of England in Upper Canada, by numbering in its ranks all those who belong to no other sect."-I stop here to remark, that, in the census just taken, the Church (which is not a sect) does not number these nondescripts "in its * The Papists are not slow to act on the vantage-ground thus ranks:" for not only is there a distinct head for persons of "no regiven to them. "An Association for Propagating the Faith" ligious body," as has been stated above; but there is also a return has been recently established, the first anniversary of which was of a large number, of whom nothing is known, whether they are nificence, "in the metropolitan church of the conception," Dub-"The Church of England, &c., represents itself as being more nuplices and soutans." The preacher, "the Rev. Dr. Kenny, S. J. merous than any single denomination of Christians in the coun-

I will subjoin an extract from the Toronto Almanac and Royal tice and favour, and 40 aid our prelates in sending missionaries to | Calendar for 1839-compiled by Mr. Fothergill, the editor of a foreign countries. I feel grateful for the benefit, and I offer Liberal journal, called the Palladium-who is understood to be shown kindness to us, we feel grateful, and I trust the time will sent applications for clergymen" (of the Church of England) which Sir R. Bourke had recommended, that of having no refused to sanction any greater allowance than £150 tion of the favours which they lavish on other denominations of There is, indeed, scarcely a settled township in the Province, in Christians."-The Weekly Freeman's Journal of the 21st of which a pious and active clergyman would not find ample employment amongst our people, who are everywhere to be found in great † See dispatches on creation of rectories in Upper Canada, p. number; except, perhaps, in Glengarry, which is divided almost