

prate place without repining at the progress of its neighbor. Had this been the case I am, and have been long persuaded, and facts bear me out in the belief, that the Scotch church, would have spread largely through the agricultural population of these Provinces, that the English would have been as extensively diffused as it is, and more firmly fixed than at present, for no hostile public feeling would have been excited against it.

So far of our rights—next of our wrongs. The withholding of the one constitutes the other. We had a title to some support from government, for without it it was impossible to overcome the difficulties under which we laboured. Scattered over the wilds of this extensive land it has been impossible for Scotsmen, struggling with the difficulties of new settlers, to erect churches, to build houses for their clergy and to insure them of such incomes as their brethren in Scotland would esteem sufficient, in compliance with established rules, to warrant their being by them ordained to charges in Canada. The assistance which might have been so well extended to us was withheld, and hence have we labored under the deprivations I have endeavored to describe. Had this neglect proceeded from a total disregard to such matters on the part of government, though we might have regretted it as much we would not have felt it so keenly; but while thus left to struggle unaided, we saw the church of the sister kingdom not only protected and cherished but forced on to an unnatural growth, obtruded as it were on us and our brother colonists—its clergy spread over the land seeking, and often in vain, for a people while we were seeking as vainly for a clergy. We have seen this church upheld as the lawfully established and dominant church of the country, the favorite channel of official patronage, while we have been ranked as dissenters—the least favoured of dissenters on whom it has been a pleasure for officials to heap degradation and insult. This we have been told is your proper place, every attempt you make to get out of it is an offence against our lawful supremacy, but, attempt what you will, struggle as you may, here we have you, and here will we hold you. I do not wish, Mr. Editor, to call up anew bitter feelings, by recurring to instances. That I do not speak without just grounds, you, and your readers well know. On one thing however I must dwell for a little. I have said, that the English church has been the channel, through which official favour and patronage has flowed. I refer the truth of the assertion, to the experience of those, who have marked the progress of things in any town in the Canadas, for the last dozen or twenty years. During that period, would they not have esteemed a candidate for

favour to have had a somewhat better chance, if a member of what it has been the fashion to call the *Church*? Or, would they not have thought a young man, seeking to rise, to have a little wandered from the straight road to perferment, if he belonged to any other sect? Now, I am far from thinking, that the observation of this circumstance, has produced all the proselytism in certain quarters, that has there taken place—such a supposition were contrary to my own reasonings, as I know it to be contrary to fact—but, without uncharitableness, I may believe that it has set the tide more strongly that way than it would itself have flowed. I cannot otherwise account, for the party to which I allude, the party that has been most successful in attaining, and most assiduous in seeking office—the high tory party—having so very generally come within the embrace of the *Church*.

I allude to this, otherwise unaccountable circumstance, for a reason I shall now state.

The country has just passed through a trying crisis—one which was seen for years to be approaching by all who, unprejudicedly, were watching the course of events. To them it was evident, that an unprincipled faction, taking advantage of some real abuses and misgovernment, and calculating to hoodwink honest reformers, were seeking to raise themselves to be masters of the colony, at the expense of its separation from the mother country, heedless of all the mischief, their success would entail on Canada and Britain, and of the immediate distress and calamity by which it must be purchased. When the decisive moment—the time of the last general election arrived, the intelligence and loyalty of the country, rallied round the representative, for the time being, of the majesty and unity of the empire. A battle was clearly to be fought, and Canadians determined to send men to fight it, whom they knew would do so unhesitatingly and determinedly—government was to be supported. To be known to be right, as to this essential part of the interests committed to him, secured the return of a candidate, though he might be suspected to be wrong elsewhere. In short—and to speak plainly—in the choice which was offered, men so bound to government by personal interests, that the course they would take was sure, were preferred to others, more estimable otherwise, but who might have wavered, deceived by specious pretences, at a time when, to waver had been fatal. In view of the great stake, all minor interests were postponed.

In this devotion of partial interest to the general good, in energy of action at the eventful moment, Scotsmen were not behind. Their conduct with regard to this very question is a convincing proof