

to the Legislature or the Government. I cannot believe that your Lordship was aware of those injurious aspersions when you signed the report, but it was your duty, my Lord, to have examined it minutely before you adopted it. The publisher is held responsible in law as well as the author.—Such things may be popular, but they are not respectable. Gross food like this, my Lord, excites but never satisfies the appetite of the populace, and he who ministers to its wants will find that he fills both a dangerous and a thankless office.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
A COLONIST.

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Monday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th of March, the EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION held its second winter session at the Parsonage House, Williamsburg. Eleven members were present. The first day was devoted to business of that kind which would come more within the province of convocation; but which, so long as this our just right is withheld, must be transacted on these occasions, or never. At half past 6 P. M. Divine Service was held, by the Rev. Mr. Strong, of Bytown, leading the devotions of the congregation, the Rev. Mr. Boswell of Carlton Place, reading the Lessons, and the Rev. H. Caswall, Master of the District School, Brockville, preaching; on which occasion he proved to demonstration, from the Scriptures as well as the Fathers, whose evidence in matters of fact few will deny, the Divine Right of Episcopacy. The second day was occupied by its two first hours being devoted to the consideration of the Rubrics; then the Ordination Service for Priests; and the following questions—Are Bishops, Priests and Deacons, exclusively the Christian Priesthood? and, Is the church of Rome a true church? At 7 P. M. we again assembled for public worship, the Rev. Messrs. Rogers of Richmond, and Patton of Kemptville, in the desk; and the Rev. J. Padfield of Franktown in the pulpit; where he clearly proved from 2 Tim. i. 13,—“Hold fast the form of sound words,” &c.—the Scriptural authority for a Liturgy; elucidating his quotations by testimony received from Calvin and other continental reformers, Robert Hall, Adam Clark, and other English dissenters. The attendance of the Parishioners marked the interest taken by the laity in these periodical assemblies of their clergy. I observed what, I believe, is not common to our churches, that the spire was surmounted by the globe and cross. Why should we yield this, in itself pleasing ornament to others? Is it not as significant of attachment to the cross in the case of our church as any other? Why any longer be subject to a prejudice springing from puritanic principles, not always, on that account, scriptural?

Your useful, and increasingly interesting paper, has frequently expressed its value of Clerical Associations. Perhaps, however, a member, who owns with gratitude the advantage he has received from them, may be pardoned in the indulgence of his feelings, whilst occupying the attention of your readers a little longer on this point. Whilst other denominations have their several synods, presbyteries, quarterly, and other meetings, the Church, by a gross act of usurpation, has lost her great assembly,—her convocation; where, by their representatives, the clergy once met for consultation on ecclesiastical matters; and whose deliberations (to use the language of another) rescued us from many dangerous errors, and settled on so sure a foundation the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this country. These meetings, in part, supply this lack. They bring the clergy together, who else would never meet except at Visitations. Matters of a parochial nature are discussed; and, without presuming on the legislative character, plans are devised and recommended for the furtherance of the great work committed to us; and for mutual defence against those who “have evil will at Zion.” Varied, as the human mind is, in its tastes and powers, as well as the bias given it by education, so long as the clergy are men of like passions with others, this variation will also exist among them. And since it is for them that the “old Serpent” lays his most cunningly devised snares, often does he suggest to the mind that differences, sometimes verbal only, are real, and at others magnify mere differences into opposing doctrines. Shades of doctrine he so colours, and offers to their consideration through a distorted medium, that they appear errors to be contended against. Thus insensibly, and before one is aware of it, affections are cooled which ought ever to burn towards one another as brethren. Individuals bearing commissions under Christ's banner, suspect each other of cowardice when all should be bravery; disaffection to their Saviour when all should be devotion; of diluting the truths of the Gospel to suit the depraved taste of fallen man, instead of feeding the flock with the sincere milk of the word! But when all these evils are imaginary, they quickly disappear when ministers come into contact with each other, and they find that all are equally desirous of promoting God's glory, though, from circumstances, they have taken different modes of accomplishing their object, and that if they do not literally, yet they really “speak the same words and mind the same thing.”

Such has been my experience of the beneficial results of our meetings; and it is believed that mine is not single or alone.

It can be no matter of surprise, then, that I should look with great jealousy on whatever could, even remotely, I will not say destroy, but make these Associations less advantageous.

Punctuality in attendance must ever be observed, as of the first importance to their vigorous existence. When first one, then another, attends but seldom, the apparent disaffection becomes contagious, and, without intending it, dissolution ensues as if by mutual consent.

The Sessions should not be so frequent as to interfere with our parishes; nor so seldom as to cause our interest in them to subside. Doubtless, it would be wrong for the minister to be much from his charge; yet, should his absence in attendance on these meetings, be extended to one month out of twelve, his parish would be the gainer, by the provocation to zeal and to good works which they produce. They should be frequent objects of prayer, that the blessing from on high may rest on them. One of the earliest resolutions of our association was, that at family and private prayer on the Lord's day, the members of the association should be particularly remembered. And, in proportion to the outpouring of prayer, may the fulness and richness of the blessing on these and kindred meetings, be expected. During the Session great care should be taken lest inadvertence let slip words to no profit, but to the subverting of the hearers' affection and esteem for each other. A watch should be set at the door of that dogmatic spirit, which the isolated situation of many clergy naturally engenders. Seldom coming into collision with equal minds, as many of us do, in the

bush, we are in danger of thinking and acting,—I am, and there is none other.

Never should we forget, for one moment, the Apostolic admonition,—“be ye courteous.” If courtesy render the society of the educated and accomplished so pleasing and agreeable, even when higher principles are wanting, how heavenly should be the society of christian ministers, even under the constraint of that principle, which leads “each to esteem other better than themselves;” the “strong bearing the infirmities of the weak;” and none seeking, exclusively, to “please themselves.”

But, as an all-pervading influence, prayer should be made without ceasing. Prayer for a mouth and wisdom; prayer for a spirit of meekness and teachableness.

Let me entreat your pardon, and that of your readers, for thus prolonging my remarks; and with sincere prayer for a blessing on the Israel of God,

Believe me, yours in Christ,

March 22, 1839.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE RE-BUILDING OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, TORONTO: CONTINUED.

April 2.—The Rev. H. Patton, Kemptville, Collection,	£	s.	d.
—4.—The Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Port Hope, Collection,	£5	10s.	
Choir of St. John's, do.	1	15	7 5 0
—5.—The Rev. Job Deacon, Collection, Fredericksburgh,	0	15	
Peter V. Dorland Esq. 2	10		
Duncan McKenzie Esq. 1	5		
Matthew Rutan Esq. 1	5		
The Rev. Job Deacon, 3	15		9 10 0
April 6.—The Rev. R. Athill, Newmarket, Collection,	7	0	0
	£32	15	0

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Brethren,—You are hereby notified, that the next meeting of the above Association will be held, with God's permission, at Adolphustown, on Wednesday the eighth of May, at ten o'clock, A.M. A full attendance is requested.

A. F. ATKINSON,

Secretary.

St. John's Parsonage,
Bath, April 10th, 1839.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

News from England to the 4th March has been received. We give extracts from what appears most important:—

The Official Gazette of the 1st March records the swearing in of Lord Ebrington and Sir G. Grey as members of the Privy Council—the calling of Lord Ebrington to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Fortescue—and his appointment to the government of Ireland.

Mr. James W. Buller has presented himself as a candidate for the Northern division of Devonshire vacated by the elevation of Lord Ebrington.

The army estimates from April, 1839, to April, 1840, are published in the Courier of the 2d. The sum total is £4,527,020. The force to be kept on foot is, of all ranks, 109,818, of which 89,351 are for the united kingdom and the colonies, and of £20,467 for the East Indies. For the non-effective service, such as pensions, rewards, &c. the amount is £2,386,995. Of this last amount the East India Company pays £60,000. Of the amount for effective service the company pays £714,696.

For effective and non-effective service, therefore, the whole amount to be provided by government is £6,059,063.

On the second reading of the Irish municipal corporations bill, the ministers twice defeated their opponents by large majorities—on motions to adjourn—the first time by a vote of 151 to 65, and the second 147 to 61.

Mr. Hume moved for all Sir Francis Head's correspondence; and Mr. Labouchere strongly opposed the motion.

The following was intended for insertion last week, but postponed for want of room:

REPORT OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

From the St. James's Chronicle, Feb. 14.

The public, if they learn nothing else from Lord Durham's Report, as little else they can learn, are made aware of the unfathomable folly and boundless vanity of the writer. The Report is an appeal in behalf of the right and duty of rebellion, provided only that rebellion take the nickname of reform.

It may have puzzled others, as we confess it puzzled us, to guess why Lord Durham presented so proper an aspect of reproach to the rebels of Lower Canada: the Report furnishes the solution—the rebels were not Reformers—they rather inclined to the preservation of their ancient institutions; their treason, therefore, had nothing in it to engage the sympathies of the ex-High Commissioner. The rebels of Upper Canada, on the other hand, were men after Lord Durham's own heart; they were Reformers in Church and State, and therefore Sir Francis Head is libelled through two or three folio pages, for having suppressed their rebellion.

As to the propositions of the report, whatever among them are new and crude and impracticable, and the old ones are familiar. We have again and again declared our opinion that the colonial system of Great Britain sins in this, as far as emigration is concerned, that it does not, even after the soil has been prepared for it, as it has long been in Canada—send out a whole frame of society together—an aristocracy as well as a democracy, and a Governor of rank and character fit to represent the Sovereign. The aristocracy might be invited, according to Mr. Pitt's original plan of an hereditary local nobility; such a body would remove the great political difficulty, the want of a satisfactory second chamber; and it would offer inducements to persons of the highest rank and of sufficient affluence to accept the viceroyalty of North America, and to keep an actual, not a phantom, Court. Such titles as Duke of Beauharnois, or Marquis of Acadie, or Earl of Montreal, might seem strange for a time even in Canada, and be the occasion of smiles in England for a few years; but as they became more customary they would be objects of ambition. Men, as Wm. Huntington, S. S., said, love titles, and rich men would not be less disposed to invest their property in the North American provinces from knowing that the investment might be a step to even transatlantic nobility. As long, however, as we send none but labourers and soldiers to the colony, without offering any temptation to rich men to establish themselves, we must expect the profits of a barrack or workhouse.

We present our readers with the following extracts from the recently published work of Sir Francis B. Head: we be-

gin with his despatch to the Colonial Secretary immediately after the suppression of the rebellion in December, 1837:

“My Lord, what a serious lesson have the inhabitants of Upper Canada offered to their mother country! Our evidence, humble as it is, will surely bring conviction to the minds of those mis-named reformers who, ignorant of the blessings they enjoy, desire to adulterate the purity of our revered institutions. Situated as we are here, surely we are better able to judge between monarchical and republican government than the people in England, who are acquainted only with the former. The faithful attachment which this province has evinced to British justice, to British juries, and to the British Sovereign, is the noblest instance of independence I have ever witnessed, and it induces me to tell your Lordship plainly and unequivocally, that neither the Legislature nor the people of Upper Canada will any longer submit to the base conciliations which have long disgraced the Colonial Office.”

“My Lord, it has long been notorious to every British subject in the Canadas, that your Lordship's under Secretary, the author of our Colonial despatches, is a rank republican. His sentiments, his conduct and his political character, are here alike detested, and I enclose to your Lordship Mr. McKenzie's last newspaper, which, traitorous as it is, contains nothing more conducive to treason than the extracts which, as its text, it exaltingly quotes from the published opinions of her Majesty's under Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

The following is his account of an interview with some of the leading “Reformers” at Toronto, on his first arrival: “Among those who in private audience presented themselves to me, was Mr. Bidwell, the Speaker of the House of Assembly.”

“To this gentleman, who was the leader of the republicans, I expressed the same language which I had addressed to the leaders of the opposite party. I told him plainly that I was an inexperienced man, but that I would deal honestly toward the country, and being resolutely determined to correct the grievances of the province, I at once took up the book which contained them, and invited Mr. Bidwell to converse with me freely on the subject.”

“To my utter astonishment, he told me that there were grievances not at all detailed in that book, which the people had long endured and were still enduring with great patience,—that there was no desire to rebel, but that a morbid feeling of dissatisfaction was daily increasing; that increase it would, and that in fact, if it had not been distinctly stated that I was the bearer of new instructions, those with whom he was associated had come to the determination never to meet in Provincial Parliament again. “What do you mean, Sir,” said I, “that this book of grievances which I have been especially sent to correct, does not contain the complaints of the province?” Mr. Bidwell repeated his former answer, and from that day to the hour of his leaving the country, never could I get him to look at the book of grievances; but whenever I referred to it, he invariably tried to decoy me to some other will-of-the-wisp complaint, which in like manner would have flown away before me, had I attempted to approach it.

“When Mr. Mackenzie, bringing with him a letter of introduction from Mr. Hume, called upon me, I thought that of course he would be too happy to discuss with me the contents of his own book, but his mind seemed to nauseate its subject even more than Mr. Bidwell's. Afraid to look me in the face, he sat, with his feet not reaching the ground, with his countenance averted from me, at an angle of about 70 degrees, while, with the eccentricity, the volubility, and indeed the appearance of a madman, the tiny creature raved in all directions about grievances there, and grievances here which the committee, he said, had not ventured to enumerate.

““Sir,” I exclaimed, “let us cure what we have got here first,” pointing to the book before me. But no, nothing that I could say would induce this pedlar to face his own report,—and I soon found that the book had the same effect upon all the republican members, and that, like the repellent end of a magnet, I had only to present it to the radicals to drive them from the very object which his Majesty's government expected would have possessed attraction.”

UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 28th March, 1839.—A Writ of Election has been issued out for the third Riding of the County of York, for the return of a member in the place of Thomas D. Morrison, William B. Jarvis, Esq., Returning Officer; the Election to be held at Post's Inn, in the Township of Pickering, on Monday the 22d day of April.

The bill to continue the Act regulating Line Fences, and Water courses, was read the second time.

The bill to continue the act granting licences to Innkeepers, was read the second time.

The bill to continue the act to prevent the consumption of spirituous liquors in shops, was read the second time.

The bill to continue the act to amend the Law for attaching the property of absconding debtors, was read the second time.

Monday, 1st April.—The bill to continue the act regulating the trial of controverted elections, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to continue the Act regulating line fences and water courses, was read the third time and passed.

The petitions of W. N. Bottom, J. P. and eighty-three others, of the county of Grenville, praying for a grant of £15,000, to macadamize the road from Prescott to Kemptville.

Of H. Strange, and three hundred and eight others, of the District of Gore, praying for the construction of a macadamized road from Guelph to Dundas.

And of Ephraim Sanford, J. P. and nine others of the District of Colborne, praying for authority to raise a sum of money by debenture, to build the Gaol and Court House, and also that the tax on said District, for defraying the expense of building the same, may be continued for eight years,—was read.

Mr. Boulton gave notice, that he will on to-morrow, move that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking His Excellency for the prompt measures adopted by His Excellency, for the organization of the Militia, and for putting the country in as efficient a state of defence as possible.

Mr. Manahan gave notice, that he will on to-morrow, move that an humble address be presented to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that grants of the waste lands of the Crown in these Provinces, be made in the proportion of 200 acres to each Warrant or non-commissioned Officer,—and one hundred acres to each private Soldier or Marine, and to each Seaman—to such non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Army and Ma-

rine Corps, and to such Warrant Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy, as shall have faithfully served for the term of seven years in the British Provinces in North America, from the 7th November, 1837—the time of the first outbreak in Lower Canada, and who may be thereafter honorably discharged in the said Provinces.

On motion of Mr. Attorney General, seconded by Mr. Burwell,

Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed to report on the State of the Province, with reference to foreign invasions, and the aggressions committed by citizens of the United States, since the last Session of the Legislature, and the measures that have been adopted, and which it is still necessary to adopt for the preservation of the public peace,—and that the said Committee be composed of Messrs. Prince, Sherwood, Chisholm, of Halton, and Robinson, and that the 31st rule of this House be dispensed with, so far as it respects this motion.

On motion of Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Dettlor,

Ordered—That the documents sent down by his Excellency this day, relating to the establishment of the Rectories be referred to the Committee to whom were referred the documents on the same subject formerly sent down.

Tuesday, 2nd April.—On motion of Mr. Rockus, seconded by Mr. Shaver,

Ordered—That the several Petitions on the subject of the Clergy Reserves from the Wesleyan Methodists and others, be referred to the Committee of the whole, on the Report of the Select Committee on the Clergy Reserve question.

Return by the St. Lawrence I. M. Assurance Company to Parliament, for the year 1838.

The amount of the Capital Stock subscribed is one hundred thousand pounds, currency, of which ten per cent, or ten thousand pounds have been paid in.

The funds and property of the Company consist of the following, viz:—107 shares stock in the Commercial Bank of the M.D., at £25 each; 102 shares stock in the Bank of Upper Canada, at £12 10s. each; 79 shares stock in the City Bank of Montreal, at £25 each; 400 shares stock in the Gore Bank, at £12 10s. each; in all £10,925.

The property insured during the past year amounted to £212,054 4 1; the premium charged on the above amounted to £1,633 4 2; The amount of losses paid by the Company is £886 17 4; the claims for losses unsettled, amount to £251 15 2.

Wednesday, 3d April.—The petition of Thomas Green and Robert McGill, members of the Board of Education of the District of Niagara, praying that the sum of £500, appropriated in aid of Common Schools in said District, may be made good by the Legislature, that sum having been lost to the District through the bankruptcy of the Treasurer, was read.

Of John Mosier, praying that he and other persons who were engaged in the capture of the piratical steamboat “Caroline,” may be provided for by grant of land or otherwise.

Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Morris, moves that Egerton Ryerson, the Editor of the Christian Guardian, and Secretary to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada, be heard at the bar of this House, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, in so far as that Church is concerned—and also with reference to imputations against him as its official organ.

In amendment, Mr. Rutan, seconded by Mr. Boulton, moves, that after the word “Resolved,” the whole be expunged, and the following inserted:—“that the Petition of Egerton Ryerson be referred to a committee, to be composed of Messrs. Burwell, Sherwood and Cameron to report thereon. Lost by a majority of 2.

Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Morris, moves in pursuance of a resolution of this House, that Egerton Ryerson be heard at the bar of this House, on the Clergy Reserve question, to-morrow morning after receiving Reports, and that the clerk of the house be required to notify the said Egerton Ryerson of the same.

In amendment, Mr. Solicitor General, seconded by Mr. Robinson, moves that all after the word “moves” in the original be expunged and the following inserted, “that Egerton Ryerson be heard at the bar of this House this day three months.” Carried by a majority of 4.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. McKay,

Ordered—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of what lands have been ceded by the different tribes of Indians to the Government, on account of which the yearly payment of \$5401 is charged on the Casual and Territorial Revenue.

Pursuant to the order of the day the House was again put into a committee of the whole on the Clergy Reserves.

On the question for passing the first resolution,

In amendment, Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Gamble moves that the resolution be not now put, but that the same with the residue of the report of the committee of the whole be referred to a select committee, to be composed of Messrs. Sherwood, Prince, Thomson and Dettlor, with liberty to report by bill or otherwise. Carried by a majority of 3.

The question of the Union of the Provinces has been lost in the Legislative Council by a majority of 2.

A dinner was given to Col. Princes at Toronto, on Thursday the 4th inst.—at which the Mayor of that city presided,—as a testimony of approbation for his gallant conduct and patriotic services. The company was very numerous, and the reception of their honored guest most enthusiastic.

The St. Catharines Journal of the 6th inst. states that 5 men in two boats went over the falls of Niagara on Thursday week. It appears that, in crossing the river, they became entangled in the ice, and being unable to gain the shore, were hurried away by the force of the stream to the cataract. One of the bodies was picked up at the whirlpool, below the Falls, on the following day.

MARRIED.

At Quebec, at the Cathedral, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Rev. R. Knight, (Missionary for Frampton,) to Miss Sarah Phipps, of the same place.

DIED.

At the Trent, on Monday last, suddenly, Doctor N. Carille, formerly of Ireland, but for many years past a resident practitioner of Cobourg.

List of Letters received to Friday, April 12th:

Rev. G. Salmon; J. Crooks Jun. Esq.; Rev. B. Lindsay, add. subs.; Joseph Patterson Esq. rem. (quite correct); A. K. Boomer Esq. rem.; Ven. the Archbishop of York; J. Kent Esq. (5); Rev. H. Patton, rem. [can be sent as desired on the usual terms]; Rev. R. V. Rogers, rem.; Rev. T. Greene, rem.; O. R. Gowan Esq.; Rev. C. T. Wade; J. W. Gamble Esq.