journalist, why did he fail to warn his readers against a worse perversion of the truth than he has ever yet been able to adduce from the "Oxford Tracts?"

The conclusion of the now far-famed "University Bill," will be found on our last page; and although we lament the space that has been appropriated to this truly original production, to the exclusion of more interesting mätter, still, as we stated before, it is right that our readers generally should have the opportunity of perusing it just as it was presented to Parliament, that they may better judge for themselves of the unrighteousness of its conception, as well as of the absurdity of its details.

Our numerous readers in the Mother Country,especially those in Oxford and Cambridge,-will marvel, as well they may, at this product of the conjoint exertions of radicalism and latitudinarianism; but they will rejoice to learn that the more political portion of its concocters are no longer in a position to work out their mischievous and levelling schemes, by authority. We repeat the expression of our firm belief, that no attempt will soon again be made to despoil King's College of its Charter and Endowment; and with that act of ruthless spoliation, to thrust down Science from her elevation and trample Religion in the dust.

At a time when the question of "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT" has again become the theme of general discussion, we readily act upon the suggestion of some valued friends, in re-publishing an elaborate article upon that subject which appeared in our Journal a little more than four years ago. The impression produced by that article was salutary at the time, and it was widely copied by the Conservative papers not generally prevailed upon the subject, until the late Lord Sydenham conceded something that was conshould be limited to theory; and our truly honoured Sir Charles Metcalfe has taken care to draw the sting of "Responsible Government," while he has made its patrons fully welcome to the rattle.

We have just received from the Rev. M. Richey, a Pamphlet written by him in reply to our Review of Mr. Powell's Work on "Apostolical Succession," condensed from the strictures on that production by the Rev. E. A. Stopford. We have not had leisure as yet to give it an attentive perusal.

We are requested to state that the Index to Vol. V. of this Journal, is in the Printer's hands, and diately.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections, according to the Circular of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, July 10th, 1843, Continued :-

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Treasurer.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Previously announced in No. 86, in amount, £353 14 91 At the several stations in his Mission-through the Rev. W. H. Gunning, Lamb's

Pond . In the Church at Colchester-through the Rev. F. G. Elliott. St. John's, Township of London, £3 18 31 St. George's do. do. 2 12 6 Congregation 13th Concession

tional principles, and in its anxiety to tranquillize and satisfy, giving way to selfish and unprincipled demagogues, and surrendering rights and powers which com-promised the sovereignty and hazarded the loss of the Colony and the murder of two hundred thousand loyal abjects. 5th. Some cold-hearted political economists, whose

grovelling minds comprehend nothing but shillings and pence, say, why not give up the Canadas?

This perhaps were wise so far as Lower Canada is concerned, if it could be given up alone, without detriment to the vital interests of the empire. The British inhabi-tants of Upper and Lower Canada are as numerous as the French, and will soon be much more so; and these ot be given up; or if they are, a dreadful civil war cannot be given up; or if they are, a dreadful civil war must follow. Lower Canada, where the French prevail, holds the key of the ocean. Already has Upper Canada suffered bitterly from this locality, and is only restrained from extremitirs by the authority of the mother country. Left to themselves, the French Canadians would harrass the commerce of Upper Canada, and force a collision. But in giving up the Canadas, we virtually give them to the United States, and eventually Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, &c. for these Colonies can-Brunswick, Newfoundland, &c.; for these Colonies can-not be held long without the Canadas. The fisheries would also soon go, and without a port on the continent of North America, our West India possessions must like-

wise fall 6th. But many respectable persons contend that a remedy for all these evils is to be found in the Legislative union of the two Canadas. The French and British population, say they, though at first nearly equal, would by endown, say they, integrate a great numerical majority by emigration. Then the commercial difficulties would be removed, and the two provinces become a tranquil, loyal, and truly a British Colony. Were such benefits to be the result of an union, it ought

it was widely copied by the Conservative papers not only in Canada, but in Nova Scotia, and other Colo-nies. A very correct feeling appeared, indeed, to have generally prevailed upon the subject, until the late laws prevail in Lower, the British laws in Upper Canada; Lord Sydenham conceded something that was con-strued into the boon which some so long had craved, without being able exactly to explain its meaning, or define its extent. The unfortunate Sir Charles Bagot reduced to practice what Lord Sydenham clearly meant bould be limited to theory; and our truly honoured Upper Canada, not because this minority is attached to the French, but because it is Republican, and attached to the United States, and it calculates that by joining the French, it would sooner bring about a separation from Creat Particles Great Britain.

LETTER VII.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFICULTY.

Conversing with a friend on the subject of the general union of the British North American Provinces, he men-tioned an objection arising from their geographical position, which he considered insurmountable. That their situation will present difficulty 'till after

many improvements in affording mutual support and becoming amalgamated into one great nation or people, and that their various interests will require great prudence and temper to reconcile and mould them to the common will shortly be ready for delivery. The Index to Vo-lume VI., we are instructed to add, will follow imme-diately. find their remedy in the recent discoveries of science and a skilful administration.

Happily Quebec stands near the centre of the British North American Provinces, and can maintain an easy and quick communication with their farthest extremities. Indeed it is farther from Sandwich and Goderich, the most western towns in Upper Canada, than from Halifax, St. Johns and St. Andrews. The contemplated canals and railroads will reduce distances, and by facilitating the communication with the Lower Provinces, bring, them almost within call of one another. Though the effects of the applications of stream can be considered as only being the application of steam may be considered as only begin-ning to shew themselves, they are already bringing places into near neigbourhood which were formerly inaccessi-ble to each other; and they will doubtless in a short time produce the most astonishing revolutions in human af-fairs, and render much that was impracticable altogether easy of performance. With the facilities therefore which steam offers, Quebec becomes admirably adapted for the capital of the Union. It is the key of the Canadas, is easy of access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, du-

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extracts were really objectionable in the ëyes of that 1828, whether just or unjust, wise or imprudent, was and thus adding to their territory half a million of square that time forward, the Court was occupied with the hearing of unrestrictedly to English markets, and concede unrestrictedly 1828, whether just or unjust, wise or imprudent, was freely granted. What was the consequence? The in-vention of fresh grievances, attacks on the constitution and all the departments under it—absurd demands which could not be conceded—and now Rebellion, because they were refused. Things actually wrong, were, as they ought to be, promptly redressed: but the great error lay in the Imperial Government departing from just and constituthat in was a continuation of the chain of the great Cana-dian inland seas, and therefore agreed, at the suggestion of their shrewd antagonists, to make the line pass from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and to its north-western angle. Now it happens that to reach this Lake, Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and to its north-western angle. Now it happens that to reach this Lake, you must pass from about the middle of Lake Superior directly north several hundred miles before you reach the Lake of the Woods, and this takes you so far north

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

Fingal, (Southwold.) 2d Dec., 1843. Rev. Sir, — A Parochial School House, on the "Fingl lebe," in this village, has just been completed. Th Glebe," means for erecting the building have been provided donations from the inhabitants of its immediate neig bourhood. The house is a frame building, neatly finish in every respect, twenty-four by thirty-four feet, on

story in height of ten feet in the clear, with two Wya windows of 36 lights each, of 8 by 10-inch glass, on eac side, and one of the same description in the rear end ℓ the building and back of the desk, and two plain window of 24 lights each, i.e. one on each side of the door in the end adjoining the "Union Road." The desk is elevate by steps, and made in resemblance of a pulpit. There's a passage in it of two feet and a half in width, and o each side of the passage are ten benches, of ten feet eao in length, arranged to front the desk. The Rev. Jame Stownit Taxanding Missioners, has been required a Stewart, Travelling Missionary, has been requested of perform Divine Service, for the first time, in this Parochia School House, on the first Sunday in January next. send you a plan, shewing the elevations and ground-plo of the building; and have been thus minute in telling you of the whole matter from the interest I felt in witnessing this day a meeting between Messrs. Barnes and Carpenter, the contractors and builders, and such of the subscribers as had been appointed to make payment and receive the key of the house; and when, after their business was Welshmen voluble, Englishmen blustering, Scotchmen cool, but them by Mr. Lewis, of the Fingal House.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

MODERN TEETOTALISM AN ANCIENT HERESY.

Sir,-The following passage taken from Mosheim's Ec-

among honest nations-you have no claim to ordinary credit or common courtesy. Unless you come with your money is your hand and pay down upon delivery, buy not at all, barter not all—we need not say borrow not at all—and if you must needs be negociating, negociate with the convicts of Botany

Bay.

Colonial.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Republished from "The Church," of August 31, 1839.

Responsible Government has now become the theme of

subject which affects our existence as a British Colony, we shall, we trust, be excused if we bestow on it a greater

degree of attention than we usually devote, in one impres-sion, to a single topic. We shall endeavour to express

doned it voluntarily, acknowledge, without exception,

that their object, from the beginning, was to produce separation, or, in the language of Mr. Hume, to be relieved

from the baneful domination of the Mother Country. — Those, on the contrary, who chose to remain in the

Province, and who were permitted by the clemency of

from their desires.

aud west, that a line drawn west from its north-western-most extremity cannot reach the Mississippi, which does owner of a mansion and an extensive tract of country in its most extremity cannot reach the Mississiphi, which does not extend so far to the north-west, and excludes you from all the land on the east of the Rocky Mountains, capable of cultivation. Though gaining immense terri-tory by the folly and stupidity of the British negociators, the Americans are still dissatisfied while there is a possi-bility of gaining any more. Instead therefore of acqui-escing in the boundary pointed at by the treaty of 1783, which, bad as it can well be, is clear and distinct to the westward, they now pass it over, and claim all the coun-try beyond the Rocky Mountains, comprehending an ex-tent of territory on the shores of the Pacific equal to their possessions on the Atlantic—a country which Great Br-tain discovered and took formal possession of while the United States were yet British Colonies. Should this new pretension be successful, they will, from their ports at the mouth of the Columbia and adjacent coast, com-smand, at no distant period, the navigation of the Pacific Ocean, endanger our trade and communication with India. sister, the *feelings* of men must always have a great and legiti-vigo-mate influence in the decision of any political question, we shall, on this occasion, confine ourselves exclusively

mand, at no distant period, the navigation of the Pacific Ocean, endanger our trade and communication with India, and engross the commerce with China. And in all these demands, however impudent and unjust, they have his demands, however impudent and unjust, they have his there oens successful, waiting patiently when the current is against them, for a feeble administration, and watching the moment of embarrassment, they rush for ward with a mixture of threats and blandishments, and get possession of their prey. The negociations and treaties between the British government and the United States, were their effects not so ruinous, would be considered the most Indicrous in the annals of history : they remindues of Jenkinson and farmer Hanbrough in the Vicar 'wakefield. Jenkinson considered the honest farmer is sort of income, and regularly cheated him once a-yeat. Sort of income, and regularly cheated him once a-yea. And the United States lay it down as a principle as wel as a good joke, to cheat John Bull in every negociation mitted, I should give up hunting the county. In 1843 my stables were burnt; and but for the prompt conduct of my servants, the whole establishment would have been consumed From the threatening notices I had received, and from the sworn evidence of persons on the spot when the fire commenced, the magistrates came to the conclusion that the burning was malicious. I immediately determined to leave Tipperary, feeling that such a system of annoyauce more than counterbalanced the pleasures of fox-hunting, for which alone I pro-posed to reside at Lakefield. I have the honour to be your "WATERFORD."

> SCOTLAND. In consequence of the resignation of Lord Meadowbank, one

obedient servant,

f the Judges of the Court of Session, the following announce ment appears in the Gazette :--

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Alex-ander Wood, Esq., one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, in the room of Alexander Maconochie, Esq., resigned. The Queen has also been pleased to grant the place of one of

the Lords of Session in Scotland to Patrick Robertson, Esq. Dean of Faculty, in the room of Alexander Maconochie, Esq., [Mr. Wood and Mr. Robertson are both members of the Epis-

copal Church of Scotland.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN DEFENCE OF AMERICAN FRAUDS. (From the Times.)

Frenchmen are sometimes impertinent, Irishmen impudent concluded to the entire satisfaction of each, the parties cordially sat down to a comfortable dinner, provided for primence, of a true Yankee, has a height and depth and breadth all the miseries of civil war, recersistic accomplishment. We do not say these words are precisely applicable to our American correspondent General Duff Green, but we do say that the three letters elicited from that gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his coun-transport of the gentleman by Mr. Sydney Smith's castigation of his countral for the systematic of the systemat trymer imply an amount of brass which, though possibly not unparalleled on this side of the Atlantic, we certainly do never Sir,—The following passage taken from *Hostems Lec* anparalleled on this side of the Atlantic, we certainly do never *clesiastical History*, will show that the title which I have before remember to have seen concentrated in any one indivi-prefixed to this communication has been correctly adopted: dual. With the last and longest of these communications, re-

stand on our heads or our heels. Yet our friend may depend

down that one little word, " Pay !" The execution of his design displays almost as much effron-

tery as its conception. He-member of a country which cer-tainly knows the value of "money in its purse"—admits that

we have paid twenty millions-that we have ruined a flourish-

tion of slavery, some few told us that even in a com

-says this diplomatic agent of the most bitterly protective country in the world-we must adopt a liberal commercial

To be sure, we did make one move in that direction,

Then let us suppose the people of a Colony of a diffe-rent opinion, loud in their complaints of wrong and ag-gression suffered at the hands of the citizens of the coun-try, with which England desires to be at peace, clamorous for war, or for retaliation, or for a course of policy which may lead to exasperation and hostility. It is admitted on all hands that the local advisers of the

Government are not locally responsible on this question. Let us suppose them then cordially agreeing with the Briish Parliament to whom they would ultimately be respon-sible, and adopting, without reserve, every measure which could tend to preserve peace and allay contention. This may be extended to speeches in Parliament, advice as to the treatment of prisoners, as to acts of reprisal for inju-ries received, correspondence with American authorities, and many other particulars requiring the action of the Local Government.

There is nothing more certain than that this course of policy on the part of the Local advisers of the Crown would destroy their popularity, and deprive them of the public confidence, in the Province. How then, in the face of such a feeling in the majority of the Assembly, could they conduct local affairs?

The most obtase politician that ever entered a Legisla-ture, could assuredly turn this unpopularity to account upon any local question whatever. The excluded topic need not be excluded from debate; it could not be ex-cluded from the public press; it could not be obliterated from men's minds, nor could they prevent it from influ-encing their motives.

the feelings of men must always have a great and legiti-mate influence in the decision of any political question, we shall, on this occasion, confine ourselves exclusively to an appeal to reason. The question of Responsible Government,—which appeared to be set at rest by the late elections, upon a specific reference to the constituency of the Province,— is now revived, and will probably form the principal theme to trivial convention form the principal theme

when it last occupied the public mind, it was recom-mended to popular favour, by its being the doctrine of those who called themselves Radical Reformers, — which enerty was composed of many who have size declared to be made: no protection held out: all would have been setted by the provide th been settled by the previous agreement that the local advisers of the Government must possess the confidence of the Local Parliament.

party was composed of many who have since declared themselves in favour of American institutions, and who have openly ridiculed the notion that the obtaining Responsible Government was any thing but a step towards Let us suppose a strong party in the British Parliament determined to abolish slavery in all the dominions of the British Crown, and a large majority of that body deterthe achievement of Independence. It also contained many who professed, and continue to profess, that they only sought for the enjoyment of the British Constitution. To the latter, as a class, it is not intended to deny sincemined to adopt a series of measures in a Colony, prepara-tory to the enfranchisement of the slaves. rity and honesty of purpose. But we cannot be blind to the fact, that all those who joined in the late rebellion, and who were forced to leave the Province, or who aban-

This may or may not be treading in the forbidden ground of interference with the internal affairs of the Colony, but for the sake of argument, let us suppose it to be an excluded question and of national and general

Could any servants of the Government conduct the local concerns of a Colony where the electors were gene-rally opposed to the enfranchisement, if they were cor-dially to act with the Imperial Government on this questhe Government to do so unmolested, notwithstanding their participation in the rebellion, have universally them; and the servants of the Government must either

their participation in the rebellion, have universally asserted, that they only sought for reform. It seems but fair therefore to question their sincerity, and to suppose that the mask of reform is only used to cover the ultimate design, which those who have no further interest in con-cealment openly avow. Throm these premises we may reasonably conclude, that the party who call themselves Reformers are not altogethe free of the stigma of disloyalty. Our object is, to shew by calm and dispassionate deductions from fact, that, however treacherous and guilty such persons may be, they are in truth the most correct reasoners. They pursue an object which can be attained by the means proposed to be used; others are pursuing a phantom, to the enemies of their Sovereign, and their country, and towards the grasping of which their exertions may be effectual,—but the result will be of all things the farthest om their desires. A Government, responsible to the Provincial Assembly, the affirmative is the only answer consistent with the notion of a Local Responsible Government.

A Government, responsible to the Fromenia Assembly, now comes recommended upon the high authority of the Sauspicions of sinister designs, are readily evaded by an enlistment under the Durham banner: the name of this great reformer of the Colonies, covers alike the plots of the traitor, the ambition of the selfish disturber of the built of the arbitrary of the arbitrary of the ambitrary of the arbitrary of ablic peace, and the dream of the enthusiast. In the differ, and to trace the effects of such difference upon the public peace, and the dream of the enthusiast. In the splendour of this great luminary, treasons, murders, and all the miseries of civil war, vanish from the sight: Mackenzie and Rolph are forgotten: it is no longer "Bidwell and the glorious minority," but "Lord Durham nd Responsible Government." The late adherence of many of respectable name and members of Parliament will in all cases forbear to use the unimpeachable loyalty to the cause of the Reformers,— the name of the Earl of Durham,—the new hands in which the powers of Government are expected to be placed, so as to accord with every man's individual notions of policy,—the favour with which all extensions of popu-low now are compared as a low of the event of the second seco reduce the most astorements and the was impracticable altogether asy of performance. With the facilities therefore which asy of access, and can reach the Atlantic Colonies, du-ing the maxigation, by means of steam boats, in a very hort time. If it be said that Quebec is on one side, and has scarcely inty settlement to the northward, it ought to be observed. interests of the Empire may be considered as involved.all power, and that all government should be conducted interests of the Empire may be considered as involved. according to the popular will. They say, that this will is declared by the majority of violation of the pledge of Responsible Government on the part of the Imperial Government, or its yielding up the whole management of local and national relations to the Provincial Legislature; or, in other words, making the Colony independent. But to bring the consideration of the question still nearer, can it be denied, that so long as England is called upon to preserve internal tranquillity in a Colony, and to maintain an army therein for that purpose, she has a right Renouncers," As tectotalism in the second century was a doctrine held in conjunction with other gross errors, so in our own day is it found to flourish, almost exclusively, amogst heretics and schismatics. While Panists and Protestant for? Simply because it cannot be carried off. The Pennsylvaday is it found to flourish, almost exclusively, amongst hereties and schismatics. While Papists and Protestant Dissenters have pressed the unscriptural invention into their service, our Reformed branch of the Catholic Church, has happily repudiated it, and refused to substitute a re-vived delusion in the place of those means of grace which God has ordained in the Scriptures. I cannot omit this opportunity of recommending to the reading members of the Church, and especially to the Clergy, the edition of Mosheim, recently put forth by that learned ecclesiastical author, the Rev. H. Soames. It is in four handsome volumes, and Multi it reads Dr. Mur-dock's translation and Mudting's potest is enriched by mu without any inquiry into their propriety or justice? A British Minister and Parliament may concur with a happening to be in the majority may exclaim against it, all patties in their turn have claimed such interference. It is truly said, that it is not the interest of England to use her influence to maintain colonial public servants in office; but it may be as truly averred, that it is not always the interest of England to disregard the representations of even a minority of her colonial subjects, and to use her power to uphold in all cases the policy of a majority, with And this is not said in an off-hand, randum, obiter style of attack. The General gives it us in extenso. It is a good folio virtue which he has at our service. The preacher, who ought examine affairs with his own judgment, to look beyond the opinions of a temporary majority, to consider measures dilates, confutes, and mystifies, till we scarce know whether we other, being practically subordinate, must of necessity be according to their intrinsic merits, so that he may answer dissent respecting them. For, although he is 4000 miles distant from the Colony, this will not remove from him mons, is not and cannot be restrained by any law, treaty, compact or understanding; it applies to all things domes-tic, public, private, colonial, and foreign; and is only li-neglecting Colonial interests, that he acted in accordance nited in its extent, by the actual limit of the power and resources of the Empire. Not only the Colonies of England, but all foreign States, in proportion to their strength or weakness, are influenced by this power, which is hore of less supreme, as such to-reign States may or may not require the alliance, protec-tion, amity or assistance of England, or may be subject to aggression or injury from her. All weak States, requiring the protection of powerful from that of being influenced : a state not able to protect itself may be nominally independent, but it cannot be so actually. When a Colony from its own resources is canable of When a Colony from its own resources, is capable of investigation on its own merits, and the question of interraising an army and navy, of defending itself from foreign aggression, and of asserting its rights against the world, its colonial condition is defending itself from foreign its colonial condition is dependent upon compact; it is mominally dependent, but not so actually. But, so long as it is actually dependent, requiring the protection and assistance of the Mother Country, it must accommodate its policy to the supreme power in that country, whether it be vested in the people, or in the Sovereign,—and to the power which is thus supreme, all responsibility must be owing and discharged. So that the factor of the same body, and must look for its approval, or dread its censure. It is untruly said that in the Colonies we have not the responsibility must be owing and discharged. So that the first position of the advocates of Local Re-sponsible Government falls to the ground, and with it the whole argument,—because, The people of a Colony are not the source of all power. But it is said that by compact or pledge, from the Im-It is untruly said that in the Colonies we have not the This, nowever, is but the opening of General Green's cam-paign. Not satisfied with carrying the war into our country, he wants to get something more out of us. He thinks we have should again turn our pockets inside out for him. Last time it was by direct disbursements that we were plundered. Now it is by relaxation of duties in favour of American produce. If we would be thought to possess a particle of honesty or philanthropy -says this diplomatic agent of the most bitterly protective. to act by Ministers who are responsible to the people under the necessity of regulating her policy, according the will of the Commons of England, must be amenable another body,—namely, the Commons of the Colony. To illustrate the impracticability of such a system, it necessary to follow it into its workings. Nothing is To illustrate the impracticability of such a splane is is necessary to follow it into its workings. Nothing is easier than to make a sweeping definition of local affairs, and of those of national interest. Let us, therefore, supa Province of England; it does not make the Colohy it a Province of England; it may produce rebellion, and a suspension of the constitution, as in Lower Canada: but, unless such rebellion be successful, the popular will would Then let us suppose the occurrence of a lew of the case which may be acknowledged by all, to belong to those included in, or excluded from, the operation of local di-rection and responsibility. But if the popular will be made to prevail in all case of local concern, by agreement; and if the power, thus conceded, can be brought to bear upon questions of na-conceded, can be brought to bear upon questions of na-

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5th December, 1843.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE

BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA. (Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A.D. 1839.)

LETTER VI.

The policy of the United Kingdom in regard to the

Quebec has ever been an epitome of the Chamber of De-puties in Paris,—roaring, gesticulating, and adopting the wildest measures by acclamation. You saw nothing of calm discussion in their deliberations, -- no diligent pre-parations to perfect a complicated measure: they seem unable to alter, amend and re-construct a complex statute, in a calm and business-like manner. All appears noise and excitement. The true principles of liberty are unknown or forgotten in the impulse of the moment; and the discretion necessary to mature and guide any plan of policy to produce the wished-for results, seem altogether wanting. 3d. To leave the law of Lower Canada so long in its

present state of confusion, is another error of the most pernicious tendency. The French law mixed with Roperformances before the conquest and after the conquest, and then the Provincial Acts and British Acts, &c. &c., form a mass so obscure and nncertain, that no property can be considered secure, and so anti-commer-cial are its general principles, so far as they can be gathered and understood, that it has proved a great bar-pier to the introduction of British capital and rier to the introduction of British capital and enterprise nto the Colony. Foreign laws and a foreign language have likewise stood in the way of general emigration. Hence the French are still to the other inhabitants as three to one; while in Upper Canada, where these obstacles do not operate, the whole population may be consid-ered Anglican. The result in Lower Canada has been, that the House of Assembly is almost entirely. French, and without great alterations in the constitution and policy of the parent state, must always continue so.

4th. Add to these the foolish and inconsiderate conces-

that the fisheries would greatly increase in the Gulf and along the shores of Labradora: that large agricultu-ral settlements might be made with advantage on the great river Saganah, and perhaps in many other places to the orth-east or north-west of the capital-a country which has not yet been sufficiently explored to ascertain its capabilities, but which may present tracts for improvement of sufficient extent to render Quebec even in this respect

were indeed the British Government to yield to the rapaciousness of the American pretensions on the side of New Brunswick, the consolidation of the Colonics ander one government would be far more difficult, because the communication between what are called the Upper and Lower Provinces would be well nigh cut off. But it e that any ministry of whatever party, will now be so blind to the dignity of the Crown and the honor of the nation, or so reckless of the feelings and interests of a large portion of their fellow subjects, as to give up a tract of country which is only a fragment of what is justly ours, but of which we have been deprived by ignorance and falsehood. In all our teritorial negociations with the United States, we have had on our side, profound igno rance of the country, great conceit in our diplomatic talents, an utter contempt for uncultivated lands, woods lakes and rivers, and a vain-glorious affectation of gene-rosity in giving up what we choose to consider worthless. To these singular qualifications for negociation, we have had opposed on the side of the Americans, local knowledge, and a deep conviction of the value and importance of the territory in question: to this were added shrewd-ness to perceive and make available the weakness and ignorance of our negociators, and an unscrupulous readiness to make any statement that would facilitate the attainment of their object, however inconsistent with truth

The correctness of these remarks fully appears in the Canadas has indeed been marked with great kindness, but it has been void of wisdom and replete with error. Ist. The passing of the 14th Geo. III. cap. 83, in order to conciliate the French by restoring their laws and language was an error of great more than the correctness of these remarks fully appears in the isfelt by our adversaries in taking advantage of our local ignorance or depreciating the country in dispute, however important it may really be, in order to insure its attainand language, was an error of great magnitude. The consequence has been, that Lower Canada is as much a and it is pretended that one line of boundary is little pre-French Colony now as it was at the conquest, and the more active and influential portion of the population of that name, as little attached to Great Britain. that name, as little attached to Great Britain. 2d. The division of the Province of Quebee by the 31st Geo. III. cap. 31, and bestowing a constitution upon Up-per and Lower Canada respectively, alleged to be an epitome of the British Constitution, was another measure of great political blindness. It was doubless well intended, but the result has been It was doubless well intended, bare mede use of the

It was doubless were interact, but the result has teen that the French in Lower Canada have made use of the power thus given them against the parent state and the sister Colony. And after reprobating everything British, St. Croix—an error which has produced so much diffi-Government, they have had recourse to open rebellion. The leading men in Lower Canada have always hated the British, calling themselves children of the soil, and Enclishmen foreigners and intumder the British, calling memserves children of the tay, Englishmen foreigners and intruders. Their manners, habits and modes of thinking render Frenchmen incanable of using to advantage the represen-St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy, from those di themselves into the Atlantic. But the paltry St. Croix pr ceeds but a small distance inland and has its mouth rather within the Bay of Fundy. This fact has been taken advantage of by the United States to confound this Bay with the Atlantic; and this, notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, which evidently rests upon this distinction, and entirely destroys the American pretence to any portion whatever of the land which has been made the subject of controversy. Here then we see the reason why our opponents direct such strenuous and pertinacious efforts to confound the Bay of Fundy with the Atlantic; and their brazen perseverance has produced the usual results.-Great Britain, instead of abiding by this important dis tinction, had the folly to submit the matter to the King of Holland, who awarded almost the whole territory in dispute to the Americans. Fortunately their insatia ble avarice for land relieved us from this unjust decision Still we are in the conceding humour, and now propose to yield half the disputed region, and if the Americans continue to bluster, and flatter and appeal to our magna-nimity as a great nation, they may, from some insane ad-ministration, obtain the whole; and if so, we might as

well give up an English county to which we have no better right; nor will it serve any other purpose than to give rise to fresh pretensions, and compel us to go to war after losing our honor and all that was worth contending for. A like vain and senseless generosity induced our ne gociators to adopt a line passing through the middle of the St. Lawrence and great Lakes to one passing through Lakes Champlain and St. George, to which Mr. Adams the American Ambassador had authority to agree, be-

cause they thought the difference of little consequence, and thus yielded a country equal to half of Europe.-

world and the true God were not one and the same being; that he denied to our Saviour a real body; and corrupted Christian-ity with other doctrines of the Oriental philosophers. His fol-lowers, who were numerous, were sometimes called from him *Tatianis*, or *Tatianists*; but more frequently were designated by neares real industriants of the oriental philosophere. His fol-nad no taxes—a people industrious, prompt, and money-making -favoured in the physical capabilities of their country, favoured by neares real industriants of the oriental philosophere. His fol-nad no taxes—a people industrious, prompt, and money-making -favoured in the physical capabilities of their country, favoured by neares real industriants of the country favoured in the physical capabilities of their country, favoured the popular branch of the Legislature. by names indicative of their austere morals. For, as they dis-in the undeniable energy and foresight which nature has given beld wine in such abhorrence as to use mere water in the Lord's Supper, fasted vigorously, and lived in celibacy; they were de-nominated Eneratize, or abstainers [from wine and animal food], Hydroparastate, or Water-drinkers, and Apotactize, or Renouncers."

dock's translation and Maclaine's notes, is enriched by numerous and valuable additions, especially with reference to the Anglican Church, from the pen of the able Editor. The notes and additions are all assigned to their respecive authors, and contradictory views and opinio exhibited in the fairest manner. Messrs. Rowsell, and And this is not said in an off-hand, randum, obiter style of the Church Society have each got a copy for sale; and as a copious index is attached to the work, it is most valuable for reference, as well as for thorough perusal. Yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF GOOD BOOKS.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-I was induced to attend a Total Abstinence Lee- upon it, that let him blarney as he chooses, he will never talk ture, at the Methodist Meeting-house in this place, a few evenings ago. A Mr. De Bois officiated on the occasion, and the audience consisted of about twenty persons, two-thirds of whom were women and children. After exhibitng a gallery of prints purporting to be fac-similes of the human stomach, in various stages of inebriety, the learned empiric endeavoured to shew that the slightest deviation from total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors would not only entail evenlasting misery, but, by assuming an organic form, would visit the sins of the parent upon the children. After indulging in a strain of vituperation against legislators, distillers, growers of grain, and every unfortunate farmer in the possession of an or-chard, he wound up his harangue by grossly insulting one of the most respectable Inn-keepers in the neighbourhood. However, his oratorical eloquence, persuasive reasoning and soul-subduing arguments, seemed to have but little effect; for when the muster-roll was called, lo, there appeared but one little urchin! This was a puzzler. The opinion of a consulting Engineer was taken, when with a deci-sion that became a soldier, he at once dissolved the meeting stating it should be the last time Mr. De Bois would appear on the tee-total stage at "the fifty." This was a eath-blow to the absolutes. I understand this absurd notion was originally pr

gated under the auspices of Methodism: if so, I am glad to find the major part of that sect in this quarter are heartily ashamed of being made the dupes of every tinerant "reformed drunkard," as Mr. De Bois very consequentially designates himself.

Teetotalism, put in what shape they please, strikes me as nothing less than rank *Idolatry*. I see indeed little difference between worshipping the Goddess of Reason, and the Goddess of "Teetotalism."

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant. AN OLD MID. Fifty-mile Creek, Saltfleet, 24th Nov., 1843.

Arrival of the Acadia.

and America met it by putting on the duties which we took off. But next time we shall have better luck. General Duff Green tells us so. Free trade will be carried in Congress, We have to announce the arrival of the Steamer Acadia at Boston, bringing the English mail of the 19th ultimo. The following are the principal items of news: following are the principal items of news :--HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.-- The Queen has signified to

"I am for free trade." "I will urge it with what influence I the Duke of Devonshire that it is her intention shortly to visit the noble Duke at Chatsworth. There is a rumour that her prosperity of both countries." A full and complete satisfac-Majesty also intends visiting the seats of the Duke of Suther-land, Sir R. Peel, and the Queen Dowager. The French Mint has just struck a very fine medal in commemoration of the visit of the Queen to the Chateau d'Eu. are to pay the American taxes; but General Duff Green will

IRELAND.

have used his influence for us! General Duff Green will have The let us the base they thought the difference of httle consequence, sions made to these they thought the difference of httle consequence, sions made to these they thought the difference of httle consequence, sions made to the surprised that instead of being satisfied, the members became more rapacious and discontented. Every thing which the Lower Canadians asked through their Representatives in

policy.

the popular branch of the Legislature. That the will thus declared can only be carried into

execution by those who sincerely accord with the views of the body who declare it. They say, that public servants should, therefore, be

these only who fully accord with the views of the majo-rity of the House of Assembly. That these functionaries ought, therefore, to be respongain to Pennsylvania. The creditor may stand by and see the

On the other hand, the opponents of local responsibility, readily admit that this is the British Constitution, as its

pockets, "what shocking nonsense that was you used to talk about the slave-trade." "But we want our money," say we. about the slave-trade." "But we want our money," say the Bort any how." "Pay, you scoundrels," reiterates that any how." "Pay, you scoundrels," reiterates the source of the House of Commons, armies and navies can-'cute for that anyhow." "Pay, you scoundrels," reiterates John Bull. "Well, to be sure," says the American advocate, not be raised or paid, and the whole machine of govern "the selfishness of England about those slaves is unfathomable." ment must cease to act, and all things fall into anarchy. virtue which he has at our service. The preacher, who ought to hang down his head and blush at the very chink of a dollar mom or mention of a bill of exchange, fills our ears and stuns our

Thus the electors of the United Kingdom constitute practically responsible. Now this practical supremacy of the House of Com-

ing colony-that we are at present losers to a most enormous extent in pursuit of this philanthropical crotchet of ours. He ought to know that this measure of abolition, crude and headby this power, which is more or less supreme, as such fo- any subject in which their interests are involved. But long as it unquestionably was, was forced upon the legislature by the clamours of those who know no more of commercial monopolies, of Brazilian sugar, or Virginia cotton, than a

Pennsylvanian does of honesty. Yet he will have it, it was all a *ruse*, a deep trick to destroy the planters of Carolina. And, ones, must be subject to the influence of the protecting power: the condition of being protected is inseparable tion. To sustain that side of the argument it is necessary what grounds has he the impudence to insinuate this false-od? Because, among the myriads who advocated the abolipoint of view we should gain by it-because, having placed our actually.

own countrymen at a grievous disadvantage with respect to all other manufacturers of sugar, we attempt to restore the proportion by an artificial arrangement of duties with respect to sugar consumed in this country—because we do not make the insane attempt to extend the same correction to sugar consumed in

other countries, by taxing its mere transport through this-because, finally, we permit British subjects, having dealings with the inhabitants of slaveholding countries, to sell such slaves as come into their possession, without any intention of their own, by devise, descent, marriage, or the bankruptcy of a slaveholding debtor. These are the grounds on which this

American, as a set-off against the swindling insolvency of his rich countrymen, founds an accusation against England of selfish and designing hypotrisy. This, however, is but the opening of General Green's cam-

pointed by, and during the pleasure of, a Sovereign, who s under the necessity of regulating her policy, according o the will of the Commons of England, must be amenable o another body,-namely, the Commons of the Colony. or by a pledge from the Government, the system of self-management and local responsibility is established.

Then let us suppose the occurrence of a few of the cases not prevail.