remembered Capernaum, the rivulet Kedron, the lamented Chorazin, the distinguished Corinth, the famous Damascus, the cities of Decapolis, the beloved Emmaus, the adored Galilee, the awful Golgotha, the destroyed Gomorrah, the often mentioned Jericho, the four-hilled Jerusalem, the dear and worshipped Nazareth, the ancient and venerable Nineveh, the Patmos, so interesting to our earliest astonishment, the Samaria, whose daughter's history has mons is not and cannot be restrained by any law, treaty, so often been perused with delight, the Sarepta, with whose widow we are so familiar, the Siloam, whose healing waters we have heard of from our infancy, the Sheba, whose Queen has surprised us by her unbounded riches, the Sinai and the Horeb of another dispensation, the Zion, whose children's songs shall constitute the music of heaven, the Sodom, whose destruction we mourn over, the Tarsus, whose Saul afterwards became the glorious apostle of the Gentranspired the scene of the Transfiguration.

The philosopher, whether natural or moral, the poet, the linguist, the lover of arts and sciences, the antiquarian, the painter, the sculptor, the historian of ancient days and of bygone centuries, all seek in the records, monuments, and recollections of the East, materials for their minds, tastes, and occupations; and drawing from those vast storehouses of knowledge and of facts, they enrich our libraries, adorn our galleries, and excite a livelier piety in our houses and in our temples. - Blackwood's Magazine: July, 1839.

## THE CHURCH.

## COBOURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1839.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT has now become the theme of general discussion, both public and private; and as it that country, whether it be vested in the people, or in the colony independent. is a subject which affects our existence as a British Colony, we shall, we trust, be excused if we bestow on it a all responsibility must be owing and discharged. greater degree of attention than we usually devote, in one impression, to a single topic. We shall endeavour to express ourselves in the calmest and plainest manner; and, though the feelings of men must always have a great and legitimate influence in the decision of any political question, we shall, on this occasion, confine ourselves exclusively to an appeal to reason.

The question of Responsible Government,-which appeared to be set at rest by the late elections, upon a specific reference to the constituency of the Province, is now revived, and will probably form the principal theme of political contention for an indefinite period.

When it last occupied the public mind, it was recommended to popular favour, by its being the doctrine of those who called themselves Radical Reformers,-which party was composed of many who have since declared themselves in favour of American institutions, and who have openly ridiculed the notion that the obtaining Responsible Government was any thing but a step towards the achievement of Independence. It also contained many who professed, and continue to profess, that they only sought for the enjoyment of the British Constitution. To the latter, as a class, it is not intended to deny sincerity and honesty of purpose. But we cannot be blind to the fact, that all those who joined in the late rebellion, and who were forced to leave the Province, or who abandoned it voluntarily, acknowledge, without exception, that their object, from the beginning, was to produce separation, or, in the language of Mr. Hume, to be relieved from the baneful domination of the Mother Country.

Those, on the contrary, who chose to remain in the Province, and who were permitted by the clemency of the Government to do so unmolested, notwithstanding their participation in the rebellion, have universally asserted, that they only sought for reform. It seems but fair therefore to question their sincerity, and to suppose that the mask of reform is only used to cover the ultimate design, which those who have no further interest in con-

cealment openly avow.

From these premises we may reasonably conclude, that the party who call themselves Reformers, are not altogether free of the stigma of disloyalty. Our object is, to shew by calm and dispassionate deductions from fact, that, however treacherous and guilty such persons may be, they are in truth the most correct reasoners. They pursue an object which can be attained by the means proposed to be used; others are pursuing a phantom towards the gra tual, -but the result will be of all things the farthest

A Covernment, responsible to the Provincial Assembly now comes recommended upon the high authority of the Earl of Durham. All imputations of disloyal purpose, all suspicions of sinister designs are readily evaded by an enlistment under the Durham banner: the name of this great reformer of the Colonies, covers alike the plots of the traitor, the ambition of the selfish disturber of the public peace, and the dream of the enthusiast. In the splendour of this great luminary, treasons, murders, and all the miseries of civil war, vanish from the sight: Mackenzie, and Rolph are forgotten: it is no longer "Bidwell and the glorious minority," but "Lord Durham and Responsible Government.'

The late adherence of many of respectable name, and unimpeachable loyalty, to the cause of the Reformers,the name of the Earl of Durham, the new hands in which the powers of Government are expected to be placed, so as to accord with every man's individual notions of policy,-the favor with which all extensions of popular power are generally regarded,-all make no difference in the question under discussion. It remains the same now, that it was in 1836. The same arguments which seemed to decide it then, can be urged with irrefutable cogency now.

The question of local responsibility of the Government

may be fairly stated as follows :-Its advocates allege, that the people are the source of all power, and that all government should be conducted according to the popular will.

They say, that this will is declared by the majority of the popular branch of the Legislature

That the will thus declared can only be carried into execution by those who sincerely accord with the views

of the body who declare it. They say, that public servants should, therefore, be those only who fully accord with the views of the ma-

jority of the House of Assembly. That these functionaries ought therefore to be responsible for their opinions to the House of Assembly, and that this constitutes Responsible Government. They

allege that this is the British Constitution. On the other hand, the opponents of local responsibility, readily admit that this is the British Constitution, as its working is felt in England; but they allege that such a state of things is incompatible with the condition of a

The necessity for concurrence in opinion between the advisers of the Crown and the Representatives of the people in Parliament, arises, in England, from the power over the resources of the Empire being placed in the House of Commons. Such concurrence is required by no law; it is no part of the legal constitution of England. The Sovereign is there under no pledge to choose ministers agreeable to the people; but, practically speaking, they must be so chosen, -because, without the concurrence of the House of Commons, Armies and Navies cannot be raised or paid, and the whole machine of Govern-

ment must cease to act, and all things fall into anarchy. Therefore, whether the people be right or wrong, they must prevail; by the people, being meant that portion

Thus the electors of the United Kingdom constitute the supreme power in practice; and to this power every other, being practically subordinate, must of necessity

be practically responsible. Now this practical supremacy of the House of Comcompact or understanding; it applies to all things, domestic, public, private, colonial, and foreign; and is only limited in its extent, by the actual limit of the power and resources of the Empire.

Not only the Colonies of England, but all foreign States, in proportion to their strength or weakness, are influenced by this power, which is more or less supreme, tiles, and the Mount Tabor of Palestine, on which, in very deed, as such foreign states may or may not require the alliance, protection, amity, or assistance of England, or may be subject to aggression or injury from her.

All weak states, requiring the protection of powerful mes, must be subject to the influence of the protecting power: the condition of being protected is inseparable from that of being influenced: a state not able to protect itself may be nominally independent, but it cannot be so

When a colony, from its own resources, is capable of raising an army and navy, of defending itself from foreign aggression, and of asserting its rights against the world, its colonial condition is dependent upon compact, -it is no-

minally dependent, but not so actually. But, so long as it is actually dependent, requiring the protection, and assistance of the Mother Country, it the Sovereign, -and to the power which is thus supreme,

So that the first position of the advocates of Local Responsible Government falls to the ground, and with it the whole argument, -- because,

The people of a colony are not the source of all power. But it is said that by compact, or pledge from the Imperial Government, Responsibility to the people of the Colony may be secured, the people of England retaining the right of directing foreign relations and matters of interest to the Empire at large; leaving to the people of and right to interfere to prevent the oppression of that the Colony the whole direction of local affairs.

Thus the public servants in the Colony, though appointed by, and during the pleasure of, a Sovereign, who is under the necessity of regulating her policy, according to the will of the Commons of England, must be amenable to another body,-namely the Commons of the Co-

To illustrate the impracticability of such a system, it is necessary to follow it into its workings. Nothing is easier than to make a sweeping definition of local affairs, to use her influence to maintain Colonial public servants and of those of national interest. Let us, therefore, suppose the thing done, and that either by a declaratory self management and local responsibility is established.

cases which may be acknowledged by all, to belong to It is the necessary consequence of the British Minister those included in, or excluded from, the operation of lo- being independent of the Colonial Legislature, that he cal direction and responsibility.

of those excluded.

Then let us suppose the British Parliament exceedingly desirous to preserve peaceable relations with the United States of America, and to be strongly of opinion that neither justice, honour, or policy requires war.

Thez let us suppose the people of a Colony of a different opinion, loud in their complaints of wrong and aggres- no defence against a charge of neglecting Colonial intersion suffered at the hands of the citizens of the country, with which England desires to be at peace, clamorous for war, or for retaliation, or for a course of policy which may lead to exasperation and hostility.

responsible, and adopting, without reserve, every mea- Crown, and dos away with the authority of the Queen all right of passing judgment on the internal policy of the British Parliament to whom they would ultimately be sure which could tend to preserve peace, and allay con- and Parliamen, by making the will of the inhabitants the colony, when they are reckless of their approval, and tention. This may be extended to speeches in Parlia- of a province a conclusive judgment in all cases without seek the means of enforcing their own measures in oppoment, advice as to the treatment of prisoners, as to acts exception. To sustain that side of the argument it is sition to those of the ministers of the Crown supported of reprisal for injuries received, correspondence with necessary to naintain that there are no cases whatever in by the people of England, and when they desire to place ing the action of the Local Government.

policy on the part of the Local advisers of the Crown | the question of interference must remain, as at present, public confidence, in the Province. How then, in the to interfere, or to forbear from interference; and the densome and expensive, but powerless, and uninfluential face of such a feeling in the majority of the Assembly, could they conduct local affairs?

upon any local question whatever. The excluded topic | Parliament, must be responsible to the same body, and and the policy prevailing in the nation of which we are a need not be excluded from debate; it could not be excluded from the public press; it could not be obliterated from men's minds, nor could they prevent it from influencing their motives.

have been given—the members of a government, strictly and avowedly responsible for their conduct to the Impetion, would be rendered incapable of conducting any public affairs whatever by a rigid performance of their duty towards the power to which they were responsible. A vote of want of confidence on any question would make resignation necessary: no inquiry could take place: no appeal be made: no protection held out: all would have visers of the Government must possess the confidence of the Local Parliament.

Let us suppose a strong party in the British Parliament determined to abolish slavery in all the dominions of the British Crown, and a large majority of that body determined to adopt a series of measures in a colony, preparatory to the enfranchisement of the slaves.

This may or may not be treading on the forbidden ground of interference with the internal affairs of the colony, but for the sake of argument let us suppose it to be an excluded question and of national and general con-

Could any servants of the Government conduct . the local concerns of a colony where the electors were generally opposed to the enfranchisement, if they were cordially to act with the Imperial Government on this question? Local responsibility would inevitably overthrow them; and the servants of the Government must either secure their popularity in the colony by thwarting the policy of the House of Commons, or they must subject themselves to a vote of want of confidence, by op-

posing the policy of the Colonial Legislature. Let us recollect the case of the British population of Lower Canada complaining, as a minority, of the policy of the majority of the people of that Province as exclusive, anti-commercial, and anti-British. This is the colony should have dared to advise interference by the succumbed to the enemies of their sovereign, and their country, and seen them placed exclusively in authority? Few loyal men will answer this question in the affirmative, -and yet the affirmative is the only answer consistent with the notion of a Local Responsible Government.

can be no such thing as divided Responsibility, separated | would be far worse, liable to its influence, or exposed to merely by the nature of political questions,-it is only necessary to take up any important subject, upon which the Imperial Parliament and Provincial Legislature may happen to differ, and to trace the effects of such difference upon the popularity of, and the confidence reposed in, the public servants in a colony. It will be found that in any such case there will arise an impossibility of retaining majorities on the side of Government in the Provincial Legislature, unless we can entertain the absurd supposition that members of Parliament will in all cases forbear to use the obvious means of accomplishing their ends. The plan of Responsible Government, to be revenue. worth anything, must be inviolable and consistent .-After its adoption, it will admit of no compromise or question,-it can then no longer be considered as open to enquiry how far it may be wise in the Imperial Government to interfere with local politics, or to forbear from interference. After the establishment of the system, they cannot interfere at all; and it is most plain that any house of Assembly can, at its pleasure, bring the unquestioned power, which they would then possess upon local questions, to bear upon any general one of peace or war, intercourse or commerce, taxation upon imports, or any other point in which the general interests of the Empire may be considered as involved. The consequences of such a collision must either be a violation of the pledge of Responsible Government on the part of the Imperial Government, or its yielding up the whole management of local and national relations to must accommodate its policy to the supreme power in the Provincial Legislature, or, in other words, making

But to bring the consideration of the question still nearer, can it be denied that, so long as England is called upon to preserve internal tranquillity in a colony, and to maintain an army therein for that purpose, she has no right to pass a judgment upon local politics? Can it be supposed that she will use her troops, and expend her money merely to uphold and advance the views of a majority, without any enquiry into their propriety or justice? A British Minister and Parliament may concur with a minority in the colony; they may think it just minority by the majority, or they may think it right to prevent discontent and disaffection on the part of the loan of £50,000 to the Welland Canal Company minority by refusing to assent to measures peculiarly distasteful to them. It may be argued that such cases would not arise; but experience shews the contrary; and however those happening to be in the majority may exclaim against it, al' parties in their turn have claimed such interference.

It is truly said, that it is not the interest of England | quite insensible. in office; but it may be as truly averred that it is not always the interest of England to disregard the repre-Law, or by a pledge from the Government, the system of sentations of even aminority of her Colonial subjects, and to use her power to uphold in all cases the policy of Then let us suppose the occurrence of a few of the a majority, with which policy she may totally disagree. feels bound to examine affairs with his own judgment, to All will admit the question of peace and war, to be one look beyond the opinions of a temporary majority, to consider measures according to their intrinsic merits, so that he may answer to his Parliament for advising her Majesty's assent or dissent respecting them. For, aling for the wisdom of Colonial measures, and it can be if to separation from England. ests, that he acted in accordance with the views of a Colonial majority.

people of a Colory, are entitled to great deference, and der dependence upon England essential to their happi-It is admitted on all hands that the local advisers of ought to weigh most materially in the consideration of ness, when they profess hatred to and disgust at republithe Government are not locally responsible on this ques- any subject in which their interests are involved. But can institutions, and above all things desire to remain if such cases be possible, each case, as it arises, must matter of what party, the power of dictating to the Bri-There is nothing more certain than that this course of be the subject of investigation on its own merits, and tish people upon what terms the connection with Engwould destroy their popularity, and deprive them of the one of degree. The enquiry must be, how far is it wise decision after all must rest with the British Minister, ac- either for good or evil? countable to the British Parliament. And it follows The most obtuse politician that ever entered a legis- that all persons advising the measures of the Governmust look for its approval, or dread its censure.

It is untruly said that in the colonies we have not the image and transcript of the British constitution. The fact is, we have it so, perfectly; but it does not, and But the flat would have gone forth—the pledge would cannot, work in the same manner, so as to produce responsibility to the local Parliament, because that Parliament, in a Colony, does not represent the source of porial Government and Parliament exclusively in this ques- litical power, as in England; and it cannot do so with-

out separation and independence. The representatives of the people in this Province have the power of passing laws, and of granting and withholding money; but these laws cannot be enacted without the assent of the Sovereign. That sovereign must be advised to act by ministers who are responsible been settled by the previous agreement that the local ad- to the people of England, and who cannot remain in office without the confidence of the Imperial Parliament .-But how can they maintain that confidence, if they are forced to follow blindly the dictates of a Colonial Legislature? The refusal of the Legislature to proceed with public business, or to grant supplies, does not involve the same consequence as in England; it does not make the colony less a Province of England; it may produce rebellion, and a suspension of the constitution as in Lower Canada: but, unless such rebellion be successful, the popular will would not prevail.

But if the popular will be made to prevail in all cases of local concern, by agreement; and if the power, thus conceded, can be brought to bear upon questions of national concern; what remains to England except the expense of protecting and defending a place nominally a colony, -of seeing the enactment of laws which her parliament disapproves, and a course of policy contrary to her own prevailing in a Province still called a possession of the crown? Why should England be bound to protect and guarantee the political existence of such a colony? It neither extends her power, or increases her resources. All her interest in it may just as well be continued if the Province were independent. The Governor becomes an ambassador in a foreign court: he alone stands bound by official duty to look after British interests: all the public servants must reject them when they come in opposition case of a majority appealed from in matters purely do- to what the majority of the Assembly consider the intemestic. Is it to be said that no public servant in that rests of the Province. The colony, in such a case, stands alone,-independent in every thing but the name,-and British Parliament? Ought they all to have quietly a nation in every thing but the power of sustaining itself. And it is not difficult to see how soon that power would be put to the trial, -when England, -wearied with provincial restlessness, with the struggles of faction in a country where she had no longer the power to allay discon-To prove the correctness of the conclusion which To prove the correctness of the concl

insult and injury at its hands, without the political weight which a connection with the councils of that country would

The advocates, in England, of self government in the penditure, they deny the necessity of any protecting force at the expense of the Empire.

They have, most consistently with the same doctrine, recommended the giving up Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands. They can see no interest that England has in maintaining garrisons in places which produce no

The same persons have most loudly cried out against the protecting duties upon timber from the north of Europe, and profess that they cannot see why the people of England should be obliged to use Colonial timber.

The same class of politicians declare that the trade with independent nations is more advantageous than colonial commerce,-they prefer the friendship of the United States, to the dependence of Canada.

They desire the self-government of the colonies because they care nothing about them—they say, What is it to that has been striking them?

"Do her Majesty's Ministers afford this unheard-of protection"

They are consistent in these opinions, but they all point at independence of the colonies and separation from

Mackenzie, and his partizans in the Provincial Parliament, thought the presence of British troops, an insult and an infringement upon Canadian liberty.

They desired the introduction of a population from the United States; they continually made comparisons to the disadvantage of British institutions, and endeavoured to the utmost of their power to introduce those of the Uni-

They did not thank England for protection,-they decried her authority, and claimed local self-government. They were consistent and reasonable—they sought for eparation from England.

Even Mr. Hamilton Merritt,—the great champion of the cause of local responsibility,—(though he cannot be supposed indifferent to the continuance of the connection with England,) in his letter to the Quebec Gazette, confines his account of the benefits we receive from it, to a

He professes not to know wherefore the Rideau Canal was constructed; its value as a means of defence and military communication is altogether lost sight of; it may indeed, according to his account of it, be of some use for the accommodation of a neighbourhood, but of its IN OUR COLONIES, but have twice assisted in assailing value in preserving this Province to England he seems

He also cannot perceive that we are in the least indebted to England for the immense expenditure which has taken place in the suppression of the rebellion, and in maintaining a strong military force in the country for its protection against foreign invaders. No! all he can see is, that England lent the Welland Canal £50,000, which he says will be repaid when we have a Responsible Government.

The preservation of British connection at the expense of British treasure and blood is apparently of little importance, -not worthy of notice in fact when compared with the Welland Canal!

All this is consistent, though Mr. Merritt may not see though he is 4000 niles distant from the Colony, this the tendency of his arguments. They point to responsiwill not remove fron him the responsibility of answer- ble government, it is true, but they also point beyond

But are those politicians consistent or reasonable, who profess to feel the connection with the mother country of paramount importance, when, as a question of interest, It is not denied hat the opinions of a majority of the or of loyal sentiment superior to all interest, they consition. Let us suppose them then cordially agreeing with this is not sufficient to maintain the system of local responsibility, which abolishes that of the Ministers of the when they deny to the British sovereign and Parliament which the will of the majority need be questioned; for, in the hands of the majority of a provincial assembly, no land is to be maintained,—when they aim at making British Government in the Colony a mere pageant, bur-

If British connection be worth any thing, it is surely of sufficient value to produce a desire to accommodate the ment, which are ultimately to be answered for to that politics of the country to the sense of right and justice, colony: without this accommodation the connection cannot be preserved. But if the connection be of no value. why aim at a secondary object? why adopt measures tending to separation, and still profess to decry the thing

Let those who seek for a Government in this Province-managed without reference to, and regardless of, the approval or disapproval of the British Government, weigh well what they ask for, and consider whether they in reality desire to be dependent upon England, or upon the United States,-for unless this Province is strong enough to stand by itself, a self-armed and self-protected power, one of these alternatives must be their lot. They cannot choose their political condition. They cannot be really independent and continue nominally otherwise. They cannot be republican and English, or have a monarchical Government at the will of the United States. Nor can they have a supremacy of popular will and remain a Colony.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Supplemental Chapter to SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S Narrative, which is preceded by a Preface to the third edition, and from which latter we extract the following most animated and just observations. Sir Francis, it should be premised, is defending himself against the blame laid on him by Lord Melbourne for publishing his Despatches; and, in doing so, he not merely satisfactorily justifies himself, but distinctly charges Her Majesty's Government with crouching to the American Republic, and betraying the honour of England to shame, and her colonies to injury and in-

"Why, the individual whom her Majesty's Government have assisted in assailing before both Houses of Parliament is the man who on the continent of America humbly maintained monarchical who on the continent of America numby maintained monarcinear principles against democracy; while, on the other hand, the individual whom they shield is Her Majesty's Under Secretary for the Colonies, declared, on respectable evidence which it has been offered to produce, to have assisted in our colonies the progress of Republican institutions!!

But not only do her Majesty's Government protect this individual, but they declare their intention to protect democracy itself and although twenty-two pieces of artillery of the United States were fired during a fortnight upon Upper Canada while I com-manded there—although the Americans, after having set a price ipon my head, shamefully invaded the Province in all directions shot down thirty of our brave soldiers,—cruelly murdered and blundered the Queen's subjects,—brutally insulted several ladies board the British steamer (the Sir Robert Peel), which they burnt,-barbarously mutilated the corpses of our officers, one of whom, it is said, they hung up by the heels as a mark for their rifles. Although on relinquishing the government of Upper Canada, I was pursued for upwards of forty miles by these Americans, who hunted me like bloodhounds to murder me, for no other

brated Bethsaida, the hill of Calvary, the Cana in Galilee, the well- of them which elects representatives to the House of would follow from these premises,—namely, that there become a new accession to the American Union, or, what 'Generals commanding' had insolently called upon her Majesty's subjects of Upper Canada to exchange British institutions for de-mocracy. Notwithstanding all these provocations, and notwithanding these infamous aggressions have already cost the country nearly two millions of money, I am to be censured by lajesty's Government for having, after they had agreed to the publication of my despatches, made the country and the civilized world aware that I had called 'shame' upon those institutions of colonies are consistent; they complain of military ex- the United States which their citizens had vainly endeavoured, by bayonets and artillery, to force upon the people of Upper Canada, hether they liked them or not. "If her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the old-

fashioned custom, which in British history has ever been maintained, of indignantly resisting insult and aggression, is hence-forward to be abolished, why, instead of first inculcating the new doctrine upon an humble individual like myself, did they not venture at once to rebuke the Duke of Wellington when, on the 6th It., his Grace, in a speech which men of property in the United States will both appreciate and admire, compared the unjustifiable invasion of the Canadas 'to a system of warfare known only among the most lawless of the most barbarous states of the East

"Do her Majesty's Ministers conceive that the plain-dealing veomen, farmers, merchants, and manufacturers of the British Empire are to be called upon to pay two millions of money for a secret war with America, which no man is to dare to mention; and that our public officers, smarting under the indignities they have received from the American Republic, are to be publicly censured, unless, with the servility of spaniels, they lick the hand

to our own revered institutions? No! Every fault which conflicting Commissioners of Inquiry, one after another, can ingeniously point out in the Monarchical institutions of the Canadas have been printed with eager alacrity; every recommendation from friend or foe to subject the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Upper House of the Provincial Legislature to the will of the people, has been listened to 'with the utmost possible respect,' and published in detail. Lord Durham's censures against my policy, his Lordship's allegations against the Executive Council w appointed, against the Legislative Council, and even against the representatives of the people of Upper Canada, by the advice of her Majesty's Ministers, have been all 'laid before both Houses of Parliament by command of the Queen.

"Neither the private nor the public feelings of the supporters of British institutions have been spared; but the moment (availing myself of Lord Melbourne's motion, that a portion of my desatches be printed) I tell the country the real truth—the moment, a defence of our monarchical constitution, I utter a word against those republican institutions of the United States, which have assailed and insulted it, her Majesty's Government defend democracy, and frown upon me for having disclosed the resistance I offered to its attacks!"

It is but just to state that Sir Francis completely exonerates Lord Normanby and Mr. Labouchere, for both of whom he expresses respect, from any unworthy conduct towards himself. "They (he adds) since their appointments, can have had no time to consider my case; but THE INSANE MANNER IN WHICH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT ONLY ENCOURAGED REBELLION me, can only to my humble judgment, be accounted for by the proverb,

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

We hope next week to draw still more copiously from the pages of this interesting supplement.

The letter of Mr. Attorney General HAGERMAN, which we give to-day in part, is deserving of a deliberate and attentive perusal from every Churchman. One third of the letter, being the latter part, we have thought fit to omit; because it is not necessary to the learned writer's vindication of himself, and touches, in the main, on a subject to which we have already appropriated an unusually large portion of our columns.

We are not at all surprised at Mr. Hagerman's being called "an obstinate bigot," and, indeed, in these licentious and spuriously-liberal days we think it is the highest compliment that can be paid to a consistent Churchman. According to modera acceptation, a person who believes, with the brightest ornaments of the Christian Faith in every century since the Crucifixion, that there is but one outward Church in the world, and that to support any body of men dissenting from it, is to commit the sin of schism,—such a person, however exhaustless his private and public charities, however unsullied and phianthropic his life, is "an obstinate bigot." And who are the men that so heedlessly and reproachfully attach this designation to their neighbours? They are those who exclaim that no man is accountable to society for his religious belief. Taking them on their own argument then, how inconsistent is it for them to declare any Churchman in Upper Canada "a bigot," because he is faithful to his Church, and will not by his vote in Parliament surrender what he believes to be her sacred and in

But Mr. Hagerman, it seems, -whatever may be his individual opinion, -has consented to a division of the Clergy Reserves among various religious denominations in the Province—yet, in Mr. Fergusson's opinion, he is "an obstinate bigot" still. Mr. Hagerman, we believe, has also been a large contributor, on various occasions, to the subscriptions for building sectarian places of worship-yet with sectarians Mr. Hagerman is "an obstinate bigot" too!

Will not this teach the calumniated members of our Church a wholesome lesson? Will they, with an unreflecting and much-abused generosity of mind, continue to support forms of faith different from their own, and be content with receiving a shower of abuse in return? If they cannot be convinced of the unscripturalness of their yielding any support to Dissent, they may surely perceive that nothing is to be gained by an indiscriminate liberality, such as that into which Mr. Hagerman's bountiful and unsuspicious temper must have frequently led him, but the imputation of being, "a dogged," "resolute," "mischievous bigot," - and how can they justify the giving of any assistance to a Christian sect, claiming to itself the most unrestricted liberty of conscience, but denying it to members of the Church!

When we state that the members of the Established Church of Upper Canada, are the most tolerant Christians in the Province, and singly contribute more to the various sects, than those sects altogether contribute to the Church, -we do not apprehend that we shall be contradicted by any intelligent and impartial man, although belonging to a denomination differing from our own. And when we go further than this, and assert, that among Canadian Churchmen there is not one with less of uncharitable gall in his composition, -not one with a more liberal hand, than Mr. Hagerman, -we as little dread being met with a negative by any one who has had opportunities of form ing a fair opinion.

Will Mr. Hagerman,-to whom we are so deeply in debted for his able and unwearied advocacy of the rights of our Church, and for his munificence in always adminis tering to her wants, -permit us to suggest to him, whe ther this charge of bigotry may not be regarded by him as a warning for the future not to attempt to change the Leopard's spots, to make the Ethiop white, or to purchase peace for the Church of England, either by yield ing one inch of ground to her inveterate enemies,offering that incense on strange altars, which the Church has a right to demand exclusively for her own?

We find the following in one of our latest London Papers. It is another proof to be added to the many nu merous instances which it has been our pleasing office to record, of the growing interest which the people of Eng. land feel in the spiritual condition of their Colonial Brethren. We can easily imagine how eloquently and persuasively our cause was pleaded by the Chief Justice, he himself being well aware of our painful wants, and all

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