

of certain of her advocates. Though born in this church (and if they be true and consistent members of it, it is a distinction for which they ought to be deeply grateful,) they have by no means pledged themselves to regard all her dignitaries as endued either with an apostolic spirit, or apostolic wisdom. And surely if any of them have discovered that one of their prelates has been carried away with a grasping and ambitious temper, is seeking to promote his own ends by trampling on the rights of others, we need not be surprised should such a prelate be afflicted by seeing many sons of the church become his "most furious opposers." But if it should be found that some of the thirty-six representatives given to the Church of England are really very loosely connected with her communion, and are very indifferent both to her real and supposed interests, the fact should teach the Doctor that it is very possible for a church to enrol among her adherents those who will rather shed a blight over her than be her glory; and however much it may be the fashion to magnify the number of a church's adherents for political purposes, she may after all have very little reason to boast of the illegitimate accession.

Let us now listen to the Venerable Archdeacon's commendation of the six Assembly men he has given to the Kirk :

"Not so the members of the Kirk, for they not only uphold their church, but seek to enrich her by every exertion in their power, and never for a moment compromise what they call her claims, however preposterous or absurd. But alas! the poison of a spurious liberality has shed its blight over many of those who ought to be the nursing Fathers of our Apostolic church, and for the sake of a hollow popularity they lend themselves to rob and betray her, and thus sacrifice their principles as honourable and religious men."

We do not happen to know much of the six Scotchmen who have on this occasion been the object of the Doctor's sinister commendation; but we think we may venture to affirm, if they have upheld their church, it must have been on the strength of their own pockets, as thousands of their countrymen, and other brethren of the same faith throughout the land, have done. But as to their efforts with government, over which the Doctor has had more influence, they have indeed been most lamentably unsuccessful. No man is better acquainted with this fact than the late presiding Councillor of the Executive. No man, if he chose to write a history of the unsuccessful applications of our people* should be better qualified; and if in two or three instances, on the persevering appli-

cation of an influential member of either house, a glebe lot was obtained, it was only, we suspect, to gild the Doctor's tale when he should find occasion to expatiate on the liberality of the government in granting glebe lots to the Presbyterians.

Let the six follow the example of their *square* in the Assembly, and never advocate claims preposterous or absurd; for this tarnishes the lustre of their Spartan inflexibility, and converts into vulgar Scotch obstinacy, a quality which could never elicit praise from the Archdeacon of York.—It is manifest, however, from what follows, that he still regards his countrymen with some lingering attachment, while he looks with great sternness and suspicion on many of his new spiritual connections:

"Now, however much we differ in opinion from the Scotch Presbyterians, we cannot but approve of their firmness and devotion to their church, and, if justice were on their side, we should consider them entitled to our admiration; but we repudiate as unworthy those who declare themselves members of our church, while they seek her temporal destruction and degradation. Were we seeking aggrandizement or grasping at more than our legal rights, they might find some ground of justification; but we desire bare justice only, and this much the members of our church, if honest men, are bound to support to the utmost of their power; and, if they do not, they are none of us."

How very unfortunate is it that, in the Doctor's judgment, both sides are blind! The Presbyterians fancy that justice is on their side when she is not; and while she standeth, as the Doctor opines, very manifestly on his side of the line, few of his brethren can discover her. Sad state of matters this! Oh! for forty-two boxes of eye-salve to these Assembly men, (what shall be done with the others we cannot say), that anointing their pur-blind eye balls they might discover justice, and appportion the Clergy Reserves to whomsoever they rightfully belong.

But let us hear a little more of the Address:

"To one important result, and to one only, did the House of Assembly arrive after much discussion, comprised in the following resolution, which passed by a majority of thirteen in a house of fifty-three members:—Resolved, that this House regards as inviolate the rights acquired under the Patents by which the Rectories have been endowed, and cannot therefore, either invite or sanction any interference with the rights thus established."

"Even on this resolution, so just and reasonable in itself, and which could not have been otherwise without disturbing the titles to property through the whole Colony, we have the mortification to see some opposed, who call themselves members of the Church of England. It would be vain to attempt to reconcile such conduct either with consistency or correctness of principle."

It was a very pretty thing indeed for the House of Assembly to resolve that the rights acquired

* See vol. I, page 250.