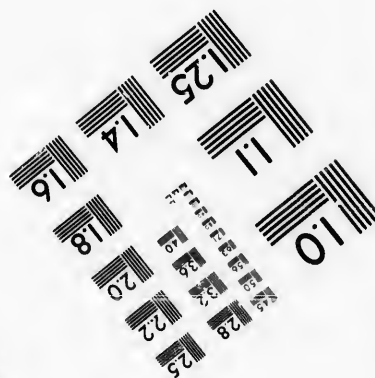
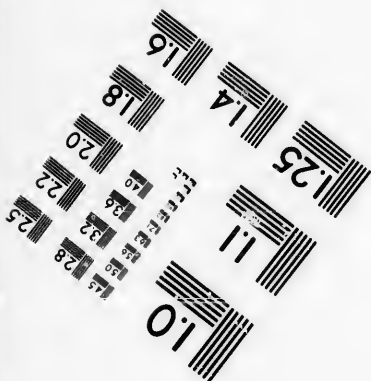
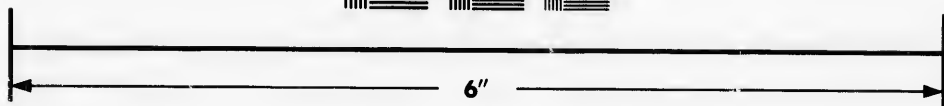
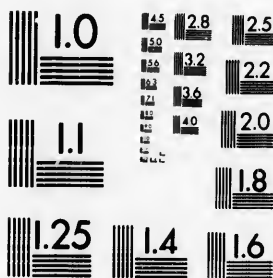


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

15
28
32
36
22
20
19

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10
01

© 1986

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

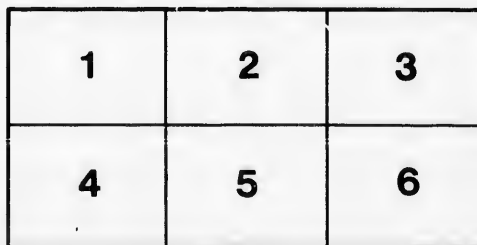
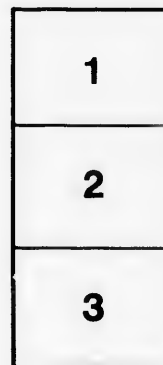
Douglas Library
Queen's University

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Douglas Library
Queen's University

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

plaire
es détails
iques du
ent modifier
exiger une
de filmage

d/
quées

aire

by errata
ned to

ent
une pelure,
façon à



32X

SIR,

The follo
Committee o
in 1828. If
your silence
You assm
And at pa
one fifth par

Which le
for other de
How you
from your e
shewing—o

At page 2
odists are th
gument sak

You are
dists) in nu
Presbyteria
what you to

1st. The
2d. Next

fair play, s
3d. Foll

“What de
byterians)
land, and t
Presbyteria

we shall co
the number
equal. He
would repr
in terms.

respect to
ascertain
Baptists 5
count, “al

4th. An
5th. Th

you conce
that, “in
Canadian
Scotch, wh
there many
new Town
be “next”
giving you

6th. Fo
my guide,
yourself, I
“how Mr
taken to in
that, “mu
turns”—th

F 1028
1629c

W. L. Carter
York: A

TO MR. GEORGE RYERSON.

SIR,

The following remarks are made on the evidence given by you before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Civil Government of Canada, in 1828. If you think proper you can answer them: if you decline to reply, your silence must be construed into an acquiescence of their correctness.

You assume the population to be 200,000.
And at page 222, of the minutes of evidence, you say that about one fifth part of that population is Methodists, or 40,000.

Which leaves 160,000,
for other denominations.

How you account for the whole 200,000, I shall endeavour to ascertain from your evidence; for if you are condemned, it shall be on your own shewing—out of your own mouth.

At page 217, you say, without any qualification whatever, that “the Methodists are the most numerous”—and you are a Methodist yourself. For argument sake, take we this for granted,—it may possibly be so in fact.

You are then asked, “What denomination is next to them (the Methodists) in number?” to which you answer—“I think the different classes of Presbyterians.” Now, before I go any farther, to preserve order, I take what you term the most numerous.

1st. The Methodists, 40,000.

2d. Next, “the different classes of Presbyterians,” giving you fair play, say 39,999.

3d. Following this mode of interrogation, you are again asked, “What denomination do you conceive to be next to them (the Presbyterians) in number?” you answer, “I think the Church of England, and the Baptists, are about equal in number, and next to the Presbyterians.” Now if we can ascertain the number of Baptists, we shall come pretty nearly at what you would represent as being the number of the Church of England; for you say they are about equal. Here then, there is not much of difficulty to shew what you would represent that number to be, although you do not speak it out in terms. I come at it in the following manner:—You say, with respect to Mr. Morrison’s Chart, that, “much pains was taken to ascertain the correctness of its returns.”—That Chart gives the Baptists 5740: the Church of England then, according to your account, “about equal,” will give as her number,

5,740.
5,740.

4th. And for the Baptists, the same,

5th. Then, with respect to the Catholics, you are asked—“Do you conceive them to be very numerous?” You answer generally, that, “in the Upper District there are a few Townships of French Canadians,—and in the lower part, a Township of Highland Scotch, who are Roman Catholics”—you are further asked—“Are there many Irish Catholics?” you answer, “there are some few in the new Townships recently inhabited.” Supposing them, however, to be “next” in the order assumed in your evidence, we shall have, giving you fair play again,

5,739.

6th. For other sects and denominations, I take the following as my guide, and as I mean, Mr. Ryerson, to make you speak for yourself, I ground it upon your own words. You are then asked, “how Mr. Morrison’s Chart was formed, and what means were taken to insure its correctness?” You tell the Committee in reply, that, “much pains was taken to ascertain the correctness of the returns”—that the “Secretary (of the Central Committee) wrote to

5,739.
5,739.
5,739.
5,739.

ministers and other intelligent individuals"—and above all, that "the Chart was published in Canada, where any errors *would* (not *could*) be discovered and exposed, by those interested in the subject." Take we then, that "Chart," in the compilation of which "so much pains was taken," for the remaining denominations.—

It gives us—Menonists and Tunkers,

7th. Wesleyan Methodists, 2,388.

8th. But that it may not be said that I omit to give you credit for any other that should be included in the reckoning, let me refer you, Mr. Ryerson, to your "additional particulars," at page 222, relative to the religious denominations of Upper Canada. "These are," you say, "1st. Episcopalians, 2d. Presbyterians, 3d. Methodists, 4th. Baptists, 5th. Quakers, 6th. Menonists, 7th. Roman Catholics, and a few others, *very inconsiderable* in number." In the enumeration I have already made, I have included the whole of your 7 classes, except "Quakers"—Of these the Chart of the Central Committee says nothing—Allowing them to be your last "next"—fair play again, to swell the number for you, we shall have, after Roman Catholics,

9th. The *rest*, whom you describe as "a few others, *inconsiderable* in number," it will certainly be doing you no injustice to rank in the lump, as "next," or,

10th. To this I add one fifth of the whole population, taking your own words, at page 220, where you say—"I should think that one fifth part of the population in Canada do not belong to any religious denomination"—and this, I believe, includes the whole of your account, "additional particulars" and all, 40,000.

Giving a total of	151,181.
Now then, Mr. Ryerson, for the result	200,000.
The total population you estimate at	151,181.
Giving you fair play, by the utmost extent of numbers, you account as above, for	

Will you be pleased, Mr. Ryerson, to tell us what has become of the balance of 48,819, which you have lost sight of, sunk, and forgotten altogether?

Take another view of your result.

If to your unaccounted number of 48,819, is added the one fifth, who, as you say, "do not belong to any religious denomination," 40,000,

you give us a total of 88,819,

souls in Upper Canada, wandering without shepherds—more than two fifths (frightful!) of the whole population—one fifth, neither hot nor cold towards any religious denomination; and more than another fifth, totally sunk in the estimate. Is not this incredible, Mr. Ryerson? and if the Committee before which you gave your evidence should have taken the trouble to make such a calculation as is here made, what must they have thought of that evidence, coming as it did, from a person that tells them as you do, (page 216) "that you are acquainted with the Provinces of Canada, that you have lived there about 23 years, and that you are a Landowner and a Magistrate in the District of London in Upper Canada, and have been for a number of years?"

As Agent for the "Central Committee," you say that it was your object "to vindicate the character of *certain* religious denominations." You have certainly "*vindicated*," as you are pleased to call it, a "*certain*" denomina-

tion, at
ing with
you sink
reasona
own evi
and, tha
nominat
Let m
paring y
Commit
ject, for
enacted
which ha
And,
The R
mittee o
there are
Your
the numb
mit of—
The di
Second
eral Ass
there are
ferent cla
Your a
you every
vious evid
The di
to say not
and "wa
you both
reckoning
He says
You say
Which
Leaving
to be divid
uation,
It must
concerned,
from Colon
300,000—
more ama
and;" so
your estima
Third—
"next" and
members of
Canada?"
answer wise
ou, and yo
eple—"I c

ill, that
 old (not
 the sub-
 which
 ions.—
 . . .
 2,388.
 100.
 edit for
 er you,
 2, rela-
 These
 Metho-
 Roman
 " In
 ole of
 e Cen-
 next?"
 , after
 . . .
 5,738.
 sidera-
 o rank
 . . .
 5,737.
 your
 at one
 igious
 ar ac-
 40,000.
 . . .
 151,181.
 . . .
 200,000.
 i ac-
 . . .
 151,181.
 ne of
 . . .
 48,819,
 . . .
 48,819,
 y re-
 . . .
 40,000,
 . . .
 88,819,
 han two fifths
 cold towards
 ly sunk in the
 mmittee before
 make such a
 that evidence,
 ye 216) "that
 ve lived there
 te in the Dis-
 of years?"
 s your object
 You have
 n? denomina-

tion, at the expense of 88,819 of our inhabitants, whom you represent as being without any fixed religious principles, or what is perhaps as bad or worse, you sink altogether in the account. Can you suppose, Mr. Ryerson, that any reasonable man, on reading the foregoing calculation, founded as it is on your own evidence, will not say that you have been guilty of misrepresentation; and, that you have done any thing but vindicate any, except a "certain" denomination.

Let me now offer you a few observations on some of the above sects, comparing your statements made in London, with those of others made before a Committee of the House of Assembly in Upper Canada, on the same subject, for by the management of the "Central Committee" the Farce has been enacted in both places; and by comparing them also, with other statements which have gone abroad.

And, first—I shall take the Roman Catholics:—

The Rev. Angus McDonald, in his examination before the Committee of our House of Assembly, in 1828, says that he believes there are

42,000.

Your account of them, giving you every allowance, by extending the number to its utmost possible limits that your "nexts" will admit of—makes them about

6,000.

The difference, and truly an amazing one, is

36,000.

Second—As to Presbyterians, Dr. Lee, in his report to the General Assembly, from information received from the Colony, says, there are "warmly attached to the Church of Scotland," (not "different classes")—

150,000.

Your account of them *all*, says, as I have before stated, giving you every allowance in the power of numbers, consistent with previous evidence,

39,999.

The difference between you and Dr. Lee, is

110,001,

to say nothing of the difference between you of "different classes," and "warmly attached to the Church of Scotland." But, giving you both credit for speaking the truth, each of your own sect, this reckoning will form a curious item in the general calculation.

He says there are Presbyterians,

150,000.

You say there are Methodists,

40,000.

Which would make

190,000.

Leaving only

10,000,

to be divided among all others, to make up your estimate of the population,

200,000.

It must be placed to the credit of the account, however, as far as you are concerned, that, while your estimate of the population is 200,000—Dr. Lee, from *Colonial* information, (amazing!) tacks on another 100,000, and calls it 300,000—one half of which number, from the same source of information, (more amazing!!) he states to be "warmly attached to the Church of Scotland;" so that in your estimate of Presbyterians, you differ 110,001, and in your estimate of population you differ 100,000, (most amazing!!!)

Third—With respect to the Church of England: After going through your "next" and "next," you are asked, "what proportion do you conceive the members of the Church of England bears to the whole population in Upper Canada?" you answer, "It is impossible for me to say," and for once you answer wisely. But the Committee are determined to get something out of you, and you are then asked—"Do you think they are one tenth part?" You reply—"I do not think they are." But this, too, is considered vague, and

you are pushed into a corner by being asked—"Do you think they are a fifteenth?" and to this you answer, "It is *probable* they do amount to that, or *perhaps* one tenth;" and you add what the question had nothing to do with—"I should think one fifth do not belong to any religious denomination." Now, Mr. Ryerson, when you was pushed home by these questions you seem to have forgotten (or perhaps you were confused, that you said before, in your examination, page 217) that "the Church of England and Baptists are about equal in number." Now, Sir, about the Baptists, by your own shewing, there can, as you would have it believed, be no doubt, for you say (same page) that Mr. Morrison's Chart gives a "full" account of them, they (and the Methodists, as you say,) keeping "accurate accounts" of all their societies, were able to furnish "specific information;" if then they, and the Church of England are as you say, "about equal," it would give to the Church of England about one fortieth part of the population, for Mr. Morrison's return, as "accurate account," and "specific information," from the Baptists, gives their number in his Chart at 5,740. So that, in one place you say, it is "*probable*" the Church of England may amount to one fifteenth, (you add "perhaps one tenth,") or 13,000.

And in another place, where you say she is "about equal" with the Baptists, you make her proportion only about one fortieth, or 5,000.

Making a difference between your two statements of 8,000.

Will you be pleased to explain which of the two you mean for the true one; but have a care that you do not get confused again.

These, Sir, are amazing differences, but I must take the liberty of pointing out a few more to you. There is no end of them; for what between thousands, and tens of thousands, and tenths, and fifteenths, and fortieths—there is a strange jumble of confusion; and you will perhaps wonder that any one should have taken the trouble to unravel it; but Cocker has always been a favourite with me.—I know that with a little trouble, and some patience, he can put all these things to rights, and when I hear a person say that two and two make four "according to Cocker," I recognize him as a man of *fact* and *figures*. But to proceed—Let us see how you differ in your account of the Church of England from the statements made by others, before the Committee of our House of Assembly. The following table will shew this, for the correctness of which I refer you to the celebrated report of the Committee on the petition of Buckley Waters and others.

TABLE.

ANSWER to the Question—"What proportion, in your opinion, do the Members of the Church of England in this Province bear to the whole Population?"

Answered by	Elder Gae,	The Rev. A. Stewart,	D. McCall, M. P.	E. McBride, M. P.	Rev. Mr. Barclay,	Mr. Beardsley, M. P.	Dr. Dunlop,	F. Baby, M. P.	Rev. Mr. Harris,	Rev. A. Mac Donell,	Hon. W. Dickson,
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	19	19	12	20	19	6	10	25	6	20	18
Or Mr. Ryerson's Estimate. "Equal to Baptists,"	11,111	11,111	15,384	10,000	1,111	33,333	20,000	8,000	33,333	10,000	12,500
	5,740	5,740	5,740	5,740	5,740	5,740	5,740	5,740	5,740	5,740	5,740
Difference of statements,	5,371	5,371	9,644	4,260	5,371	27,593	14,260	2,260	27,593	4,260	6,760

I have not room for more—but here are indeed great differences, and if the changes were rung on all the differences between differences, what an odious figure would the account make: suffice it to say, that, between yours, and the statements in the table—the highest is 27,000, and the lowest 2,000 some- where shall we look for the truth?

ink they are a sif-
 amount to that, or
 thing to do with—
 mination.” Now,
 tions you seem to
 l before, in your
 Baptists are about
 ur own shewing,
 or you say (same
 f them, they (and
 of all their Socie-
 y, and the Church
 to the Church of
 Morrison’s return,
 he Baptists, gives
 ou say, it is “pro-
 h, (you
 13,000.
 al” with
 h, or 5,000.

8,000.
 for the true one;
 liberty of pointing
 at between thou-
 and fortieths—there
 nder that any one
 as always been a
 some patience, he
 say that two and
 a man of fact and
 ur account of the
 fore the Commit-
 shew this, for the
 he Committee of

the Church of England

Rev. Mr. Harris,	1	1	1
Rev. A. Mac Donell,	6	20	16
Rev. Mr. Harris,	33,333	10,000	12,500
Rev. Mr. Harris,	5,740	5,740	5,740
Rev. Mr. Harris,	27,593	4,260	8,760

ferences, and if th
 ces, what an od
 wween yours, an
 lowest 2,000 som
 th ?

The avowed object of all this investigation was to elicit truth, but who will now say that it has been attained? I do not wish to be understood as meaning to say that either yourself, or any of the gentlemen in the foregoing table, have wilfully stated what you knew to be untrue; but this I do not hesitate to say, that you, one and all, ventured opinions upon information, which, if you had given yourselves time to reflect, you must have discovered, was totally insufficient to form so important a record. The calculations I have made shew this most clearly, and how very unsafe it is to depend upon “information,” without being ourselves satisfied of its correctness, is amply proved from the case of Dr. Lee, who, relying on such sources has fallen into the most glaring errors, or rather, has proclaimed to the world the most glaring errors, to call them by the mildest name, of persons (unknown) who, from their residence in Canada, can scarcely offer any reasonable excuse for those errors.

There are two sensible answers given to the question, which could not find a place in the table.

Mr. Rolph—“I cannot say—I have never made such a calculation”—

Mr. Robinson—“I do not know, nor do I think any body else does.”

On this point, one of these gentlemen has been consistent—the other has not—which of the two I mean will be seen hereafter.

The subject, now that there has been time for reflection, must be viewed by every candid mind as having been got up for party purposes, and the Report of the Committee on the petition of Buckley Waters and others, can be looked upon in no other light, than as having been the means of incurring a heavy expense to the Province, without answering any good purpose—its contents could only go to mislead the people—to mislead the British Government, and to injure particularly the Church of England, for it is not without errors with respect to others, an instance of which I think may be found in Mr. Morrison’s Chart, where the Wesleyan Methodists are reckoned at 100 only.

I might go on to point out a great many more inconsistencies in your evidence—a few of them I shall endeavour to compress into as brief limits as I can.

You are asked, (at page 217) “Did many Presbyterians sign the Petition?”—You promptly reply “Yes,” and by way of introducing an individual to the notice of the Committee, you add, “some of the principal signers are Presbyterians—the chairman of the Committee, (Central) Mr. Ketchum, is one of the leading Presbyterians in Upper Canada.” There is something ridiculously ostentatious in this unnecessary addition in your reply to the question. Soon after (same page) you are told by the Committee—“It is stated in Mr. Morrison’s Letter, that the Presbyterians refused to join the petitioners generally”—you answer, “by that part, who are members of the Church of Scotland, the petition was not generally signed.”—Now, what you mean by “generally,” I am at a loss clearly to understand—perhaps you can explain, and give us an abstract shewing to what particular denomination the 8000 signatures to that petition belonged—you will be able perhaps to inform us, by means of the “specific information” of the *pains taking* Secretary of the Central Committee, that it was “generally” signed by one denomination, and that, neither Presbyterians of “different classes,” nor “members of the Church of Scotland.” Make what you will of it, Mr. Morrison and yourself are here at loggerheads. But with the next question, the cat comes out of the bag—“What do you attribute that to” (the Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland not joining in the petition?)—Ah! Mr. Ryerson, now for your answer—“They want to get half of the Clergy Reserves for themselves!” Ingrate, that you must be: did not Mr. Morris, “one of the leading” members of the Church of Scotland in Upper Canada, and in the House

of Assembly, move and vote, that they should *all* be sold for general purposes. This is unkind of you, Mr. Ryerson, and looks as if you were suspicious of those among whose ranks you have been fighting—But you add, (and you very often make additions not called for) “the largest proportion of Presbyterians in Upper Canada I believe signed the general petition.”—Your *sturdy* “Yes,” when first questioned on this part of the subject, after a little cross-examination, dwindled down into *modest* “I believe.” And here again, when you speak of the “largest” proportion of Presbyterians, it cannot pass unnoticed how completely you are at loggerheads with Dr. Lee.—The difference between you, can only be accounted for by the supposition, that he considers all Presbyterians as members of the Church of Scotland, and that you do not consider members of the Church of Scotland as entitled to the appellation of Presbyterians—odd enough I confess.

When the crusade against the Clergy Reserves was first undertaken, how admirably you seemed to pull together, but now that time has developed the plans of each, it is pretty evident that your “friendship was but a name,” and that though “generally” you are willing enough to pull down another church if you can, by any means, even by the most forced associations, you *individually* quarrel about the division of the spoil.

Your “object” you say was to vindicate several religious denominations. I take it, Sir, that you have misrepresented the Roman Catholics—you have confused “Presbyterians of different classes” and “members of the Church of Scotland” in such a way as to mislead and perplex, rather than vindicate—you have misrepresented the Church of England—you have misrepresented 88,819 of our population, by declaring them not attached to any religious denomination, or in almost heathenish darkness. These things will not be called vindication by any reasonable man.

Mr. Morrison’s Chart, you say, was compiled with much care—*one* omission which it makes is so remarkable, that I cannot forbear mentioning it—he has not given a place in it to *Roman Catholics*; and with respect to them I will venture an opinion: that, as a body compared with any other singly, there is every reason to suppose, your assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, and Mr. Morrison’s sinking them altogether, they are as numerous as any denomination—the Methodists not excepted. Had I been at your elbow in the Committee room when you was questioned as to this point, I would have reminded you of the thousands of Roman Catholics in the Eastern District—the many in the Midland District (Kingston, with a large stone Church, and a large and respectable congregation)—the thousands again in the new Settlements in the Newcastle District—the many in the Home District—the large and respectable congregation at York, with a neat Church—the many in the Townships near York—and the Western District, whose population in many parts of it, is chiefly Roman Catholic; besides the numbers scattered in different parts of the country which I have not enumerated—And yet you tell the Committee that Mr. Morrison’s Chart, got up under the superintendance of the “Central Committee”—“presents a very complete and fair view of the number of ministers and of the *different* religious denominations in Upper Canada”—“very complete and fair”—let us see—of Episcopalians it gives “no return”—Presbyterians “no return”—Kirk of Scotland “no return”—and Roman Catholics not so much as mentioned even by name as a religious denomination.

This is “very complete and fair” with a vengeance—perhaps you class the Roman Catholics, as another Mr. Ryerson has done, among the Heathen.

Again, (at page 218) speaking of the Church of England, you say in positive terms—“I know the number to be *very small*.” I might ask you *how* you know this, that you take upon yourself to state it so positively. You admit (at page 220) that they may *perhaps* amount to one tenth—this on your

own da
you mu
Agai
genera
borrow
where t
mission
Commis
“uumb
enumer

Governme
Ex. Council
Surveyor G
Receiver G
Attorney G
Solicitor G
Adjutant G
Inspector G
Legislative
Assembly C

Of th
land in
you evid
you do,
The fact
ber” of
were not
church,
tween “
34 by th
passed;

You s
the test o
assertion
this time
only one

In the
“Resolve
Province
borrowed
nominatio
Resolution
England?

ed at Car
ancy you
r can you
eriously p
ame Mr.
aked—“
f England
cannot say
And yet
d made a

was reso
se, his
use he h
wing mac
ernly re

or general purpo-
you were suspi-
—But you add,
argest proportion
eral petition.”—
e subject, after a
ve.” And here
yterians, it can-
with Dr. Lee.—
the supposition,
ch of Scotland,
land as entitled

undertaken, how
s developed the
s but a name,”
d down another
sociations, you

denominations.
olics—you have
s of the Church
r than vindicate
o misrepresent-
to any religious
ngs will not be

care—one omis-
mentioning it—
respect to them
y other singly,
ry notwithstan-
as numerous as
n at your elbow
point, I would
e Eastern Dis-
a large stone
sands again in
the Home Dis-
neat Church—
District, whose
sides the num-
t enumerated—
ot up under the
very complete
ligious denom-
s see—of Epis-
—Kirk of Scot-
tioned even by

maps you class
g the Heathen.
ou say in pos-
ask you how
ely. You ad-
—this on your

own data would give 20,000—now what your ideas of “*very small*” may be, you must explain.

Again you say (page 218)—“the Congregations (Church of England) are generally *very small* (very small again—a favourite expression it seems, but a borrowed one, as I shall show by and by) “except in the Town of York, where there are a *number* of Government officers.” Here you make an admission, that the York congregation is large; but then, you would have the Committee believe that the reason of its being large, is, that it is made up of a “number of Government officers.”—What is the fact?—Take the following enumeration of the Public Offices, and contradict it if you can:—

	Episcop.	Pres.	R. Cath.	Meth.		Episcop.	Pres.	R. Cath.	Meth.
Government Office,	2	1	1	0	Gazette office,	1	0	0	0
Ex. Council "	4	0	0	1	Secretary's Office,	2	0	0	0
Surveyor Gen. "	5	0	0	0	Judges,	3	0	0	0
Receiver Gen. "	2	1	0	0	Councillors,	4	0	0	0
Attorney General,	1	0	0	0	Clerk of the Peace,	1	0	0	0
Solicitor General,	1	0	0	0	Register,	1	0	0	0
Adjutant General,	2	0	0	0	Inspector,	0	0	1	0
Inspector General's Office,	1	0	2	0	Sheriff,	1	0	0	0
Legislative Council office,	2	0	0	0					
Assembly Office,	1	0	0	2	Total, 34	2	4	3	

Of these then, we have 34 Episcopalians, who attend the Church of England in York, and surely you do not call this “a number” in the sense which you evidently use the term, to account for the congregation being *large*—if you do, how do you account for your calling 20,000 a “*very small number*.” The fact therefore is, that the congregation at York is *large*, and that the “number” of Government officers, who from your representation, if this calculation were not made, might have passed for a host, large enough of itself to fill the church, amounts to the *enormous* total of 34! Oh, Mr. Ryerson, what between “*very small*” and “number”—calling 20,000 by the former term, and 34 by the latter, you certainly exhibit a degree of inconsistency seldom surpassed; but you had an “object” in view.

You see how matters stand with you when your *assertions* are brought to the test of a little cool calculation, founded upon fact. Many others of your assertions would, if brought to the same test, show the same result, but as by this time I fancy I can hear you cry—“spare me”—I shall at present mention only one thing more.

In the resolutions of the House of Assembly in 1826, it is among other things “Resolved, That the number of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Province is a *very small*, (I promised to show you that “*very small*,” was a borrowed expression of yours) proportion to the number of other Christian denominations.”—You are asked by the committee—“It appears that they (the resolutions) were moved by Mr. Rolph, is he a member of the Church of England?”—You answer—“he is a member of the Church of England, educated at Cambridge, and I believe a member of Lincoln's Inn”—There, I can fancy you saying to yourself, is a clencher for you gentlemen. But will you, or can you, Mr. Ryerson, explain for Mr. Rolph, how it happens, that he could seriously propose this Resolution as matter of fact, when not long after, this same Mr. Rolph, when before a committee of the House of Assembly, being asked—“What proportion, in your *opinion*, do the members of the Church of England bear to the whole population?”—Mark Mr. Rolph's answer!—“I cannot say, I have NEVER made such a calculation”!!

And yet, although on this occasion Mr. Rolph admits that he “*never*” did make such a calculation, had nevertheless moved, that it be resolved, and was resolved accordingly, that the proportion is “*very small*.” In the one case, his “*opinion*” only is asked, and he declines giving any opinion, because he had “*never* made such a calculation;” and in the other, “*never*” being made “such a calculation,” he resolves it into matter of *fact*, to be solemnly recorded on the proceedings of a grave deliberative body.

I promised to point out to you a gentleman who had not been consistent on this subject. I have done so.

You introduce (page 219) the Alien Question into your evidence. And I have been drawn to mention *Mr. Rolph's* name, and am asking you for explanations on some points in which he is concerned, perhaps you can explain to me who it is that Mr. Horton, under Secretary of the Colonies, alludes to when he says, (page 306)—“with respect to the conduct of the Colonial department, it is necessary to mention, that these instructions (on the Alien Question) which Lord Bathurst sent out to the Colony, for the passing of a local Bill, and which excited dissatisfaction, WERE REGULATIONS WHICH HAD RECEIVED THE APPROBATION OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, who was over in this country, more or less in the character of AN AGENT for the Province, with respect to certain grievances complained of.” Rumour will have it, that “a member of the Church of England, educated at Cambridge, and I believe a member of Lincoln’s Inn,” is the person alluded to by Mr. Horton, as the “member of the Legislature” and “Agent” who approved of “Regulations” in London, which he disapproved of elsewhere. There appears to have been some collision between the members of the Legislature and the “Agent;” but perhaps it is hardly fair to call upon you to give explanation of the inconsistencies of others, when so many of your own have been pointed out which require to be answered. Mr. Rolph will doubtless see these remarks, and can, if he pleases, answer for himself.

I, you, Sir, are able to explain away what I have said on your evidence, or to contradict the remarks I have made upon it by any thing like proof, you have an opportunity of doing so. That evidence now stands naked and exposed to the view of every man—if you decline saying any thing, do not indulge yourself with the idea, that your silence will be construed into a dignity which will not condescend to a reply. You must stand convicted of inconsistencies the most glaring and absurd.

CALCULATOR.

Dec. 1829.

B. FERGUSON, PRINTER, GORE BALANCE OFFICE, HAMILTON, U. C.

been consistent on

evidence. An
asking you for ex
as you can explain
colonies, alludes to
of the Colonial de
on the Alien Quest
passing of a local
NS WHICH HAD RE
RE, who was over
for the Province.
will have it, that
bridge, and I be
by Mr. Horton
proved of "Regu
There appears to
legislature and the
give explanation
n have been poin
oubtless see these

said on your evi
by any thing like
ience now stand
ecline saying any
ce will be constru
You must stand

CULATOR.

TON, U. C.

Mr.
bo
si
f
w

