

vain—for the means by which they are to be tutored, when his own parental guardianship shall be withdrawn, for the same bright realms of everlasting blessedness.

We had intended to conclude these remarks with an eloquent and stirring 'Appeal to Churchmen' from that masterly publication the 'Church of England Quarterly Review,' but having since been favoured with an English paper which contains the admirable speech of Mr. Pakington, in the late debate on Canada affairs, we cannot delay placing it before our readers. Not only are we to argue from the matter of this Speech that the religious position of Canada is becoming a subject of deep interest with the intelligent and pious in the mother country, but from the manner in which it was received in the House of Commons, we may glean a hope of the ultimate triumph of our righteous cause.

But, sir, there is another grievance, wide-spreading in its nature, pressing in its operation, which does not require consideration by any future governor, or any future convention, but with which the government here is at once competent to deal, to which I beg to call the attention of ministers. I mean the refusal—I hope it is not final, and that I may rather call it the hesitation—of her Majesty's government to renew the allowance for the support of the bishopric of Quebec. (*Loud cheers.*) This is a most important subject. I wish it were in abler and more experienced hands; and I may almost say that in a spirit of supplication I address the ministers upon it. Shortly after the Act of 1791, by which provision was made for the support of a Protestant Church in Canada, the bishopric was created, and formally attached to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and from that time to the present, a liberal allowance has been made by the mother country for its support. A few years ago, the late Bishop, finding his strength unequal to the labour of so vast a diocese, made an arrangement by which Archdeacon Mountain was consecrated suffragan Bishop of Montreal, the Bishop giving up to him £1000 per annum of his own allowance. The late Bishop died during the past summer. The allowance of both Bishops is therefore at an end, and I grieve to say the government hesitate to renew it. (*Hear, hear.*) The government it is true, offers the vacant see to Dr. Mountain, but how can they seriously expect any Divine, however zealous, to undertake the superintendence of a diocese equal in extent to a kingdom, without income or remuneration? (*Cheers.*) With the permission of the house I will read extracts on this subject from a published, and from a late private letter on this subject from the Bishop of Montreal to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

"The allowance enjoyed by the Bishop is to be extinguished with his own life; and his strength having become unequal to the charge which lies upon him, an arrangement has been patched up—for, in truth, I can hardly express it otherwise—for the exigency, by which I have myself been consecrated as Bishop of Montreal, and am to divide with him the labours of his diocese, with the prospect, in the event of my surviving him, of assuming episcopal superintendence of both provinces, without any addition to the emoluments attached to the offices which I held before my consecration, and which, as a matter of necessity, I still retain. The diminished efficiency of a Bishop thus situated, in a diocese of such an extent, and of such a description, as that of Quebec, is too apparent to require being pointed out: but more gloomy still is the perspective beyond: for after the few remaining years of my natural life, even the inadequate expedient above described will be at an end; and no means whatever will exist for maintaining Protestant Episcopacy in the Canadas. I am ignorant of any resources to which we can look for the accomplishment of this object, or for the support of an effective ministry, if we are deprived of succour from home, and despoiled of the reserved lands."

"I have written to Lord Glenelg to state that, as matters actually stand; I must continue to administer the diocese as Bishop of Montreal, although I have the promise from his lordship of succeeding to the see of Quebec, since I cannot pay the fees for my appointment till some emoluments shall be attached to it. The exigencies of the church induced me to close with the arrangements under which I was consecrated as Bishop of Montreal, and I cannot repent having done so, for the most distressing inconveniences would already have been felt in the diocese had I not been invested with episcopal powers. But, if nothing should be done to endow the see of Quebec, and the project should fail of erecting a new diocese in Upper Canada, it will be perfectly impossible for me, with my present means, to do any tolerable justice to the whole charge; and I fear sometimes that I shall be compelled to confine my visitations to the Lower Province. The Board may judge how an income of £890 a year, out of which house-rent is to be paid, can support the station of a bishop of the Church of England at the seat of the General Government of British North America."

I cannot conceive, Sir, an Episcopal Protestant church, which stands more in need of the active services of a Bishop than the church of England in the Canadas. (*Cheers.*) In Upper Canada the number of the episcopals is more than one third of the population—in Lower Canada it is above one half of the British residents. There are above 200,000 members of our church scattered over that great country; and should the Bishopric of that Diocese cease to exist, the most serious evils, both as regards ordination for the ministry; and the superintendence of the religious interests of the people must be the painful consequence. Let me add, Sir, that permanent aid from this country is not sought for. If the funds intended for the church in Canada are left to them, and made the most of, the time will come when these funds will be sufficient;—but now the aid of this country is indispensable, and I do hope the government will pause before they reject so important an application. (*Cheers.*) With regard to the general religious instruction of Canada, I shall not now enter into the difficult and complicated considerations connected with the Clergy reserves. Nor do I think it necessary to the object I have in view that I should detain the house by doing so. I will only express my hope that now you are about to remodel the constitution of Canada, you will face the difficulties connected with these reserves, and make due provision for the religious interests of the people. I do not ask you to exceed your duties. I do not ask you to deviate from precedent. I do not ask you to step beyond the pale of the constitution. All I ask is that in your new arrangements you will adhere to the principles which received the solemn sanction of a former parliament in a former reign. When a message was sent down from the Crown, preparatory to the Constitutional Act of 1791, the civil and religious interests of the province stood forth in that message with equal prominence. That parliament attended to the recommendation so given, and I trust that you will act in the same spirit. (*Loud cheers.*) Let me remind the house of the manner in which after the conquest of Canada, the endowments of the Roman Catholic Church in that province were confirmed by parliament. Sir, I quarrel not with that confirmation. I do not wish to meddle with it. I think there was wisdom and justice in that confirmation;—but I have a right to ask that the protestant population of Canada shall have the same advantages which were conferred by another country on their predecessors. I hope Sir, that when in future years the Canadians shall have attained the emancipation which they must some day achieve, they may look back with gratitude to the mother country for having sown the seeds of that sound state of moral and religious feeling, which is one of the greatest blessings we enjoy in England, and without which, no civil institutions however well devised, ever can or will be permanently prosperous. (*Cheers.*) Before I quit this subject, I must beg the attention of the house to the nature of the

present emigration to Canada. Thousands of our countrymen are annually crossing the Atlantic—the population of Canada is being steadily and rapidly increased—and by whom? Not, as in some other colonies, by the refuse and outcasts of society? No—officers of the British army and navy—the younger branches of the British gentry—British yeomen and agriculturists—above all, British labourers and artisans, seeking in a new country, to avoid the evils of redundant population at home. Such are the classes who emigrate to Canada. They go there trusting to British protection—they go in the full faith of living under the spirit, if not the letter of the British constitution, one essential part of which is an established church. (*Cheers.*) A large proportion of these emigrants are members of that establishment. They leave behind them their village churches and their pastors—they have a right to expect from the parent country—they do expect from the parent country—the discharge of that first of parental duties, the provision of the means of religious instruction for her children. (*Loud cheering.*) Sir, I am grateful to the house for the attention with which they have honoured me. (*Cheers.*) I wish that I had better deserved it. (*Hear, hear.*) I shall only further detain the house, while I say with reference to the bill before us, that I shall give it my decided but reluctant support in its general principle,—while I must at the same time express my opinion, that the present crisis has been induced by the feeble and temporising policy of the government. (*Cheers.*) I am firmly persuaded that had Lord Aberdeen remained at the Colonial Office—(a ministerial laugh)—sir, let me refer hon. members who laugh to the opinion given by the hon. member for Kilkenny the other night. (*Cheers and laughter.*) I repeat, had Lord Aberdeen remained at the Colonial Office, or had the vigorous mind of the noble lord the member for North Lancashire (Lord Stanley) continued at the head of that department, I do not believe this rebellion would ever have occurred. (*Cheering.*) While, therefore, I support, not the ministers, for I have no confidence in them, but while I feel it my duty to support the Crown against rebellious subjects, I do so under protest, that in my opinion, for the disaffection which is now so widely spread—for the despotic restrictions on constitutional liberty which are become necessary, and above all, for the unhappy warfare which has arisen, and the British blood which has been shed, her Majesty's ministers are deeply and seriously responsible. (*The hon. member resumed his seat amidst the cordial cheers of a large portion of the house.*)

We have the gratification of announcing—from authority upon which our readers may implicitly rely—that the Law Officers of the Crown in England have reversed their opinion relative to the recently established Rectories, as communicated in a Despatch to Sir F. B. Head in the month of August last. It will be recollected that the promulgation of this opinion was accompanied with a saving clause, that very possibly facts and circumstances touching the establishment of the Rectories might have been omitted, the knowledge of which would very materially change the impressions to which at the time they were led. A reference, it will be remembered, was also made to the ecclesiastical authorities of the Diocese for their opinion upon the subject; and it is explicitly avowed that to the luminous exposure of the whole state of the case by the Archdeacon of York—the substance of which was published in 'The Church' of the 13th January last—is to be ascribed this change of opinion in Her Majesty's Crown Officers, and the decision at which they have arrived, that the establishment of the Rectories is perfectly legal and valid.

In giving insertion to the following Address from the Clergy of Lower Canada to the Queen, and to the reply communicated by Lord Glenelg, it gives us pain to remark the inconsistency—one, we know, which none would more earnestly deprecate than our most gracious Sovereign herself—betwixt the professions of anxiety contained in that reply of the noble Lord for the success of the labours of the Clergy in these Provinces, and the real indifference to the welfare of the Church which is evinced in the denial of the usual salary to the Bishop of the Diocese. This profession of anxiety for the well-being of our communion, when contrasted with the absence of any effort to promote it on the part of those who ought, on every constitutional and religious ground, to be the most forward in advancing its interests, reminds us but too forcibly of the unchristian inconsistency thus exposed by the Apostle St. James, "If a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, 'Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled;' notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?"

We are glad, however, to learn that, chiefly through the influence of Mr. Pakington—whose admirable Speech we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers to day—her Majesty's Government have consented to the payment, for the present year, of that portion of the episcopal salary which had been allotted during the life time of the Bishop of Quebec to the Bishop of Montreal. We have every hope, too, from the present advance towards ordinary justice and decent propriety, that this appropriation will be rendered perpetual; in which case we may indulge the expectation that something will also soon be done towards the support of a Bishop in Upper Canada. It is perfectly obvious that the episcopal supervision which the interests of the Church in these Province require, cannot be exercised, with any justice to her wants, by less than two prelates—one for each Province.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
The humble address of the Bishop of Montreal, and the Clergy of the Province of Lower Canada.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,
We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bishop and Clergy of the Established Church, in the Province of Lower Canada, approach your Majesty with the tribute of our sympathy and condolence, at the loss of your Royal Uncle our late lamented Monarch.

While we cannot but cherish the memory of one, who in seasons of trial approved himself a friend to our National Church, we do not the less deeply rejoice in that gracious Providence which has called to the throne of Her Ancestors, a Queen whose early education affords so fair a promise, that under her we shall be godly and quietly governed.

With no common feelings of gratitude we accept your Majesty's expressed determination to uphold the Church; we hail with devout thankfulness, this solemn recognition of your Majesty's high and holy responsibilities; and would fain see in it a gleam of encouragement, amid the prospects of gloom which

hang over that portion of the Church, with which we are more closely connected.

That your Majesty's sceptre may be a right sceptre, and that a throne established in righteousness here may be to your Majesty the happy earnest of a kingdom that may not be moved hereafter; is the heartfelt prayer which, without ceasing, we offer in your Majesty's behalf, at the footstool of the King of Kings!

Signed in the name and on the behalf of the Clergy of Lower Canada.

(Signed.) G. J. MONTREAL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 13th March, 1838.

MY LORD,—I am commanded to acquaint your Lordship that a Despatch has been received by His Excellency Sir John Colborne stating that Lord Glenelg had had the honor to lay before the Queen, The Earl of Gosford's Despatch of the 11th of November, together with the Address which accompanied it from the Bishop of Montreal and the Clergy of the Church of England in Lower Canada; and His Lordship had received Her Majesty's Commands to instruct His Excellency to convey to your Lordship and your Clergy, Her Majesty's thanks for your dutiful and loyal Address, and to state that Her Majesty places a confident reliance on the success, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of the efforts of your Lordship, and of the Clergy of the Church of England in the Diocese, to promote the highest interests of that large class of Her Majesty's faithful subjects in the Province who are members of that Communion.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,

(Signed,) WM. ROWAN,
Civil Secretary.

The Right Reverend
The Lord Bishop of Montreal,
Quebec.

The kind and complimentary expressions contained in the following Letter of the Rev. Mr. Richey, we feel to be far beyond our deserts; and while we thank their author for this unmerited testimonial of his good opinion and good will, we must at the same time, express our gratification that all desire for the prosecution of controversy is so specifically disclaimed. To protract the discussion might be to elicit further differences of opinion; but we are far more content with the present amicable adjustment of the subject under consideration. The question has been put to us by an esteemed correspondent, "whether by Mr. Richey's expression, 'her Liturgy I admire only less than the devotional promptings of inspiration,' extemporary prayer was alluded to." We think we may take it upon ourselves to say, that the meaning of the reverend writer, in the passage referred to, was simply this,—that the Liturgy, as it is, is only less admirable than it would have been had its compilers been men who were actually inspired. We cannot fancy that, if inspiration should be accorded to any petitioner since the age of miracles, it would be denied to those holy men who were the compilers of our admirable Liturgy.

To the Editor of the Church.

REVEREND SIR,—The Christian courtesy with which you have received and remarked upon my letter, demands my best acknowledgments. After your free and explicit admission of the main principles involved—"that conversions are often sudden and instantaneous,"—I feel it would be highly indecorous in me on account of any other discrepancies that may exist in our conceptions of the subject, to indicate a desire to protract the discussion. I hardly need intimate my entire acquiescence in the propriety of your cautionary suggestions with respect to the necessity of bringing all religious impressions to the test of the word of God; since the only unequivocal evidence to others, of their celestial origin, is their practical and hallowing influence. That the great Head of the Church may crown your Ministerial and Editorial labours with eminent usefulness, which, while they are characterised by the spirit you have exemplified on the present occasion, can scarcely fail to be the case, is among the genuine and fervent wishes of

Rev. Sir,
Yours most respectfully,
M. RICHEY.

U. C. Academy, March 30th, 1838.

A million of torches cannot shew us the sun. It can only be seen by its own light. Nor can all the natural reason in the world discover either what God is, or what worship he expects, without revelation from himself.—*Dr. Arrowsmith.*

MARRIED.

At Cavan, on the 22d inst. by the Rev. S. Armour, Mr. Thomas Armstrong to Miss Sarah Kells.
On the 23d inst. by the same, Mr. Thos. Fair to Miss Eliza Stewart, all of the township of Cavan.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The appropriate poems of CURIOPHILUS were not received until the poetry for this week was in type. They shall appear in our next.

DEODUCE shall have an early insertion.
The poem of ZADIG in our next. We readily concede to this gifted correspondent the wider range in the choice of subjects which he suggests.

LETTERS received to Friday April 6th:—

Ven. the Archdeacon of York;—Rev. J. Bethune;—Rev. H. Scadding;—Rev. W. Leeming, rem;—Rev. R. Rolph, rem. (yes);—H. C. Hogg Esq rem. in full for vol. 1:—P. M. Toronto;—T. Fidler Esq;—Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem;—Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem;—G. W. Baker Esq. rem;—Rev. G. Archbold.