Chronicle & Gazette,

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

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VOL. XVII.] KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1836. [NO. 100.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Kingston on 1st June, 1836.

Rated with British Postage.

Anderson, John
Annens, Samuel
Avet, Joseph
Adams, Henry
Ash, William
Bryan, Mary
Bond, Hiram
Brown, George
Blackbitt, Robert
Brass William 3
Brown, Isabella
Bank, John
Branighan, Daniel 2
Baker, William
Bell, J.
Ballantine, Andrew
Baxter, Jacob
Boyce, Josiah
Beads, David
Boyl, Thomas
Brock, Isaac
Bixley, M. N.
Culbert, Mrs.
Cloonan, Mary
Coalman, William
Cox, John
Cook, Thomas
Conlan, Andrew
Clark, William
Cummins, Margaret
Cornwall, Robert
Cowan, Alexander
Chestnut, William
Cranberry, Richard
Conner, David
Code, Richard
Cox, Eleanor
Clark, John
Cameron, Robert
Caverly, Joseph R.
Campbell, James
Clexton, Langley
Coleman, Charlotte
Casey, S.
Develin, Ann
Derby, Michael
Donelly, Terence
Debrule, Hyacinthe
Doyle, Garret
Dyas, John
Dawson, Adam
Davillard, John
Dean, Dr. M.
Daley, John
Dawson, Richard
Evans, Richard
Edmonds, Margaret
Ewins, Alex'r. S.
Folgen, Jas. S.
Fife, Margaret
Farquhar, Rachel
Flanagan, Ellen
Flanagan, Robert
Fraser, Archibald
Fraser, Edward R.
Fingland, James
Freeman, John
Fairfield, Herman
Fitch, P. J.
Fraser, Thomas
Farwell, N.
Green, Mrs.
Grant, Peter
Gibbs, Stephen
Gibson, Peter
Godfrey, Philip
Gourlay, Robert
George, William
Gordon, James
Graham, James
Green, William
Garratt, W.
Garratt R.
Hill, Joseph Park
Holmes, John
Harrington, Maurice
Hare, William
Heslip, Israel
Harden, William 2
Hunter, James
Hamilton, Clark 2
Hunt, Benjamin F.
Hickey, Mary
Higginson, Thomas
Hudson, Ann
Houghton, L.
Henderson, John
Hoolbrook, Henry or Edward
Hersey, Daniel
Haggart, Archibald
Halpin, John
Hamilton, John
Hitchcock, Mr.
Hall, William
Hall, J.
Hanlon, Peter
Johnston, James
Jones, Sherwoo 2
Jacobs, Jacob
Jewell, John
Jones, John
Jenkins, Robert
Jeffrey, Alexander
Keon, P. S.
Knight, Stephen
Kenan, John
Laird, James
Londry, Amelia
Lewis, William
Leclair, F.
Liom, Daniel
Lynch, Margaret
Leary, T. & D.
Loveit, Hannah
Linum, Francis
Lynch, Terence
Lee, Richard
Longwith, John
Lamen, Isaac
McCoy, John
MacRae, Christopher
MacPherson, Lieut. E.
McGleam, John
McRae, Dr. John
McQuade, Lera
McElroy, James 2
McKay, Donald 2
McCau, John
McLeod, John
McQuoid, James
McAdam, William
Mosier, Nicholas
Marshall, Ann
Munro, Simon A. 2
Magan, John
Murney, Augus
Mitchell, Colonel
Moran, Charles
Moran, Mary
Munger, William B.
Mellin, Robert
Mellin, John
Mitchell, John
Mullet, John
Mosine, James
Matheson, Hector
Mifers, Lewis
Noble, Samuel
Nicolson, David
Noble, Mrs.
Noble, Augusta
O'Donnell, Ellen
O'Brien, Stephen
Purdy, Samuel
Patterson, David
Parnell, B. A.
Purdy, Sally M.
Palmer, David
Patterson, William
Pender, Alexander
Quinlan, John
Robb, George and James
Roberts, Lewis
Ritchie, William S.
Rorison, Robert D.
Reid, James
Robertson, John
Richardson, J.
Rease, George
Robinson, James
Reef, James
Symens, John
Smith, Catharine
Stewart, James
Steele, Timothy
Stewart, John
Sparham, Adolphus 2
Smith, James Stewart
Shannon, Robert
Stephens, Mr.
Stuart, Samuel
Switzer, Peter
Scott, John
Switzer, Philip
Smith, Robert
Smith, Stephen
Shibley, Schuyler
Sanderson, James
Staveiy, Jonas
Stephens, John
Shiman, Elizabeth
Sharbonneau, Francis
Schermerhorn, P.
Shaw, Samuel
Twaits, E.
Treachout, John
Thomas, John
Teeple, William
Ure, Thomas
Vosburg, Jacob
Vlake, Jacob
Vance, Ann
White, Peter
Welsh, Catharine
Wright, S.
Wright, Charles
Warffe, Richard
Wolfe, Mary
Wilkin, Thomas
Warner, John
Wade, Thomas
Wilson, Christopher
Wright, Urial
Wilson, Thomas
Wells, Anne
Youge, Andrew
Yearnow, John

Rated with United States Postage.

Brewster, John L.
Barnard, Thaddeus
Bernard, Charles
Benjamin, Ebenezer
Cartmell, Robert
Campbell Duncan
Cush, Martin
Clark, Andrew
Dean, Oliver
Deacon, Jacob
Donelly, Terence
Dorn, John W.
Eyers, John
Eaton, Jabez L.
Fife, Thomas or W.
Gormon, John
Greer, Andrew
Gatham, Surlina
Grace, Mehitable
Hope, James
Hall, John
Heslip, Philip
Ives, L. J.
Lagrage, Alexander
Joyce, Thomas
Kelly, Thomas
Longmore ——
Muir, John
MacIntosh, Wm.
Mullet, Betsay
May, John S.
McQuoid, John
McDonald, Hannah
Newbury, Robert
Neal, C.
Nicoll, William
O'Connor, B.
Pierce, Samuel W.
Porter, Thomas
Phillips, Abraham
Roberts, Lewis
Robson, John
Ritchie, William
Smith, F.
Sterling, Isaac
Smith, William
Thomas, Edward
Thomson, Mr.
Tuttle, James
Walker, John F.

JOHN MACAULAY, P. M.

N. B. Such of the above mentioned letters as are not retired within six weeks from this date will be returned to the General Post Office at Quebec as *Dead* Letters.

From the Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary, of Saturday, May 28.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

F. B. HEAD,
Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of the House of Assembly of our said Province, called and chosen to our present Parliament of our said Province, and to all our loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come;

GREETING.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, to Dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which stands prorogued to the Fourth day of July, now next ensuing.

NOW KNOW YE, That We do, for that end, publish this our Royal Proclamation, AND DO HEREBY DISSOLVE the said Provincial Parliament accordingly. And the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Fourth day of July, next ensuing.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS, our trusty and well-beloved SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixth year of our Reign. F. B. H.

SAM'L. P. JARVIS,
Clk. Crown in Chancery.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

F. B. HEAD,
Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come:—

GREETING.

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved as soon as may be to meet Our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament. We do make known our Royal will and pleasure, and We do hereby summon and call together an Assembly in and for said Province, to meet on the Sixteenth day of July, now next ensuing:—And We do hereby further declare, that with the advice of Our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form, for summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the Twenty-eighth day of May, instant and to be returnable on the Sixteenth day of July, now next ensuing.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, K. C. H. &c. &c. &c. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, at Toronto, this Twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and in the sixth year of our Reign.

F. B. H.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,
Clk. Crown in Chancery.

By Command of His Excellency in Council,
D. CAMERON,
Secretary.

STEAM BOAT

Sir James Kempt

CAPT. FRANCIS BAKER,
WM. SHAW, *Sailing Master,*

WILL, on the opening of the Navigation, commence her regular trips as usual.

Will leave Kingston for the Bay on Tuesday and Friday Mornings.

Will leave the head of the Bay for Kingston and Prescott on Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Will leave Prescott for Kingston and the Bay on Monday and Thursday Evenings, immediately after the arrival of the Boats from below.

Kingston, 24th March, 1836. 78z

Commercial Bank, M. D.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Stockholders held at the Bank on the 15th inst., it was Resolved:—"That the instalments on the New Stock be called in as follows:

10 per cent on the 1st day of		March,	1836.	
10	"	2	" May	"
10	"	1	" July	"
10	"	1	" Sept'r	"
10	"	1	" Nov'r	"

Payable at the Bank, its offices and Agencies.

Such of the new Stockholders as may wish to pay in the half or whole of their Stock at once, will be allowed to do so on the day the first instalment is due.

By order of the Board,
F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

Kingston, Dec. 28, 1835. 53

The following newspapers will please insert the above advertisement until November next:—Patriot, Toronto; Hamilton Gazette; Niagara Reporter; Sandwich Emigrant; Cobourg Star; Bathurst Courier; Cornwall Observer, and Montreal Gazette.

Kingston Cabinet Ware House,

Store Street,
OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
E. CONE.

August 1, 1835. 10z

Notice.

4000 FEET Square Oak TIMBER.
4000 feet Square Pine do.
WANTED

To be delivered at the Lumber Yard of C. & J. McDonald in Kingston. Apply to
JAMES CONNOR,
On the premises.

Kingston, 20th Feb., 1836. 68z

TO LET

FOR ONE YEAR, or longer term, if required,

A SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE,

opposite the Napanee Hotel, in the flourishing village of Napanee.

The above premises cannot be rivalled in point of situation in the Upper Province, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into the mercantile line, having attached to them an excellent storehouse, &c., complete.

Apply to ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Napanee, Feb. 18, 1836. 68z

THE PARTNERSHIP of SHUTER & WILKINS Expires on the 1st May ensuing, by mutual consent.

They request those indebted to the Firm to make immediate payment at their Office, and hope this notification will be sufficient, and prevent the necessity of making a further call.

They propose SELLING OFF their present Stock of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 10TH MAY; and recommend the same to the attention of the Trade and public generally.

JOSEPH SHUTER.
R. C. WILKINS,
By JOSEPH SHUTER.

Catalogues may be had at the Store on an early day.

April 19. 88im

SCOBELL'S
INSPECTION STORE.

R. SCOBELL, General Inspector of Pot Ash, Beef and Pork, presents his cordial thanks to the Merchants and other Inhabitants of Kingston and the vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the past year; and he begs leave to inform them that he has removed his Inspection Business from the Hon. J. Kirby's Store to the large and convenient Store and Wharf of Mrs. Forsyth, lately occupied by Mr. A. McDonell, where he will be always ready to inspect such articles as may be consigned to him for that purpose; and he hopes, from his long experience, punctuality, and strict attention to business, still to merit the approbation and support of the public.

N. B. For Sale,
5000 lbs. weight of Smoked Hams.
8000 do. Cheese.
2000 do. Upper Canada Butter.
2 Tons of Lard, in kegs for family use.
300 Barrels Salt.

R. SCOBELL.

Kingston, April 11th, 1835. 57z

LEATHER.—SOLE and Upper, of various Tannages—CALF SKINS, KIPS, &c. &c. for Sale by

LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co.

Who will keep a large assortment constantly on hand.—May 18. 18z

NOTICE.

WRIGHT & INGERSOLL have BEER for Sale at Mr. *Florence Donoghue's Tavern, Kingston*, in Barrels and smaller quantities, to suit purchasers. 57z

Fredericksburg, 19th January, 1836.

TO LET,

FROM the first day of November next, that commodious House and Store, lately occupied by Messrs. J. D. Bryce & Co., situated on the west side of Store street, in the Town of Kingston, near the Commercial Hotel. These premises are exceedingly well adapted for commercial purposes, being situated in that part of the Town best calculated for all kinds of business. If necessary, possession will be given on the 1st of June next. For further particulars application may be made either to James Nickalls, Jun. Esq. Kingston, or to Robert Maxwell, Esq. Montreal Bank, Quebec.

Kingston, 8th May, 1835. 68z

WHISKY!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements for a consignment of

30,000 *Gallons WHISKY,*

part of which is now ready for inspection, at his store, lower end of Quarry Street, opposite Carrell's Tavern.

The above article is of the best quality, offered for sale in this market, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Tavern-keepers and Retailers will find it their interest to call.

JOSEPH CARBURY.

Kingston, April 14th, 1836. 84z

NOTICE.

To Chelsea, and other Pensioners who are paid by the Commissariat.

THE Assistant Commissary General hereby notifies the above description of persons that they must make PERSONAL application at the beginning of each quarter, to the nearest Commissariat Office for their Pensions.

In cases when Pensioners, reside a distance from a Commissariat Office, which might render it inconvenient or expensive to the Pensioners to apply at the beginning of each quarter, or if from sickness or other good cause application cannot be made personally even once in the year, an officer will be sent annually to visit those stations to identify and pay those who cannot for these causes present themselves at a Commissariat Station.

The Pensioners are enjoined to keep possession of their Instruction Papers, as their Pensions will be paid only to them in person on their being identified thereby.

It is further notified that the Government will not under any circumstance recognize Agents, or the claim of any individual for debt contracted by the Pensioners.

Commissariat,
Kingston, 15th March, 1836. 75z

Storage and Wharfage.

THE Subscriber, having been engaged in the above business for nearly Thirteen Years, wishes respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his old stand known by the name of "McGuire's Wharf," where he will be at all times ready to receive such property as may be entrusted to his care: and he has determined that all Steam Boats shall lie at his wharf free of wharfage.

N. B. Steam Boats may be supplied with Wood on the lowest Terms.

JOHN McGUIRE.

Kingston, 27th April, 1836. 87z

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. RYERSON.

77, *Hatton Garden, London,*
31*st March*, 1836.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have this day received the *Guardian* of the 10th, 17th, and 24th of February, together with a Supplement of the 20th, containing the parliamentary debate on the famous "*Grievance Committee Report*," which I was informed sometime since by Lord Glenelg, had been adopted by a majority of the Assembly. I have enclosed these papers to Lord Glenelg, directing his Lordship's attention to the Editor's remarks on the Royal Instructions to His Excellency Sir Francis Head, &c. and marking passages in some of the speeches which illustrated and confirmed what I had previously stated to His Lordship, that the principles and statements put forth in that document had never been discussed, nor even read, in the House of Assembly, whatever might be the sentiments of honorable members respecting them. As I have been honored with a conspicuous place in the debates of the Assembly on that Report, I solicit a little space in your columns, and beg the attention of my old friends (for friends I know I have in Canada) to a few remarks on the scurrilous attacks made by Mr. Perry, in this and in a former debate. And first, I would ask if Mr. Perry's constituents elected him as their Representative to traduce the characters of individuals? And did he express what he believed to be the sentiments, feelings and wishes of the majority of those who sent him to the House of Assembly when he was abusing me? Would it not have shown more of the man of honor and honesty for him to have answered me through the press, the medium through which I spoke when I was in the Province, and when I even opened the columns of the Guardian to any one who thought himself misrepresented, than for him to wait several months until I was absent from the country, and then, availing himself of his *Parliamentary* privileges, do what an honorable and ingenuous mind could never stoop to do—attack an individual in such a way that he could not answer for himself? I again put it to Mr. Perry, as well as to his constituents, whether in all this he was truly and faithfully representing the wishes of that part of the people to whom he owes his seat in the Assembly?

Mr. Perry affects much wrath because I made those members of the Assembly responsible for the statements contained in the "Grievance Committee Report," who voted for printing and circulating it at the public expense. This is indeed the point that presses most severely upon him, as he almost confesses from the interrogatives of his constituents; and but for this I suppose I should have escaped his lash. But what is his answer? It is, forsooth, that he voted for the printing of the Grievance Committee Report for the same reason that he voted for the printing of unadopted bills, &c. But let Mr. Perry's constituents read his remarks on moving for the printing of that report, and the reasons he assigns for printing bills, &c., and let them judge what credit must be given him for sincerity when he attempts to palm upon them this statement. He votes to print a *bill* that members may have an opportunity to examine it, and may send it to certain of their constituents for their opinions, &c.—but he voted, nay *moved* for the printing of 2000 copies of the Grievance Committee Report, in order, as he said at the time, to give the people of the country information, that is, in plain English, according to his last interpretation, he moved to print 2000 copies of what he did not know one word about, in order to give the people of the country information on many subjects of great importance! Marvellous indeed must have been Mr. Perry's self importance, to have assumed that his constituents were such donkies as to swallow unconsciously such a thistle as this, for truth and patriotism. I have sufficient acquaintance with them to predict that they will not thank him for the compliment.

Mr. Perry's next charge against me, is, that I represented that Report to have received the sanction of the Assembly. In this, again, I cannot give Mr. P. credit, either for truth or honesty. In the first place, he knew that so far from my having stated that the Report received the sanction of the House, one principal ground of my animadversion was, that it was in reality smuggled through the House when many members were absent, and that it was not even read in the House at all—tho', as I stated, it went forth with the "*apparent* sanction" of the House, for two reasons:—1. Because it was ordered to be printed for *general information* by the House.—2. Because no such document had ever before been printed and circulated for general information by order of the House, until it had been read in, or fully understood by the House. So perfectly correct was I, that His Majesty's Government (who probably have as much knowledge of Parliamentary proceedings as Mr. Perry would ascribe to Mr. Ryerson) have sent out Royal Instructions upon the assumption that the Grievance Committee Report was the language of the Assembly itself, and not merely of the committee that concocted it; and when I stated to Lord Glenelg and Sir George Grey, that that Report had never even been read in the House, much less discussed and deliberately adopted by that body, though by a peculiar proceeding it had been ordered to be printed, it was observed in reply, that though it seemed to have been got through the House by an ingenious manœuvre, (for I showed a printed report of the debate on the printing of it) yet His Majesty's Government could not take it up otherwise than as coming from the Assembly itself.

How ludicrously and pitiably therefore does Mr. Perry exhibit himself when he endeavours to conceal and justify his self-contradictory statements and proceedings by uttering invectives against me.

I will notice but two more of Mr. Perry's sorry charges. He represents me as having asserted that the King has the same right to dispose of the public revenue as he (Mr. P.) or any other individual has to dispose of his own property. How contrary is this to any thing that I ever stated in my life. My statement on that point (and I appeal to all that I ever wrote, and even to my opponents in confirmation of it) has always been this:—That the King has the same right to dispose of the revenues *which the Constitution of the country places at his disposal*, as Mr. Perry or any other private individual has to dispose of what is by law placed at his disposal—and the revenues arising from *Crown* lands had been, by the law of England and the law of the Colonies, at the disposal of the King for centuries. Lest I might be mistaken or misrepresented, I even stated the special point of difference between the two cases; namely, that the king holds the control of the Crown Reserves for public purposes of some kind or other, but an individual holds his property for his own benefit—yet the King and his Ministers must be the judges of the public purposes to which said revenues shall be applied, although by *law* at the disposal of the Crown.—Then in applying the argument to the case of the Indian Missions, I asked if it was not the duty of the King, as well of his christian subjects, to ameliorate the condition of those wandering people? and if their condition could be improved more economically and effectually than through the instrumentality of the Methodist Missionary Society?—Thus Mr. Perry stands again detected and corrected.—But, says Mr. Perry, "the *principle* involved in making a grant to the Methodist Missionary Society is the same as that of Church and State Union." Here again Mr. Perry's assertion stands against *fact;* for the United States Government acknowledge no Church and State Union, yet that Government grants [illegible],000 a year (as the U. S. Secretary of War in his last report expresses it) to "Missionary institutions among the Indians out of the Treasury of the United States."

The only other calumny of Mr. Perry's that I will notice, is, that I have turned my back upon the rights of the people, &c. Of this, I might, I think, safely leave my friends and the Canadian public—and Mr. P's. constituents—to judge. But on this point also I will leave Mr. P. without excuse or refuge, by a simple statement of facts. In the first place, the leading schemes of the "Grievance Committee party," such as elective Legislative Council, elective Magistrates, &c.—are of only two years', and others of still more recent growth—therefore, I could never have been identified with them. Formerly this party denied any intention to change the *Constitution* of the country, but declared their only object to be the reform of *abuses*. If they have chosen to renounce their formerly in-a-thousand-instances-avowed attachment to the Constitution of the Province, and advocate changes in that very Constitution which four years ago they prayed might be transmitted "unimpaired to their posterity," and yet designate these changes in principles and objects by the old term *reform*, I must, with every unperverted Canadian British subject, refuse all fellowship with such proceedings, from a full conviction that my oath of allegiance binds me to support the British Crown according to the written and acknowledged Constitution of the Province as it existed when that oath was taken. Oaths are serious things; and a man must have made considerable progress in the road of depravity before he can tamper or jest with them. This I take to be the common sense of the question; and I would like to know what the oath of allegiance means, or was designed for, if it does not imply pledged fidelity to the British Crown according—not to the undefined or defined whim of any political adventurer or economist, but according—to the existing form or constitution of Government, as long as the Crown on the other hand maintains that Constitution inviolate? Now, let the advocates of changes in the Constitution of our Government reconcile their present projects of reform (as they miscall them) with their former professions of attachment to the Constitution, or to their oath of allegiance, if they can.—The principal and only subject of importance discussed in the Province with which I consider myself to have been identified, and from which Mr. Perry has charged me with departing, is that of an Ecclesiastical establishment in the Colony. On this point, what I have published up to the close of my editorial career might be sufficient refutation of the charge; but the correspondence that I have had with His Majesty's Government since my arrival in this country will, perhaps, be considered the most conclusive evidence, and will again defeat the attempts of the enemies of Methodism to destroy me and to overthrow the Conference. I have now room to extract but one sentence, as far as concerns the Methodists, from one of my letters to the Colonial Secretary. It is as follows: "The Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference have never asked nor received, nor do they ask from His Majesty's Government one farthing for their individual support, though they have not, to say the least, been behind the very chief of their brethren in privations, labors, and usefulness in Canada."

Another illustration of Mr. Perry's calumny, that I have turned my back upon the interests of the people, is that, amongst several suggestions which I took the liberty to offer to Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary, for the welfare of Upper Canada, in my first interview with his Lordship after my arrival in London, I strongly recommended the appointment of a certain gentleman of known popularity to the Executive Council. I mentioned this in a private letter to a friend in Canada before the late appointments took place; but I should never have thought of adverting to it publicly, had not the persevering efforts of my enemies to create prejudice against me prompted me to do so. I pretend not to say that any of my suggestions have had, or will have, any influence with His Majesty's Government; but it will be satisfactory to my friends in Canada, and, if possible, shame my calumniators, to know what I have endeavored to do.

Mr. Perry seems to consider himself as a sort of King in Lenox & Addington, and appears to regard it as a degree of infringement upon his Sovereign prerogatives that I should be appointed by the Conference even so near the borders of his empire as Kingston; and he cannot but view it as a conspiracy to dethrone him from his legislative dignity!—Really, how much more he thinks of himself than others, and how much he is to be pitied under his alarming apprehensions! But I doubt whether the conference thought of such a man as Peter Perry being in existence when they determined to station Egerton Ryerson in Kingston. To the best of my recollection I never thought of him during the whole of my journey from Toronto to that place; and those of Mr. P.'s constituents with whom I had the great pleasure, and I may add profit, of intercourse during two short visits amongst them, at their particular request, can bear record whether the object and tendency of my ministry was to dethrone Peter Perry, or to break down the power and influence of a much more formidable and important personage—the power of him that ruleth in the hearts of the children of disobedience.

I think it is not difficult to conjecture the cause of Mr. Perry's ire. I can easily imagine Mr. Perry, the night before he delivered his speech on the "Grievance Committee Report," revolving the following soliloquy in his mind:—I am in a sad dilemna. Last winter I voted not merely to print a thousand, but moved an amendment to print and circulate *two thousand* copies of this Report, which I thought would so tell upon the country, that the Methodist Conference would be forsaken—the Episcopal party be triumphant—and my utmost wishes be accomplished; but the tables have been completely turned by that Ryerson, who, having truth and justice on his side, has so defended the Conference and exposed the misrepresentations contained in the Report, and so held up to condemnation those who voted for printing it, that the most illiterate of my constituents can no longer be deceived, and I am pestered by them from Dan to Beersheba about that Grievance Committee Report, and my having voted to print and circulate it. What must I do? To defend that Report and keep my seat in the House of Assembly is impossible: for the friends of the Methodist Church in Lenox and Addington are entirely too strong for me. I am not inclined to give up my seat, for I find that whilst I am strenuously defending the rights of the people, I can also procure and locate U. E. rights for myself, especially as I have such free access to the Surveyor General's Office, having brought in and carried through the House of Assembly a bill to increase the salaries of Clerks in that office. I must therefore tack about; and must now say that I moved to print two thousand copies of a book, at more than two thousand dollars expense to the country, for the information of the people, when I did not know whether that book contained sense or nonsense, truth or falsehood, loyalty or treason. Yes! I must even deny that I am responsible for any thing contained in a book that I voted to publish. I must go further—I must in fact defend the Methodist Conference itself against the calumnies contained in that book, or I must lose the support of some of my most influential constituents. I must actually attest to the truth of every material statement made by Ryerson on this subject, and I must, and that is the worst of all, employ the materials that he has furnished, in undoing what I have heretofore done. But as Ryerson has brought me into this predicament, I am resolved to revenge myself upon him, and as he has actually compelled me to speak the truth on this business in reference to the Methodist Conference—notwithstanding all my public and private insinuations to the contrary for the last two years—I am determined to denounce him as though he had said nothing about it worthy of credit.

And now, Mr. Editor, I have but a word or two more to say to Mr. Perry; perhaps he will think I have said too many already. But I must further say to him that I have been very good natured while writing the whole of this letter. I have sometimes written seriously—at other times pleasantly. But I can assure Mr. Perry I shall never trouble him with another letter of this kind, if he will henceforth *willingly* and heartily do that justice to the Methodist Conference and Church which