( metilished every Wednesday and Saturday, at ? the office, corner of King and Brock street.

NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

Twenty Shillings per annum, if paid in within At the end of the year, Twenty-Live Shalls

"YOL. XVIII.]

## KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1836.

(NO. 19.

NOTICE.

To Chelsen, 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 applica-

from a Commissariat Office, which might ren- ance Company. der it inconvenient or expensive to the Pensioners to apply at the beginning of each annually to visit those stations to identify and themselves at a Commissariat Station.

The Pensioners are enjoined to keep poson their being identified thereby.

will not under any circumstance recognize Agents, or the claim of any individual for debt contracted by the Pensioners.

Commissariat. Kingston, 15th March, 1886.

## BANK

CI BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. CAPITAL. £1,000,000 STERLING,

IN 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH. (THREE-FOURTHS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIB-ED IN ENGLAND, AND THE REMAINDER ARE RESERVED FOR THE COLONIES) WITH POWER TO INCREASE THE CAPITAL.

LONDON DIRECTORS: GEORGE DE ROSCO ATTWOOD, Esq. EDWARD BLOUNT, Esq.

ROBERT BROWN, Esq. SIR RUBERT CAMPBELL, BART. R. BERT CARTER, Esq.

JAMES JOHN CUMMINS, Esq. JAMES DOWIE, Esq. OLIVER FARRER, Esq. ALEXANDER GILLESPIE. JUN., Esq. WILLIAM MEDILEY, Esq.

WILLIAM PEMBERTON. Esq. GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON. Esq. M. P. JOHN WALDRON WRIGHT, Esq.

THE rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in biosperity and commercial importance, The vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequicy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the mer-asing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America as affording a secure field for Perth, the profitable employment of Capital; for Kingston, which purpose, and with a view of promoting | Hamilton, the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been

The management of the Company's affairs is vested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by local Boards appointed by them. A general meeting of the Proprietors is to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company's affires will be submitted. Power has been reserved to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the estab-

hishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of A Deposit of £10 sterling per share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein

at the time of payment. After pryment of the deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 sterling per share, at such and of the St Lawrence in particular. intervals (of not less than three months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the bank into operation, of which due | Canada in particular. potice will be given.

The undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several Colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Upper Canada, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office at Montreal, on cr before the 10th day of August next.

ROBERT CARTER. New York, 14th July, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION. To ROBERT CARTER, Esq. Post Office, Montreal.

I request that you will allot to me Shares in the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA: and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 sterling each, upon so many of to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essuch Shares as you may allot to me, at the says on any particular subject appear deserving time, place, and rate of Exchange to be speci- of it. hed in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant, Signature at length,

Place of abode, Date,

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST FAID.

Bank of Upper Canada.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stock-holders of this Bank is requested to be held at the Bank on Wednesday the 24th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing a Director to serve during the remainder of the present term, in the place of the Hon. PETER ROBINSON, who has resigned, and for business which will be then communica-

> By order of the Board, THOS. G. RIDOUT.

Benk of Upper Canada, Toronto, 18th July, 1886.

The Editors of newspapers who have usually published for the Bank of Upper Canada, will be pleased to give this notice one insertion.

FOR SALE. A quantity of excellent writing lok, at the would be very acceptable to him.

Chron. & Gazette Office, corner of King JOHN OI and Brock Streets.

UNITED LINES OF THE RIDEAU AND ST. LAWRENCE.

FORWARDING.

pearest Commissariat Office for their Pensions. that they have United their Line with that In cases when Pensioners, reside a distance of the Canada Inland Forwarding and Insur-

been given to the Rideau Line from the supequarter, or if from sickness or other good rior craft in' which goods are forwarded as Donell, where he will be always ready to incause application cannot be made personally well as the certainty with regard to time and spect such articles as may be consigned to him even once in the year, an officer will be sent diminution of risk attending the transport, pay those who cannot for these causes present | Canals being closed earlier in the Fall than | business, still to merit the approbation and the River St. Lawrence, and to obviate these objections the Company intend this Union to session of their Instruction Papers as their keep a full supply of Boats on the St. Law-Pensions will be paid only to them in person rence, not with a view of doing their business generally by that route, but to accommodate It is further notified that the Government their Customers in the spring and fall, as well as to meet every possible contingency that might take place on the Canal and restore to the Company the fullest confidence of the

> To faciliate the Transport of Goods destined for the Ports of Lakes Ontario and Erie, the Company have arranged for their transhipment at both the Ports of Prescott and Kingsbe the principal place of transhipment, when the Rideau Canal is re-opened, and no advance on the present rate of freight will be demanded from their regular customers while the Rideau Canal is open in the fall. Their Stores at Present are those of the Canada Inland Forwarding Company, and Mr. W. Dickinson, their Agem, will continue to conduct the business there.

Goods forwarded by the Rideau Canal will not be insured unless ordered by the owners; those that may be forwarded via the St. Lawrence will be insured by the Company unless otherwise directed.

Mr. E. Hackett of the Canada Inland Forwarding and Insur-nee Company will at all times be ready to receive orders for this Company, to whom as well as the Company's Agents at Montreal and Kingston application may be made.

E. CUSHING, Agent, Montreal. W. DICKINSON, Agent. Prescott. G. BRUSH, Agent, Kingston. Jone 25.

CROWN OFFICE.

June 20:h, 1836. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as fol-

Town. District. Eastern, Cornwall. Bruckville, Midland, Gore, Niagara, Amherst

Toronto.

Monday 1st August. Tu sday 9th August. J.-hostowa. Bathuest, N'onday 22d August. Thur-day 1st Sept. Monday let August. Western. Monday 22nd do. Tuesday 30th do. London, Ningara, Thursday 8in Sept. Monday 2.jth do. New astle, Prince Edw. Wednesday 5 h Oct. Monday 17th Oct. Of which all Speriffs, Coroners, Magis-

Court Commencing.

commanded to take notice. By order of the Court, CHARLES C. SMALL,

> Clerk of the Crown and Pleas. PRIZE MEDALS.

trates, Gaolers, and the Peace Officers, are

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY MONTREAL Offer THREE PRIZE ME-DALS for the three best ESSAYS that may be fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed | presented on the following subjects:-1: On the runnertion between the language

and the character of a people. 2. On the physical history of rivers in general

3. On the circumstances which affect climate in general, and the climate of Lower

4. On the comparative agaptation of prairie and forest to the settlement of a new country. 5. The changes that have taken place in the habits of exotic plants cultivated in the northern parts of America, particularly as regards the changes induced on their agricultural and horticultural properties.

The conditions are :-1st. The Essays shall be presented on or pefore the 20th of February, 1836. 2d. The Essay may be in French or En-

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be des-

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society. 5:h. The Society reserves to itself the right

The Essays are to be addressed to J. S. M'CORD, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the

ANDREW H. ARMOUR, Recording Secretary.

The Editors of all public papers in the British Provinces, will confer a favor on the Society by giving an insertion to the above, or by noticing it in the ed torial columns of their respective journals.

NOTICE.

FETHE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that be has received invoices of the following articles per the ship Thalia from Liverpool, and are now on the way from Montreal, viz. Black and Blue Superfine West of England Cloths, Olive Green and Medly Colors, do. do. do. Double and Single Mill'd Cassimeres, do. do. Fancy Buckskins, the latest London patterns of Valentia and Marseilles Vestings with snitable trimmings for the above. The whole will be lound inferior to none in the Market both A of Store Street, WHISKEY, SALT for durability and cheapness.

The latest fashions always received, and by the Subscribers.

TRUAX & PHILLIPS. Gentlemen accommodated with a suit in twelve hours. J. O. takes this apportunity of requesting

those customers whose accounts are of long standing to call and settle as money is a scarce article in Market, and at the present time

JOHN OLIPHANT. 101z Kingston, 14th June, 1836.

SCOBELL'S INSPECTION STORE

R SCOBELL, General Inspector of Pot Ash, Beef and Pork, presents his cor-WARDING COMPANY beg leave to itants of Kingston and the vicinity, for the tion at the beginning of each quarter, to the notify their friends and the public generally, liberal patronage they have extended to him during the past year; and he begs leave to inform them that he has removed his Inspection | 29th, 1836. Business from the Hon. J. Kirby's Store to Although a decided preference has justly the large and convenient Store and Wharf of Mrs. Forsyth, lately occupied by Mr. A. Mcfor that purpose; and he hopes, from his long yet some objections have been raised to the experience, punctuality, and strict attention to support of the public.

> N. B. For Sale, 5000 lbs. weight of Smoked Hams. 3000 do. Cheese. 2000 do. Upper Canada Butter. 2 Tons of Lard, in kegs for family use. 900 Barrels Salt.

R. SCOBELL. Kingston, April 14th. 1835.

THE MANSION HOUSE, Kingston, U. C.

notify to the Travelling Public, that he continues to occupy this extensive and well

HE MARSION House is pleasantly situated in Store Street, being the principal and central street in Kingston; is convenient to all the Steam Boat Wharves, and no establishment of its kind in the Upper Province can surpasit in the excellence and comfort of its apartments, both parlors and bedrooms (thirty-four in number.) all of which are furnished in the very frest style.

The Hutel has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is at present in most excellent order and condition for the accommodation of the Public

The subscriber having kept a Hotel for many years, has acquired experience in that line, and therefore trusts, that with unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests, he will continue to merit public patronage. In the rear of the Mansion House there is a

LARGE YARD. And extensive Stabling, and where a Livery Stable is constantly kept

The Aimsion House Carriage and Porters will always be in readiness to convey Passengers and Luggage to and from the different Steam Boats.

S. CARMINO. Kingston, June 22d, 1836.

To Merchants and others. LANDS FOR SALE.

200 AGRES of valuable Land, is offerterms. It is situated only a few miles from the Village of Berlin, in Waterloo Township, Gore District and is not exceeded by any in the Province, for tertility; and is in a good settlement-containing about 15 acres clear Land whereth is erected a Log Dwelling House, &c .- :\ good title will be given, and possession may be had immediately. This Lot would well soit a small emigrant family, with limited fliens, and afford them a saug are. Apply, by letter, (post paid) or personal-

H. W. PETERSON. Waterlog Township, Gure District, U. C.

CELTIC SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for receiving the Essays as advertised by the Society, is postponed from the 1st of August to the 10th of September next.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Secretary.

Kingston, 27th July, 1836.

RULING MACHINE FOR SALE HEAP for cash. Apply at the office of the Chronicle & Gazette.

Information Wanted, OF Wm. HARRISON, an Englishman, ity? Does any one believe that, as a body, supposed to be in Belleville, U. C., or Geneva, U. S. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother JOHN HARRISON,

Front Street, Kingston. 6th August, 1836.

Editors will confer a particular favor by copying

"COMMISSION OFFICE."

THE undersigned being about to establish a Depot for the Jeception of West India joining States, that he will be happy at all times to receive their orders and furnish the article at the lowest New-York prices.

J. B. CLARKE. Kingston, 1st July, 1836.

FATHER.—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.

TUST mished, any for sale at the Book-Store on the corner of King and Brock Street, a large assortment of

Account Books. of best materials and Workmanship, for sale at Montreal prices.

Blank Books or Paper, well and correctly ruled to any pattern, at short notice. Kingston, June 1, 1835. FOR SALE.
T the Commercial Wharf, Kingston, foot

Kingston, 23d May, 1836

PLASTER OF PARES, & WATER LIME,

NOTICE.

RIGHT & INCERSOLL have BEER for Sale at Mr. Florence Donoghue's Tavern, Kingston, in Bar rels and smaller quantities, to suit purchaser: Fredericksburg, 10 January, 1986.

IMI ROMPTU. By Miss Jupe Anne Porter, While riding in Hyde Park, and seeing a grave dug there, by soldiers, to receive the remembe of the well known old Waterino horse belonging to the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, which having become too infirm to sustain life without pain, was to be shot next day, and buried with military honds.-June

They have dug a deep grave For the Steed of the Brave, But not in the red battle-field ! With a heart-bursting sigh They have dooined him to die= And nobly his life shall be yield!

O'er the burnal bed" Where full many a Briton doth lie, Will only betray By a wild, scornful neigh, How proudly the British-born die !

Por the charger that sped

Let them plant in the soil, Where he'll rest from his toil, A laurel, whose leaves shall bestrett, When the wind blows around, And they fall on the ground, The dust that recalls-Waterloa!

[The fair young writer of the foregoing aweet little dirge is related in family, as well as in thents, to Miss Jane Porter, and the late lamented Nies Anna Maria Porter-Miss Jane Anne Porter uniting in hers If the names of both those respected diters.]

\* The memorable lane or hollow-way, down which the British Household-troops charged the Imperial Guards of Napoleon.

CLERGY RESERVES AND SCHOOL LANDS IN UPPER CANAPA.

The writer of this very imperfect outline has for his object to bring forward a view of these most important of all important subjects, which he believes not to have been hitherto before the public, and thus to afford ground work for abler pens than his, in the final arrangement of them, in a way satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada, and consistent with British principles, from which it is known they have seen nothing yet in the experience of themselves or their neighbors to induce

Before coming to the detail of his plan for settling the disputes arising out of the present state of the Church and School lands, he would | King's subjects to promulgate not only that by ask the following questions :- Does Christian- him christianity and one particular church are ity and one particular Church ween the same | not understood to mean the same thing, but that thing? Do the majority of the people conside hereafter every considerable christian sect will er it consistent with the existence of this be equally encouraged, and that if the Provined for sale on most advantages country as a British Colony, mingled as are cial Parliament will only fix on an equitable its inhabitants.) that a dominant or exclusive system for securing equal rights to all, the Gochurch or churches be tolerated? Are the vernment will agree to it." Upper Canadians now prepared to uso all and have not more than one half the Episcopalians sufficient knowledge of the state of the country, and sufficient sense of justice to make parent inconsistency of directly supporting one them sympathise with their fellow subjects. set of priests to preach down another, so that and join in their efforts? Do the Upper Ca- the act of giving support to different churches undians believe that it is the unwearied study must be purely that of the people, the execuof the Home Government to do them justice tive Government having nothing to do with the and will they not do justice to themselves? Do system, nor its successful or wasvecessful one the majority of our colonists really insist on ration as declining all influence in the distribuall useless distinctions, religious as well as tion or application of the funds for religion or political being done away, and will the doc- education, thus leaving no field for partiality trine be any longer held, that free born Britons on the part of Government-and therefore no should be ruled by means of their prejudices ground for suspicion of it. rather than their reason-and while the debasing system be any longer continued of attempting to convince the people of Upper Canada otherwise than through the medium of ferent churches (large sects) pointed out by the their own senses, or of scooting any individu- people each year as those to which they belong, al who holding a decided opinion, has honesty and in which they have confidence-many enough to express it? Has not the majority in this Province long enough sacrificed at the strine of the religious prejudices of the minorthe adherents of any one religious sect are more loyal than those of any other, and does he see in the unalignable loyalty of the disregarded sects, no proof of their estimate of the blessings enjoyed by them, under the strongest, the most generous, and the most impartial, because the most practically free Government on earth, a government which is the guarantee to the world of continued order and progressive liberty? Are the !King's loyal DRY HIDES, begs leave to inform his friends subjects in Upper Canada on any other great and the Tanners of this Province and the adprinciples disunited, but on the subject of the Church and School questions? Will individuals any longer be taunted with selfish or interested motives, for holding the mpinion that government quitting its hold of the Clergy Re- 44. from all Leaseholders not over £25 Rent, since this-country cannot enjoy amy of the ad- serves and binding itself to let all large bodies of 7 6 vantages of a connection between Church and christians share in the proceeds of them, it would State, which may be held to exist in England, be culpable in not insisting on the people being upwards, and the following from freeholders it should not be horne down by having the also bound by a provincial act, sanctioned and disadvantages of that system imposed on it? made permagent by the Imperial Legislature, Does this Province want a system of proselyt- to give a certain support to some one body of ing, or does it demand equal religious advautages for all its colonists, and freedom to remain attached to the religion of their fathers unmolested by their Ministers, and themselves being appealed to by golden arguments in the to them exposed and helpless circumstances of a new country, to desert the faith they love, fund will provide for half the salaries of minisand to join with their voices in forms of worship, with which (however beautiful in themselves) their hearts can have no sympathy? Is or security against the unworthy being proviit good policy in government to tolerate a state of things, in which all but the adherents sons :of one particular religious sect (hoowever pure that Church may be) are reminded by every thing around them, of their being in a land of strangers? But does experience of the past teach us that we should trust to any quarter

which checks the development of the resources

united people-a people united by a commu- ed. nity of feelings as well as interests?

Is it to the hour of darkness induced by our. own folly and want of true patriotism, to the hour of the country's weakness, that we must appeal for an answer to these questions, or shall we holdly secure against such an hour ever again occurring, by answering them now, and thus removing every element of dissolution which rankles in the veins of this infant colopy, and prevents its natural growth?

The detail of the plan is as follows:-

The Clergy and School Lands should be relieved of all the trusts now holding them, and should be disposed of by means of a permapent act of Parliament, containing clear and well understood conditions, as to their application-and any right which the Catholics have to tythes from their own people (if it can be done without infringing the treaty) should be abolished, and they enabled to avail themselves of provisions ecclesiastical and educational, the same as their brethren of other persunstons.

The Clergy and School Lands, should be viewed chiefly as a provision for the present of the Province-Religion, and Education, if allowed to sleep note, would, in the opinion of many, never again be awakened in this country as a British Province. I is a great argument for employing teachers of all or any kind most agreeable to the peopleif it is allowed that the people will not bere-

after be more compotent judges. These reserved lands should therefore be converted into cash, and made to form two distinct funds, one for religiou-the other for

For argument's sake, suppose the government declining to allow of the endowments for Religion and Education, being alienated to any other purposes, and saying to the people as follows:

"Finding that on great and trying occasions in the Province, christians of all persuasions have forgotten all their distinctions and differences for a time, in the support of British supremacy, and unshackled by their religious prejudices, have showed their loyalty to, and their sense of justice in the British Covernment, the Governor considers it due to the

To effect a settlement of these questions Constitutional means to save their country; suppose the Governor to make some such suggestions as the following :

"Government declines committing the ap-

The management of the system (say for churches and common schools,) should be thrown altogether on the executives of the difgrounds of quarrel would in this way be got ministers, formed into an ecclesiastical order. quit of-difficulties would at all events be cou- or at least having a name and an executive or fixed to the bosoms of the particular churches organ, it being left to the people thomselves to -danger to the state, from one body of christians coming into collision with another would be done away-and supposing that the doctrines of any one body are pernicious, you counteract its influence in the best way, and applying in the encouragement to all to do good, a gentle remedy, you are much more likely in the end to purge out its venom, than when in addition to the task of exposing the error of its system and showing how it had grafted itself divided among the other churches, according on simple institution of christianity-and how to the proportion of the sums they have colthe passions and understandings of men might | lected the same year. get disentangled from it, you had also to contend with the formidable circumstance of its of the Legislature, to levy a contribution os being a persecuted or pampered church. On assessment for the above purposes as follows; christians, it being however left to each person in his individual capacity, and every year on paying the tax, to say to the support of which denomination his contribution is to be applied. The principle laid down is compulsory payment and voluntary application. The church ters, but to determine this half, the people's half has to be first got at !! This assessment ded for, is demanded for the following rea-

First .- Because Government decline allowing a provision for any elergyman which will make him independent of his people altogether, while it (the Government) considers that the proper independence of an educated clergy, and except to our own individual andd joint exer- the inability of the people themselves, both tions to throw off this yoke of -superstition | point out the necessity of some support.

Second .- Government considers that the of this fine Province, and eripples the energies good which any body of christians are not onof a population second to noce into the world, by willing but able to do, is the best proof of

by rendering it impossible for us to become an the extent to which they ought to be support-

Third .- Government considers that an nesessment, laid on by a permenent act of Parliament an act of Parliament subject only to be altered in the same way as the Constitutional act, and no person being allowed to pay more than the regulation, is the most correct way to find out the extent of the field for immediate usefulness, which is really open to each

Fourth .- Government wishes to secure to every denomination the undivided support of its own adherents, and in cases where these are large enough to be supported to give them a part of the allowance, exactly in preparting to their number, and Government, moreover. views this as a legitimate opportunity to secure protection, for that most deserving and zealous part of the community, on whom has bitherto fallen, and would hereafter fall the burden of the support of religion on the voluntary eystem by binding all to give a small support (which does not interfere with their giving more to their individual minister on the voluntary plan) to make the sustaining of seligion light to all. The public and private effects of religion on the circumstances of individuals, and on the prosperity of a country are enjoyed by all, whether they see it or not, and all therefore should be compelled to pay for it. If any individuals do not avail themselves of the more particular blessings of religion, it cannot any longer be laid to the door of the Government, as without being found supporting any particular church, or by particular countenance sanctioning its doctrines, it puts it in the power of every one to provide himself individually with religious instruction.

Government recommends the encourage without distinction of every sect or denomination professing the christian religion, but considers it would be fraught with little good offeet, and might induce serious public evils, the giving a direct support out of the church fond to any body whose doctrines are not saperion; ed by the adherence to these, and of course to that body of a considerable proportion of the phabitants, while therefore government would agree that every sect, however small, he allowed to pay and encourage by their own particular assessments their own churches-it would not consent to support, out of the church fund, any but the larger churches-Government would leave it to the two branches of the Provincial Legislature to say the amount of subscriptions. according to the act of assessment, which should entitle a sect to be called a "large Church," or one to which part of the proceeds of the church Reserves should be applied, but would suggest the criterion to be a sum certainly not less than £3,000 annually. Can impartiality do more than to agree that no sect should be objected to on account of its particular doctrines? Can common prudence require less than that these doctrines should be for the general safety, sanctioned by a respectable number of the people themselves?

Out of the church fund a support would be afforded to all the large churches in the shape of a sum of money yearly, equal or proportionate to the number of their adherents, as ascertained by means of a general assessment; the amount paid by the adherents of each church being made to represent the extent of its cooperation in promoting the ends of religion, which the government has in view.

All that government would require of a church is, that it professes the christian religion, and that it be composed of at least three discuss their split straws of doctrine.

Government declines the opening to favor-Itism; and the increased detail to which the recognition of individual u inisters might lead, and when assessments are collected from per\_ sons of no religious profession, or in favor of churches or secis, which have not complied with the law and are represented by no church, court, or executive; such assessments will be

Government proposes for the approbation £25 to 60.

assessed as Leaseholiera. 54. from all freeholders under 50 acres.

would pay 7.6 and a farthing per acre for ever

who would not come under a greater rate if

50 to 100. 7s. 6d. Freeholders owning more than 100 acres.

ry additional acre. T's payer of the tax stating at the time be pays it to the support of which denomination his money goes.

As encreasing the influence of their particular churches, the wealthier classes of society would of course have no objection to their assessments being fixed higher in proportion to those of the poorer classes than has been proposed above, but government and the people generally would both prefer that by the system no greater preponderance be given to property, and that those who can afford to give more. should communicate directly with their own churches on the voluntary system.

The inhabitant would be handed an account of all the different taxes payable by him, (the church assessment being merely one item.)-