

elude, let me remind you the time may not be far distant when, in this country, you will be called upon to distinguish between the church established and as founded by Christ.

We should be glad, if our limits permitted, to make further quotations from the admirable sentiments delivered on this occasion by members of the genuine Wesleyan community; we shall conclude with a citation of one of their resolutions unanimously passed:—

Resolved,—“That when true religion had fearfully declined, and these nations were threatened to be inundated with the principles of infidelity, we admire the wisdom and goodness of God, in raising up his faithful servants, the Rev. Messrs. John and Charles Wesley, and those venerable men who acted in conjunction with them, to erect a barrier against the widely spreading evil, and to diffuse vital godliness not only in the Church, but amongst the various denominations of Protestants, the happy effects of which have extended to our own times, through the instrumentality of Primitive Wesleyan Methodism, the principal object of which is, without becoming a separate sect or party, to promote the dissemination of the Gospel throughout every part of this country, and should the providence of God open us the way, throughout every part of the world.”

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following Address from the Venerable the Archdeacon of York to the members of our communion in this Province; and well assured we are that it must be read with satisfaction by the friends, and without disapprobation by the opponents of the Church, in which he deservedly holds so exalted a station:—

Toronto, May 27, 1839.

My brethren of the Clergy and Laity;

Now that the Legislature have determined to refer the disposition of the Clergy Reserves to the Imperial Government, it becomes necessary that the sentiments of the members of the Church of England, both lay and clerical, should be placed without delay before the British Parliament.

The great wisdom of referring the whole question respecting the Church property home, for the decision of the supreme power,—which is the natural arbitrator, judge, and reconciler in all matters which agitate, disturb, and divide any of our Colonies,—is freely acknowledged by a vast majority of the inhabitants of the Province.

All men of reflection know that the waste lands of the Colony are the property of the British Crown, and that the disposition of these, whether for the temporal or spiritual benefit of the inhabitants, ought to be settled by the supreme Government.

In doing this, our desire is to avoid the slightest appearance of agitation, which we have always sedulously discouraged; and in pleading our cause, it is not our intention even to mention—much less to interfere with—the pretensions of other denominations.

It was well observed in one of the late numbers of “THE CHURCH,” that every Christian Government is entrusted with the guardianship of the public morals, and to make provision for the religious instruction of all its people; and this more especially in a Colony, which is gradually filling up with emigrants who have in general no means of procuring it for themselves.

I remain, my brethren of the Clergy and Laity, Your affectionate friend and devoted servant, JOHN STRACHAN, Archdeacon of York.

We alluded some weeks ago to the exertions entered upon by the members of the Church of England at Bytown, for procuring an Organ; we are now happy to announce that upwards of £100 has been raised for that object, and £50 towards procuring a Bell.

The following straight-forward communication speaks sufficiently for itself, without the necessity of any comment from us. It meets the calumny with the best refutation,—that which is furnished by facts; and we thank its writer

for stepping honestly forward in calm vindication of the conduct and motives of his slandered minister:—

To the Editor of the Church.

LOT No. 2, 2nd CON. E. YONGE STREET, May 20th, 1839.

Rev. Sir;—The Editor of the British Colonist having refused to print the accompanying letter, remarking on some mis-statements injurious to the Minister and Congregation of St. John's Church, Yonge Street, contained in his paper of the 24th April and the following number; and it being necessary for the restoration of a right feeling as well as the establishment of a proper understanding between the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians on Yonge Street, that some such explanation as I have offered be made public;—an object which I have much at heart,—I have taken the liberty of applying to you to give my simple statement a place in your valuable columns, and oblige

Your obedient Servant, HENRY G. PAPST.

To the Editor of the British Colonist.

Sir;—In your paper of April 24th, in a complaint against the Rev. Mr. Matthews in respect to the funeral of the much lamented Mr. Hogg, you stated, “That the Church at York Mills was built by public subscription, and that it was at first designed as a place of worship to which preachers of various denominations would have access. But by some means or other, which have not as yet been satisfactorily explained, Dr. Strachan managed to secure the exclusive possession of the Church for an Episcopal Minister only; contrary to the original design of the inhabitants of the place, who contributed towards its erection, and as we are informed, without the sanction or knowledge of many of them.”

The original agreement, Mr. Editor, can yet be proved, and the explanation of it as nearly as I can learn, is as follows:—the Church was built by subscription, on the understanding that they who subscribed most were to be the Owners of it. It cost nearly or quite £500; of which the Presbyterians paid no more than £18. The Methodists contributed something, but most of them were then members of the Church: consequently the Church belonged to the Episcopalians, and has always been known by the name of Church of England. The Methodists have never claimed the use of it. If its being built by subscription be any argument against the right of the Church of England, we all know that there are three Chapels in its immediate neighbourhood,—two of them Methodist, and the third Baptist; not one of which was built without the assistance of all the different denominations, yet the Episcopalians claim no right of worshipping in them. Unless I am misinformed, the late Mr. Hogg was not among the contributors to the building of the Church,—he being at the time in the old country. Another circumstance ought to be noticed here;—which is that the Presbyterian subscribers were offered their money back, but declined it. The Church and enclosure are deeded to Trustees for the benefit of the Episcopalians; and if the Archdeacon Dr. Strachan had any thing to do with the instrument, I will answer for it he did it fairly and at the special request of the people. In all probability he did no more than furnish the draft of the Deed.

You further state, “that Mr. Matthews takes great pains to assail from the pulpit the Christian profession of any person who does not belong to the Episcopal Church;” and you give an example from the remarks which Mr. Matthews is alleged to have made about Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.

Now, Sir, it is very well known to the whole Congregation that Mr. Matthews never did what you have charged him with. I have been a regular attendant on his ministrations since he came to the place, now eight years; in all which time, I never remember having once heard him name any denomination from the pulpit, or speak of the tenets or conduct of any religious body disrespectfully.

I have frequently heard the Methodists commend Mr. Matthews' preaching; nor have any persons represented him to me as intolerant. He maintains the right of his Church in a becoming manner against all assailants.

Mr. Matthews is certainly in the habit of preaching and impressing the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures. If other denominations call this assailing their Christian profession, why neither he, nor I, can help that. I confess I have not the patience to see the Minister, who comes to give me Christian instruction so shamefully misrepresented or so irreverently treated as in your paper, and say nothing. What I have said is not necessary to his character, which stands higher as a Teacher, and a Clergyman than you think; but I shall be pleased nevertheless that you should make it public after the remarks you have offered. Justice to the congregation which Mr. Matthews serves, requires no less. I would have sent this earlier but, being engaged in farming, cannot command my time.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant, HENRY G. PAPST.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Number. Includes Church of England (10,734), Presbyterians (9,021), Methodists (6,619), Roman Catholics (4,562), Baptists (1,471), Quakers (595), Christians (564), Bible Christians (270), Universalists (190), Independents (91), Mormons (76), Free Thinkers (49), Disciples (21), Society of Peace (9), Reformers (9), Latitudinarians (6), Restorationist (1), No Religious Persuasion (1,918).

N. B. There are four townships, viz. Fenelon, Harvey, Verulam, and Alnwick,—the population of which is small—from whence no returns have been received. In the three former, however, it is well known that a large majority are members of the Church of England. About 200 inhabitants of the township of Emily—their religious persuasions not being known—are also not included in the above return.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ships Hibernia and England from Liverpool, London dates to the 23d April have been received.

The debate elicited by Lord John Russell's application for a “certificate of character” on the Irish policy of Ministers, was closed on the morning of the 20th ult.—when the vote stood thus:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Count. For Ministers (318), For Sir Robert Peel's amendment (296).

Majority for Ministers (22). But, observes the Morning Post, “the public must not be deceived in this matter. There happen to be 36 paid members of the Government who have seats in the House; and as the question was a vote of confidence in themselves, it is only bare justice to their delicacy that, by deducting them from the gross majority, they should have the full benefit of the opinion expressed by the Commons of Great Britain—Ireland included.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Count. Against Sir Robert Peel's amendment (318), Deduct members of Govt. voting to retain their offices (36), For Sir Robert Peel's amendment (296).

Actual majority against Ministers (14). Had the terms of Sir Robert Peel's amendment been a condemnation of the general policy of Ministers, his majority would have been certain.

The next and last proceeding of the night, or rather morning, was to divide on Mr. T. Duncombe's proposed addition to Lord John Russell's resolution, to the effect that further Parliamentary Reform was necessary.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Count. On this occasion there appeared— For Mr. T. Duncombe's motion (81), Against it (299).

Majority against the motion (218). A Paris letter of Sunday, April 21, dated three o'clock, states that it is highly probable the following cabinet would be gazetted on Monday:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Name. President of War (Soul), Foreign Affairs (Thiers), Justice (Dupin), Interior (Passy), Finances (D'Argout), Instruction (Sauzet), Commerce (Dufaure).

The Morning Herald of the 23d says—Among many rumours to which the result of the late debate has given rise, is one, that Lord Melbourne is to retire from the administration, and to be succeeded by Lord Durham. Others assign the post of premier to Lord Normanby. In either case the whigs are to throw “finality” overboard, and as the price of the support of the radicals, adopt the ballot and all their other ultra notions for their guide. That some change must take place is pretty certain. Lord Morpeth declares that they will live “upon sufferance” no longer; though what difference in that respect such a change as that here alluded to would effect it is not very easy to imagine.

Spain.—The news from Madrid is to the 14th of April. This intelligence announces the disgraceful flight of Gen. Van Halen from before Segura, occupied by Cabrera, and that such was the indignation of the common soldiery that they openly revolted and deposed their general. This is in part confirmed by the publication of a despatch from Van Halen to the Minister of War. In La Mancha the Carlists butcher Paillos has refused quarter to every Christiano falling into his hands. All that are taken are instantly shot.

LOWER CANADA.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Count. Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec from the 19 to 25th instant, both days inclusive: England (245), Ireland (245), Scotland (375), Previously reported (620), To corresponding period last year (571), Difference in favor of 1839 (49).

MONTREAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, May 24, 1839.

There has been rather more done in produce this week than last.

ASKERS are in demand, some large lots of Pots have changed hands at 27s. 6d., and Pearls may be quoted at 32s. 6d. a 33s.

PROVISIONS.—A good many sales have transpired for the West India trade and Lower Ports; both Pork and Beef keep up in price, although large quantities are daily arriving.—The retail price of Butcher Meat is exorbitant—for what reason we cannot account.

FLOUR.—A few sales have taken place of small lots at a reduction of 2s. 6d. upon last week's prices.—The nominal price of Fine is now 37s. 6d. but the coarser kinds meet with the most ready sale; Fine Middlings and Middlings have been sold—the former at 1s. 3d. and the latter at 2s. 6d. under the price of Fine.—The Bakers, who have no stock on hand, expecting a further decline, are only buying from “hand to mouth.” The general impression seems to be that fine will be bought for 35s. before another week, at which price large quantities will no doubt be exported. We have heard of one lot having been offered as low as 36s. 3d. and refused.

WHISKEY.—This article has risen 3j. per gallon. The price for Canada 12 over proof is 3s. 9d., and some are even asking 4s. The rise has taken place in consequence of the scarcity and very high price of Rum. Brandy is coming out higher this season than former years, it will cost 7s. laid down here, for the best qualities. Gin 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d. Refined Sugar will cost importers little short of 7j.

MUSCOVADO is still a 44s. a 45s. for Brown and 50s. a 54s. for Bright.

TEAS are rather on the decline.—Transcript.

UPPER CANADA.

The following was in type before we received the more graphic account of the same occurrence in the Brockville Statesman: the facts appear, however, to be similarly stated in both:—

From the Brockville Recorder. CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURE.

No little excitement has been caused in our community, by some proceedings in this town connected with the Customs.

The circumstances are briefly as follows:— On Friday morning last, the United States trading Schooner G. S. Weeks, Turner, Master, came into port and moored along side the Wharf and Warehouse formerly occupied by Messrs Maynard & Co., but now in the use of Matthie, Easton & Co. The vessel was freighted with goods, part of which were for Merchants of this place, (principally Matthie, Easton & Co. and J. A. McLean,) and the remainder for persons in Morristown and Ogdensburg. Among the latter was a Six pound Gun and carriage, dismounted and inserted as Freight in the bill of Lading. The Master came on shore, after securing his vessel, inquired for the consignees of the goods, when Mr. Matthie, who was on the wharf, was pointed out to him, and he showed him his papers, at the same time enquiring where he should find the Custom House. Mr. Matthie and Mr. McLean accompanied him there. The papers were exhibited and no exception being taken to them, by the Deputy Collector in charge, Mr. G. Prevost, permits were granted to unload the goods for this place. The Master consequently proceeded to discharge his cargo. Meanwhile, it seems, some busy person had got an eye on the gun, and it being circulated that an American Schooner was in port with a gun on board consigned to A. B. James, Captain of an Artillery Company at Ogdensburg, whose former gun had been taken by the Patriots over to the Windmill, a considerable collection of persons soon assembled on the wharf, and some more disposed for mischief than others, urged on by men who ought to have acted in a more correct manner, threatened to take the gun off by force. James Morris, Esq. Magistrate of the District, being notified of the circumstance, went down to the wharf, where, with a good deal of difficulty, he succeeded in preventing the gun being removed until a guard could be furnished by Col. Marshall, Commandant of the Post. The Colonel accompanied the guard, placed them on the vessel, and the Master continued to unload her.—When the goods for this place were nearly out Col. Fraser, Collector for the Port, arrived in the Brockville steamer from Prescott. A party of the dissatisfied immediately went to him, on his landing at the wharf of Messrs. H. & S. Jones, and represented to him that there was an American vessel in port, having a gun on board for the rebel Captain James, of Ogdensburg, &c. The Colonel immediately came up, and going on the vessel, declared that she was seized in Her Majesty's name. A cheering was thereupon set up by the party who had previously attempted to take off the gun; the vessel's anchor was then taken off, and fastened on shore. The gun was then taken off, mounted, drawn through the town with occasional cheering, brought down to the East Market-place and fired three times, then deposited in Mr. Mair's possession of by the Officer of Customs, Mr. Morris and Col. Marshall withdrew, the latter furnishing a sentry to prevent interference with the vessel. She was afterwards taken up and moored inside the long wharf of A. & W. Morris & Co. While these things were going on the Master went over to Morristown, but again returned, and the remainder of the goods for this place were got out by the owners. Here the matter rested.

On Saturday afternoon about five o'clock, the United States Armed Steamboat Oneida, ranged up near the Block-house, opposite the Town, and two Officers of the Army put in for shore in a boat, came up to Mr. Reynolds' wharf where they were treated rather discourteously and ordered not to land by a party on the wharf. Lieutenant Fitzgerald of the 73d Regiment, who had come down to the water side, jumped on board and the party landed at the wharf of A. & W. Morris & Co., and were accompanied by Lt. Fitzgerald to the lodgings of Colonel Marshall. After a short delay the latter, with James Morris, Esq. and Captain Hervey of the Horse, accompanied them down to the Quarters of the Collector of Customs, as we understand, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause for seizing the vessel. Col. Fraser having previously gone to Prescott, nothing decisive was made known, as it was necessary to communicate with him on the matter. They then returned on board the Oneida, accompanied by Colonel Marshall, and Mr. Morris. These having remained some time on board, returned, and the Steamer departed. We learn that a subsequent communication was had with Colonel Fraser, and the permits to unload exhibited to him, the existence of which he was not before made aware of. This circumstance as well as a further consideration of the case, induced him to come to the conclusion of delivering up the Gun and Vessel. The determination having been communicated to the parties concerned, the Deputy was directed to put the gun on board the vessel and allow her to depart. Finding this impracticable from the excited state of feeling manifested, the military was called on to assist, and the gun brought down to the waterside, where a good deal of opposition was made to its being taken on board. In fact, the weight and nature of the article as well as peculiar situation of the place, would not permit of its being easily accomplished, independent of the unwillingness of some present to let it go. The gun was therefore removed to the wharf of Messrs. H. & S. Jones, on which those people were not allowed to come. The vessel was loosened and moved down, but in consequence of the heavy wind which prevailed, missed getting to it. She afterwards beat in to the wharf where she first landed, to which the gun was removed and put on board, and the vessel departed. While these things were going on the Oneida Steamer came over near our shore where she continued to move up and down, as if watching the motion of things, thereby giving the appearance of compulsion, to the restoration of the vessel. This however was not the case; and indeed intimation was sent to the Commander to leave our waters, or the Vessel and Gun would not be delivered up. She in consequence left for a time, while the gun was embarking, but returned shortly after, and before the schooner had left the wharf. During the time these matters were in progress, (and they occupied some time owing to the difficulty the schooner had in regaining the wharf,) the British Armed Steamboat Traveller, came into port from Kingston, as did the Kingston Steamer, with troops on board, so that our waters and shores wore quite a warlike appearance.

It strikes us that our neighbors on the other side made far more show over this matter than was needful. After the Collector had intimated his intention of liberating the vessel, we think the parading of an Armed Steamboat with colours flying in front of the town, was quite unnecessary; as it is not to be supposed that the Commander had any intention of taking the schooner by forcible means if the Collector were not disposed to deliver her up, or if he had such intention that he could have succeeded. In fact we learn that the Commander of the Oneida had directed the Master to leave her, if she was not allowed to depart that day, and that application would be made to the Government for her release. The bravado displayed had the tendency to cause increased feeling, which rendered the execution of the determination of the Collector more difficult. This, however was no justification of the conduct of those individuals who interfered to prevent the proper Officer discharging what he considered to be his duty. And we regret that any portion of our inhabitants should have adopted a course of conduct, which we are sure more mature reflection must convince them was wrong. The course pursued by James Morris, Esq. and Col. Marshall on the occasion, by their effective interference to protect the vessel and to cause the laws of the country to be carried into operation, is deserving of high commendation, and cannot but meet the approbation of all good subjects, desirous of maintaining peace abroad and good order at home.

DIED.—In this town, on the 28th May, Mr. Wm. Walker, Auctioneer, aged 39.

List of Letters received to Friday, May 31st:— Rev. F. Evans, rem.; Rev. G. Salmon, do. in full; Rev. W. Morse, add. sub.; T. S. Shortt Esq.; M. C. Crombie Esq.; Rev. S. S. Strong; Rev. S. Givins, rem.; Rev. C. Chambers [shall feel grateful for his exertions]; P. M. Cooksville; T. Fidler Esq. (2); J. Crooks Jun. Esq.; Rev. W. McMurray; Rev. J. G. Goddes, rem.; Ven. the Archdeacon of York; Rev. R. H. Bourne; Rev. F. Tremayne, rem.; Rev. R. Athill, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. C. T. Wade, add. sub.; A. C. Gen. Scobell, rem. in full vol. 2; Mr. R. Maxwell, do. do.; J. Kent Esq.