

local advantages that would result from it, a well-endowed College that would meet the wants and the wishes of the great proportion of the people would be of such political utility as demands the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government. As the case now stands, the youth of the Province are obliged to resort to the neighbouring States for that education which they cannot obtain in their own country. The ultimate effects of an extremity of this nature must be unfavourable to the existence of that connexion which subsists between these Colonies and the Parent Country. Besides the risk of an infusion of opinions opposed to the continuance of this union into the minds of those who will soon exercise a great influence in these Provinces, it leaves the Colonists much room for envying the advantages of their neighbours, and for discontent with their own condition.

3. In connexion with this subject, I was further instructed to urge the propriety of its being made a positive condition on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that, in lieu of the advantages conferred by the Parent State on Colonial Universities, and more especially on King's College, Toronto, and McGill College, Montreal, those institutions be established on such a liberal foundation as to be made available to Her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas of every denomination. That the chief qualifications required in the persons appointed to fill the chairs not expressly connected with Theology, shall be superior eminence in the knowledge of those branches of education he is required to teach, and a simple declaration of his belief in the Holy Scriptures: That in each of these Universities two Theological faculties shall be established,—one of the Church of England, and another of the Church of Scotland: That the appointment of Professors to fill the chairs of the last of these faculties shall be vested in the Synod subject to the approval of the Crown, and that the internal management of this faculty, in so far as respects the terms, the course, and the subjects of study, shall also be under the direction of the Synod.

4. To solicit a Charter or Act of Incorporation, giving the power of Corporate Bodies to the Synods and Presbyteries established, or that may hereafter be established in connexion with the Church of Scotland; a measure essentially necessary to the due control of the Church Courts over the individual Clergy, and the efficiency of the Church to promote the interests of the Colony, both spiritual and secular.

5. The influence of the Parent Government in obtaining relief from those disabilities unjustly imposed upon our Church, a co-ordinate establishment with the Church of England, and the insulting allusions to which by men in high official situations have tended much to weaken the affections of the people, and, if continued, will detach them altogether from the Government. I particularly allude to the restraints by Provincial enactments regarding Marriages by Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland; and the disability of any one congregation to hold more than five acres for ecclesiastical purposes; and the gross partiality that has continually been shewn to the Church of England above the Church of Scotland, which has every claim on the protection and favor of Government which can be urged by the Church of England.

6. That the claims of the Church of Scotland to a share of the Clergy Reserves, proportioned to the number of her members in these Colonies, already graciously recognized by her Majesty's Government, shall be finally established by an Act of the Imperial Legislature, founded on some just principle of division; and thus a termination put to disputes which will be most injurious to the peace and prosperity of the Colony, if prolonged.

7. That in all future Acts and Charters for the regulation of the Colonies, provision be made for the spiritual rights and interests of the members of the Church of Scotland, on the same principles and in the same proportional extent as for those of the Church of England.

8. A correspondence having been entered into on some of these subjects by the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlane, and the Hon. the Under Secretary for the Colonies, I was referred by the Rev. Principal to Sir George Grey; but being out of town, he could make no early appointment for receiving me. And I being under the necessity of returning shortly to Scotland, I have been bold to trouble your Lordship with this matter, and I wait to know whether it will be your Lordship's pleasure to honour me with an audience, when I will endeavour to explain the views of my co-presbyters and of their congregations more fully on these subjects, which I believe in general are in harmony with a great proportion of the Colonists of every denomination.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) ALEX. MATHIESON,  
Minister of St. Andrew's Church,  
Montreal, Pby. of Quebec.

MR. PAKINGTON'S SPEECH

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THE ECCLIASTICAL STATE OF CANADA.

I now rise, Sir, in pursuance of a notice which I gave long since, to protest in the strongest terms against the insufficiency of the first item in this estimate, viz. £1000 for the Bishop of Montreal, for the object and purpose for which it is intended. I shall also feel it to be my duty to call the attention of the government and of the house to a state of destitution with regard to religious instruction in Canada, which, partly from the increase of population, and partly from the policy long pursued, but especially of late years, by the British government, has become an evil of such magnitude as to have strongly excited public attention, and imperatively to call on her Majesty's ministers for a prompt and effective remedy. I cannot approach this subject without great anxiety. I am aware of the difficulty which has long surrounded it.—I believe that in importance it yields to few, if to any that have been discussed this session. I am aware of my own inability to do it justice, and I must therefore entreat the kind indulgence of the house. I will not detain the house by dwelling on the early history of the bishopric of Quebec. The house is aware that it was first instituted in 1793, in pursuance of that part of the Constitutional Act of 1791 which provided for the establishment of a Protestant Episcopal Church in Canada, in close connection with, and forming part of, the Church of England. The British government provided a salary for the Bishop of £2000 per annum, which continued till 1819, when it was increased to £3000, and has so continued up to the present time, when Canada has to lament the death of the late excellent Bishop Stewart. I wish to ask, why is this salary to Bishop Stewart's successor now reduced to £1000? Is it in conformity with a pledge, if it can be so called, which was given by the noble Lord opposite (Lord Howick) in 1832, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume? The noble Lord assents. I beg, therefore, to say, for myself, that I was no party to that pledge—that I disapproved of that pledge, and that I refuse to be bound by it. I must also say, that I think it is a matter of serious

doubt how far it is expedient or constitutional for a great question of national policy to be thus disposed of, by an apparently hasty answer given in this house, by a subordinate minister. But, Sir, be this as it may, I contend that the spirit and the letter of the pledge in question are as completely violated by the proposed grant of £1000, as they would have been if the former amount of £3000 had again been brought forward, and for this important concession of principle I feel grateful to her Majesty's ministers, inadequate as is the amount they have proposed. The fact is, Sir, that in the years 1831 and 1832, two years of great political excitement, and in which large concessions were made to the Liberal party, the government gave two pledges with regard to the Church in Canada—one relating to the annual grant to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to which I shall presently advert; the other, the pledge of which I have now spoken, that no allowance should be given to Canadian clergymen after the deaths of the clergy then living; and to neither of these pledges have they been able to adhere. When the ministers thus undertook to withhold the assistance which had been previously given, they neglected to provide any substitute for the aid which they so withdrew; they made that a question of time, which ought to have been a question of necessity, and they have consequently been compelled to violate both engagements, and I give them credit for so doing. But why have they not proposed a grant which would have been sufficient for its object? I appeal to any hon. member, whatever his opinions on Church matters may be, whether it is possible for a bishop to support his proper station, and to defray the various charges of so vast a diocese as Canada, with an income of £1000 per annum? The first result of such a policy is, that you are compelling a system of pluralities in Canada, which would be loudly objected to at home. Many members are probably not aware that the first four items in this estimate refer to one and the same person; the Bishop of Montreal is also Archbishop of Quebec, and Rector of Quebec, and I know that none is more conscious of the objections to such pluralities and of the odium which attaches to them, than the right reverend prelate himself. But, Sir, for two reasons he cannot resign these pieces of preferment: he cannot afford to give up the surplus income he derives from them after paying his assistants, and he fears that, in accordance with the pledge of 1832, no provision would be made for any successors to those offices, should he resign them. But, Sir, were the Government disposed to concede a more liberal allowance, no arrangement would be satisfactory or sufficient which did not provide for the division of the vast diocese of Canada into two distinct bishoprics. This is justly held by the Church of England in that country to be a point of paramount importance. It is impossible for any one prelate, however active or however zealous, to superintend efficiently the religious interests of a diocese above 1200 miles in length, and of breadth only limited by the gradual advance of settlements. I am aware that Lord Glenelg has acknowledged the necessity for a division of the diocese, and has consented to sanction the appointment of a second bishop, provided the colonial legislature will provide the necessary funds. But, Sir, I must say that I consider this line of conduct as a compromise of a great duty. Such was not the course adopted in 1793. The government of England did not then say to Canada, "We will appoint a bishop if you will pay him." I am the last man to contend that the support of the Church in Canada ought to be, or will be, a permanent charge on the mother country. The time, I hope, will soon arrive when the means of that Church will be amply sufficient for its own support; but, for the present, I consider it the duty of the government to take care that adequate salaries are provided either from the local or the imperial revenue for such ministers of the Church as they consider it necessary to appoint. I believe that no sum of £3000 was ever expended more beneficially for the interests of the community which it concerned than was the salary of the late Bishop Stewart, whose name I cannot mention without paying a humble, but sincere tribute to his admirable character, and whose memory will long be regarded with veneration and affection by the people of Canada. If the government would consent to continue the allowance of £3000 for the present, until some permanent arrangement can be made, into two payments of £1500 each to two bishops, I believe this would be quite satisfactory to the Church in that country, and I beg to press this suggestion upon their serious consideration. In turning to the yet more important subject of the present destitution of religious instruction in Canada, I cannot refrain from deploring the policy which, in this respect, has at all times been adopted by Protestant England towards her colonies. Most different has been the practice of Roman Catholic governments, and more especially of the French in Canada. At the time of the conquest, in 1759, we there found the most ample provision, both present and prospective, for the religious and general instruction of the people, and it would seem that the subsequent events of the American war, in some degree, impressed upon the government of England the fact—a fact which has been amply confirmed by the occurrences of last winter in Canada—that there is no stronger security for loyalty and affection between a colony and the parent state than community of religious worship. In the year 1791 the most important step ever taken by England with regard to religion in her colonies, was adopted in the provisions of the Constitutional Act of Canada, by which, as I before said, a Protestant Episcopal Church was established. For the support of that Church one-seventh of the then unsettled lands of the province was set apart, under the title of clergy reserves. I admit that such a provision was more than could be required, and had the successive administrations of this country the last fifty years properly followed out the objects of that act, and properly improved the property thus set apart, that property would long ago have become amply sufficient, and no such questions as I am now discussing could possibly have come before the British parliament at the present day; but, unfortunately, this reserved property was suffered to remain entirely unproductive, and, as the population increased, the British government found it necessary to make an allowance in money for the religious instruction of the Protestant people. This was done through the medium of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and at length reached the amount of £16,000 per annum, at which it continued till the year 1832. But I must not omit to mention an important act which passed in 1827, which authorised the sale of clergy reserves to an extent not exceeding altogether one-fourth of the total amount. It was also provided that the proceeds of such sales should be vested in the British funds for specified purposes, and powers were given for exchanges of reserved lands under particular circumstances. I think it to be regretted that no restriction was imposed by this act to the quantity of reserved land to be sold in each township, but I hope that the powers for exchanging will hereafter, in some degree, supply this omission. I now return to the annual grant of £16,000, and which continued without op-

position, that I am aware of, till 1830, when the noble lord opposite (Howick), now Secretary at War, but then in opposition, first attacked this necessary and important grant, and unsuccessfully opposed it. In 1831 the noble lord was Under Secretary for the Colonies, and the full amount of the grant was again proposed; but it was objected to, as might naturally be expected after what had passed the preceding year. The right honourable gentleman opposite, now Master of the Mint (Labouchere), strongly opposed it, amongst others, and a promise was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the grant should be gradually reduced by £4000 each year, till it altogether ceased. In accordance with this promise the grant was reduced in 1832, 1833, and 1834, and in 1835 it ought altogether to have ceased. But did it cease? No, Sir; that last £4000 has been continued up to this day, diminished only by £500 by the deaths of a few clergymen. You now see it in this estimate. The government found that, had they persevered in the full restriction, the distress and the injustice would have been so great, and the public indignation so strong, that they dared not persevere. The last £4000 was continued, and, moreover, the payment of the clergy in Upper Canada, who had been previously paid out of the grant, was charged upon the casual and territorial revenue of the province, together with the interest of the funded proceeds of the sales of reserves, while the society for the propagation of the Gospel provided from their diminished means for the payment of the Clergy in Lower Canada. Sir, I cannot and do not suppose that her Majesty's Ministers have been actuated by anything like hostility to the Protestant Church in Canada, but I believe them to have acted on erroneous and mistaken grounds. They appear to have been influenced by the supposition that the Clergy Reserves are nearly adequate for the support of the Church, and by the supposition that the population of Canada, having greatly increased, and having attained to a certain degree of wealth and prosperity, are in a situation to provide for their own instruction from their own resources. Sir, I admit that, if these propositions are correct, there exists no fair claim upon the mother country, and I have no case; but I think I can prove to the house that both are most erroneous. With regard to the first, not only are the reserved lands notoriously almost entirely unproductive, but up to this time, with the exception of a certain number of rectories lately endowed by Sir John Colborne, they remain unappropriated. I cannot give a better proof of the extent to which these lands are unproductive than by stating a fact within my own knowledge with regard to a Clergyman who was appointed to one of these rectories. He wished to let a part of his endowment, a lot of 200 acres, and he offered the land to a farmer on a lease of twenty-one years, on the following terms:—The first seven years for nothing, the second seven for 6d. per acre, the third seven for 1s. per acre; but he could get no tenant on these terms. The reason of this is obvious—the expense of clearing and fencing wild land is about £3 per acre; for a few shillings more the farmer can buy the fee simple. He, therefore, will not expend capital on land which is not his own, and the clergyman cannot embark in the first outlay, on account of the uncertainty of life. I think, Sir, I have made it clear, that the reserves are now quite unproductive, although they may very easily be rendered otherwise. In answer to the second proposition, let me ask the house, who and what are these Canadians to whom the power of providing for their own religious establishment is thus imputed? Why, Sir, the majority of them are not Canadians at all, except by adoption. Hundreds of thousands of them are persons born in England, Scotland and Ireland, whom you have induced by legislation and otherwise to emigrate from their native land, and to settle in a distant colony, in the full belief that they are there to enjoy the blessings of the British constitution.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Summary of Eccl. Intelligence.

The arrival of the 'Great Western' has put us in possession of London dates to the 7th September. The 'Great Western' though much impeded by westerly winds, made her passage in 16 days. Of the news brought by her we make the following summary:—

The Royal assent was given to the Irish Tithes Bill on the 15th August—the main features of which consist in reducing the tithes to 30 per cent, and making them a rent charge, instead of individual collections. The appropriation clause, upon which in 1835 the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel was broken up, has been abandoned by ministers.

The Poor Law Bill for Ireland has also become a law; but Mr. O'Connell is represented as still continuing his system of agitation, and it is feared in consequence that the remedial measures thus passed will not be attended with the beneficial results they are so well calculated to yield.

Messrs. Curling and Young of Limehouse, the builders of the British Queen have begun a steamship of 2000 tons; being 400 tons more than the British Queen; she is not to be so long as that vessel, but much wider.

The King and Queen of Belgium arrived at Ramsgate on the 4th of September, and were received at the pier by the Duke of Wellington and a deputation from the inhabitants; they left Ramsgate the next morning for Windsor.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has been appointed ambassador to Russia. He is son-in-law of the late George Canning.

The account of the harvest from all parts of England are exceedingly favourable and flour has fallen accordingly.

OBITUARY.—The London papers announce the death of Sir John Nicholl, the distinguished Admiralty judge, at a very advanced age; of Sir William Maxwell, formerly colonel of the 26th regiment of foot; of General Onslow; and of the Earl of Annesley. Also of Dr. Barnes, an eminent professor at Cambridge, aged 93. He was considered one of the best living Greek scholars.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.—Consols are 94½ for money, and 94½ for account. New 3½ per cents, 101½ for money, and 101½ for account. Railway shares are better. Great Western have advanced to 13½ prem.

The advices from Spain are disastrous for the cause of the Queen. Oran has been terribly defeated and repulsed in his attack upon Morella, and compelled to retreat with severe loss of men and munitions. A great impulse was given to the Carlist cause by this success. Cabrera had been enabled to advance with eighteen battalions into Valencia where there was no adequate force to oppose him, and it was feared that the city of Valencia would fall into his hands. His march was very rapid.

The advices from Lisbon are of August 28th. The elections were nearly over, and it was confidently believed that the char-

terists had prevailed, and their success, it was supposed, would cause a change of ministry. Remechido, the guerilla chief whose capture we mentioned on Saturday, had been shot; but his death is said to have only stimulated the Miguelite guerillas to greater activity. A successor to Remechido has arisen in the person of a bold and active partisan named Daicoa, and the band of Remechido has re-assembled under the orders of his son, a gallant lad of sixteen.

Advices have been received by the Great Western, from the Directors of the British and American Steam Navigation Company of London, that the British Queen is expected to be at sea in November. The Company have ordered one thousand tons of coal from Liverpool and Scotland, which are now on the way to this port, to supply the British Queen. The steam ship President, building by the same company, was in frame, and was expected to be ready for her station in the line in the course of next summer or winter at farthest.

COLONIAL.

By the following extract from the 'Halifax Times,' we perceive that Lord Durham's measure of a federal union does not meet with universal approbation in the Lower Provinces:—  
"We are glad to find with the exception of the *Nova Scotian*, which came out in favor of the measure, that the press of the Lower Provinces have either spoken boldly against the Federal Union scheme of Lord Durham, or else have maintained a silence, which shews that the subject is not at all suited to the general taste, if it have individual supporters.— This is a more certain indication of public opinion than can be gathered from delegations not appointed from the source which alone could give the requisite authority to opinions on the subject. Even supposing, which we do not think probable, that the delegations from the several Provinces should be in favor of the scheme, it cannot be possible that Lord Durham would feel himself warranted in recommending a measure, fraught with so much importance to their future welfare, to the Imperial Parliament for its sanction, on such slight grounds. The best development which his Lordship has given of his system, in the public press, is by far that in the *P. E. Island paper*; but it is there as much as intimated, that the different Governments have received orders to appoint those to such delegations, who may be supposed nearly to coincide with his Lordship's views. This manner of doing things would be indeed trumping up a measure;— but we are confident, though some individuals amongst them may entertain very honest ideas in favor of the sort of government intended for us, there could not be found in any of the Lower Provinces, to concur in its prudence and practicability, enough of loyally disposed and intelligent persons, to form a delegation. We are therefore (and we think the country at large may dismiss all anxiety on the subject) perfectly easy as to the opinions which will be offered to Lord Durham; and there can be little doubt that a statesman of his Lordship's capacity, will at once see the folly of pursuing a scheme, fraught with so much future danger, and unpalatable to the colonies over which his authority, though nominally the same, cannot be said to extend in the same degree as over the Canadas.

It would appear from the address of Lord Durham to the Deputation from the Lower Provinces; that little hope exists that his Lordship will be induced to remain in this country. He is represented to have said that—

"Deprived of all ability to do any thing for Canada, it could be of no use for him to remain longer in the country, and he should leave it as soon as he received the official account of the Parliamentary doings." It was his intention to be on his way for England by the 10th of October."

"We can state," says the *Quebec Mercury* of Saturday "on competent authority, that notwithstanding it has been thought expedient to disallow Lord Durham's Amenity ordinance, His Excellency has received letters both from Viscount Melbourne and Lord Glenelg, expressing in the warmest terms their approbation of His Lordship's measures in the administration of this Government and discharge of the important duties of High Commissioner."

The *Mistagoi Standard* of Tuesday last, gives the following details of the capture of rebel munitions of war, to which we alluded two days ago. It will be seen, that instead of three cannon, as formerly stated, there was only one taken; but in other respects the *Standard's* account, we have good authority for stating, is rather within than beyond the truth. The infatuation that possesses the disaffected, in persisting in such stupid attempts at this season of the year, must amount to downright idiocy.—*Mont. Courier.*

We annex the following from the *Kingston Chronicle* of Wednesday last:—

"His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, arrived in town this morning, from the seat of government, in the *St. George steamer*, and proceeded in the *Brookville steamer* at 10 o'clock, on his route to L. Canadas. His Excellency is going on a visit to Lord Durham, previous to that nobleman's sailing for England. He is accompanied by Capt. Arthur and Mr. Donville, A.D.C. and by C. A. Hagerman Esq., Attorney Gen. of the Province.

"We have it from good authority that His Excellency Sir John Colborne is to remain as administrator of the government of Lower Canada, with his head quarters at Montreal—where will be concentrated six regiments of the line.

The following official appointments are contained in the *Upper Canada Gazette* of Thursday:—

Richard Alexander Tucker, Esquire, A.M., to be Secretary and Registrar of this Province.

The Honourable John Macaulay, to be Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts.

BIRTHS.

In Toronto, on Friday the 28th Sept. Mrs. Thomas Champion of a daughter.

DIED.

On Thursday morning last, Elizabeth, wife of George Strange Boulton Esquire, Barrister at Law, aged 38 years—deeply and universally lamented. Her loss is severe to a numerous domestic circle, to the neighbourhood in which she lived, and to the Church of which she was a devoted and consistent member.

[The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.]  
On the 3d August, in London, Anna Bella, the wife of Francis Gore Esq. late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, October 5th:—

Rev. C. C. Cotton, rem. in full vol. 2; Rev. H. J. Grasset (2) with enclosures; Rev. C. T. Wade; J. White, Esq.; H. Rowell, Esq. add. sub. and rem.; B. Young, Esq. add. sub.; Rev. W. M. Herchmer, with enclosure; Rev. R. V. Rogers, packet and rem.; T. S. Shortt, Esq.; Mrs. Denroche, rem.; Rev. A. P. Atkinson; J. Terrance, Esq. add. sub.; James Cummings, Esq.; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. sub.