

were finally set at rest, and they might be applied in any other way, and contended that they were not only authorised, but invited to do so by Lord Glenelg, and to apply those Reserves in any way that would be most conducive to the peace and prosperity of the country. [Here Mr. C. read from the Despatch.] And then asked—would it promote harmony and good feeling in this country to give all the Reserves to one church? It would, he said, be most ruinous, and would endanger its connection with Great Britain, and he would here warn hon. gentlemen who got credit for patriotism, to beware how they acted in this matter, assured that by every attempt to give these Reserves to one, two, or four churches, they would do more to alienate men's minds from the Government, than 10,000 of those mischievous agitators against whom they had sworn to maintain war to the knife. But as to applying these Reserves to four churches, he had been mentioned, could anything be more inconsistent? Hon. members say these Reserves cannot be alienated from their original purpose, and yet with foolish inconsistency argue that they may be given to a Catholic Priesthood—how do they come under the denomination of a Protestant Clergy? Surely applying them to education is not a greater perversion of the intention of the Act than this. He had been told Irish Catholics would support such a proposition, because it included their church, but he would not do them the injustice to believe it, and said, if such a degenerate son of Erin were in that House, he must be such a one as Byron describes—

“Without one single ray of her genius,  
Without the fancy, the manhood, the fire of her  
A being who well might plunge Erin in doubt,  
If she ever gave birth to a miscreant or base.”

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and dared affirm, as desirous of its prosperity as any member of that body, but he desired no such stumbling block to be thrown in her way; he believed her doctrine pure and orthodox, and that she would ere now have extended over Britain and probably the whole world but for State patronage. What else had divided her into so many sects and parties? He did not fear the consequence to the Church of Scotland from withdrawing State Patronage. She flourished in the days of the immortal Richard Cameron, when the State vainly attempted to suppress her; when his forefathers were forced to submit to prelate at the point of the bayonet, yet she prospered in those days and would do so still if not hindered by endowments. He would here endeavour to prove, that even should hon. members extend their liberality from four to a dozen Churches, it would not make the matter worse and worse. Paradoxical as this might appear, it was no less correct as he would show. The Church of England claims the whole as her vested right; when you propose to admit the Kirk, she cries robbery and spoliation. Admit the Kirk, and she has vested rights—then propose to admit the Methodist and Catholics, and the United Churches cry robbery, spoliation and sacrilege. Suppose the four admitted, their ministers satisfied, and their flocks dispersed, and propose to them jointly the admission of the Quakers and Baptists—the four pure and Holy established Churches unite in the cry of robbery, spoliation and sacrilege. Thus it is seen that might is right. You go on admitting Churches till you admit the last and the lowest of deceptions—the monstrous Mormons, and you but add another and another to the dissatisfied and robbed Protestant Churches. Mr. C. said he held the broad principle of radicalism; that the Government had no right to grant one-seventh or one-twentieth of this Province to any one particular sect or party, that all public lands and public monies were in the hands of Government as the agents of the people, to apply them for their common benefit, and no support should be given to any sect or party as sectarians; although he saw no objection to presents of money to Christians as subjects, on their application to the Legislature, either to build Churches or support their ministers.—Such grants he would never be found willing to support, but no grants of land, no creating churches into corporations, or making Ministers, Landlords or Jobbers—Mr. C. before concluding would point out the way in which he thought the subject might be disposed of to the satisfaction of the people of Upper Canada, for though they have so lamentably differed about religion, that scarcely two can agree on the doctrines they would have taught to their children—yet all have agreed upon the necessity of education, and the people of Upper Canada are not only desirous of a system of education for those whose parents can send them to school—but a liberal efficient system, by which the fatherless will be protected, educated, clothed and fed, as they are at this day in Prussia. He was happy that the Prussian Schools were attracting so much attention in this Country. He felt that Canadians desired to have such a system as would enable them to boast that in this particular they are not excelled by any Country in the world. Yes, the Country desire this, and let us perfect it, by the sale of these lands and the investment of the proceeds in some safe and profitable stock, and to be laid out under the provisions of a wise and prudent act, let your Ministers be among its guardians and trustees. The bible in the hands of every child. Your system of education religious, liberal and well ordered, and you will by this means do more for future generations and for the interests of true religion, than all your forefathers. Let us adopt this bill and permanently establish and maintain a system of education, and though we may be condemned by sectarians, or lose our seats by the influence of the Clergy, other days and other men, will build a more imperishable monument to our memories, than ever was erected by the mechanism of men or the pen of History.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

CLERGY RESERVES—DEBATE CONTINUED.

The Committee of the whole House on the Clergy Reserves bill resumed.

Mr. Norton said, he would reply to some remarks made yesterday by hon. members on the other side of the House. (The hon. member here read some extracts against church establishments.) The Church of England had for many years assumed the control over the Clergy Reserves, which she had no right to do, as was seen by the decision of the Crown officers in England; and therefore there could be no injustice in taking from her what she never had a just right to, and giving them to others. But he was not in favor of giving them to others, for he thought they would do more good to the Province by supporting a system of liberal and general education. (The hon. member then read an extract from the late Bishop Herbert, of the Episcopal Church in the United States, written after a visit to England; in which he speaks decidedly against church establishments, and expresses his opinion that the connection with the State had injured the Church of England; and says he did not wish to see the Episcopal Church in the United States receive any thing from the State, but what he believed would never be denied her,—protection, equal and impartial protection. He (Mr. Norton) thought that was fully an answer to those who had quoted authorities from the United States in favor of a state support to religion. In reply to the hon. and learned member for Toronto, he would say, that the infidelity which he spoke was occasioned by the connection of ministers of religion with the State, by which they were made independent of the people, and as a natural consequence they gradually turned to their zeal in

the discharge of their pastoral duties, and many of them ceased to exhibit in their lives the purity of the doctrines they preached. That was what made Infidels, and led to that disregard for true religion which was so prevalent in countries where there was a dominant church, except in so far as it was counteracted by the labors of Dissenters. But the hon. and learned member thought religion could not be supported in this Province without some assistance from the State. What church, he (Mr. N.) would ask him in reply, had flourished most in this Province? Who had been the pioneers who followed the tide of population into the remote settlements, carrying with them the Gospel? Were they the Clergy of the Church of England? No, they were the persecuted and despised Methodists, who received no support from the public funds. Then, he would ask the hon. and learned gentleman, were they to help to propagate error? Certainly not. How, then, were they to distinguish who were right, and who wrong? Who should be assisted, and who not? And if they singled out three or four favored churches on which to bestow their bounty, would it not open the door to corruption, and be an inducement, if not an invitation, to ministers to barter away their consciences for a bit of bread? And what would be gained by such an unholy alliance? Why make strife among the different denominations, who were now living in peace, and stir up jealousies which might involve the destruction of thousands of lives, and perhaps of souls? He thought, therefore, that House should pause before they established a system which might lead to such consequences. It did not follow as a matter of course, that if religion was not supported by the State in this Province it must fall; as some hon. gentlemen would endeavor to persuade the House to believe. No, it stood upon a more sure foundation. If they looked to the days of the Apostles they would see that instead of being supported by the State, they were persecuted from city to city, vilified and slandered, & every kind of opposition thrown in their way, yet the religion they preached, and which like its Divine author remained always the same, flourished and prospered, spreading itself over the countries in which it was declared, and yet they were told now in the nineteenth century, that this same religion could not be maintained without the aid of the State! As he said before, he was conscientiously of opinion that by dividing the Reserves among the different denominations they would do more harm than good, but by appropriating them to the support of education, the whole Province would be greatly benefited. He would therefore move for the adoption of the preamble of the bill.

Mr. Marks remarked that all the arguments of the hon. member who had just addressed the Committee applied to the United States, but were not applicable to the monarchical form of government of this country.

Mr. Booths thought they had full authority to dispose of the Clergy Reserves, and they had been invited by the Home Government to do so; but he could not vote for the bill before the committee, nor even for the preamble. If, therefore, that was lost he would move in amendment a bill which passed that house last session. The bill he referred to came down from the Legislative Council, and was adopted by the House of Assembly with the alteration of a few words, “for the purposes of education,” instead of “religion.” He approved of that bill; but he was not willing to subscribe to it as it was contained in the preamble of the bill which was the subject of this discussion. In 1827 it was thought expedient for them to legislate on the Clergy Reserves, and they were now loudly called on by the people to do so. They could not be doing wrong in appropriating those Reserves to purposes of education; nor need any hon. member be at a loss to know how to give his vote as was wished he should do by his constituents.

Mr. Gibson was not in the practice of making long speeches, but wished to state his reasons for the vote he would give on this question. He must perfectly exonerate from Lord Glenelg's speech, that they had the power to legislate on the Clergy Reserves, as they thought would be best for the benefit of the people, and they ought to take that course which would be most for their interest; that course in his opinion was to appropriate them to purposes of education. If they attempted to divide them among the churches of England and Scotland, they would do an act of injustice to others, and commit what might be called political robbery, and if they gave them to the church of England alone it would be an act of injustice to the great body of the community. In setting up any church over another, they would be acting in direct opposition to the well known wishes of the great body of the people in this Province. If they were divided, the Catholics had as good right to a share of them as any other denomination, as he considered that they were intended for the benefit of the whole people of the Province. A great many sects would not take any of them, but would say to the Legislature, “You are endeavoring to lead us away from the pure principles of christianity.” The command given to the Apostles when they were sent forth to preach the gospel, was not “get one-seventh of the land of the country where you preach.” But he would be told that they were not to muzzle the ox that treads out the corn. He would not do so; he would allow them to eat where they worked, get their procreder where they thrashed; but he would not allow them to come into his barn unmuzzled, while they were thrashing for his neighbor. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If that system of religion, which the hon. gentleman seemed so anxious to support, was the true religion, it would succeed and prosper without any of that kind of assistance which they were now to afford to it. They all saw what the Methodists had done in the country without any support from the State. If the people were left in ignorance, and the priests supported with the means which should be given to educate the people, what would become of them? And what would they not be led to by the educated and independent priests? They would be made the slaves of all the measures of the Executive government. He never yet saw any good come from a state paid clergy. How was it with them at the late elections, and what was their conduct on that occasion? Some of them published inflammatory addresses to the people; and others were seen mixing in the crowd around the hustings, and urging forward their followers to vote against the Reform candidates, in a way not very honorable to them or the religion they professed. (Cries of “no, no,” “name them.”) He particularly referred to Bishop Macdonnell, and the Rev. Mr. Crony, of London, (hissing,) and he was told they had driven away many members of their churches by their conduct. His conclusion was that he had advanced what, that it was morally wrong for the Church of England to have these Reserves, and if so, there was no injustice in taking them from her—the case was similar to that of the slave holders in the West Indies, when the British government passed a law to take the slaves from them, because it was morally unjust that they should continue to hold them.—Should they call upon unbelievers in Christianity to pay for it? He thought not. As it appeared to him in every point of view, that it was improper to give these lands to the support of any clergy, and as they would be of immense value to the people generally if devoted to education; he would support the Bill.

To be continued.

The following Acts, have been passed by the House of Assembly, during the present Session.

- 1st.—An Act granting a sum of money for the support of Common Schools.
- 2nd.—An Act to authorise the erection of the County of Hastings, into a separate District.
- 3rd.—An Act to establish a Bank at Brockville, in the District of Johnstown.
- 4th.—An Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company, under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company, of the Gravel Harbour.
- 5th.—An Act granting to His Majesty a certain sum of money, to defray the expenses of the Civil Government, for the year 1836, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- 6th.—An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of certain offences, and to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to commute the sentence of death in certain cases, for other punishment in this Act mentioned.
- 7th.—An Act to amend the Law respecting Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes.
- 8th.—An Act to appoint Trustees, to carry into effect, the provisions of the will of John White, Esquire, deceased.
- 9th.—An Act respecting the transportation of Convicts.
- 10th.—An Act to appoint the time and place for holding the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws, now in force for that purpose.
- 11th.—An Act to abolish the distinction between Grand and Petit Larceny, and to enable the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to try all cases of simple Larceny, under certain restrictions, and to amend the Laws respecting the punishment of Larceny.
- 12th.—An Act to make the remedy in cases of seduction more effectual, and to render the Fathers of illegitimate children, liable for their support.

From the Toronto Courier.

Attempt to stop the Supply Bill, in the Legislative Council, by a Member of the Executive Council.

The Hon. Mr. Elmsley in presenting the Report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Supply Bill, regretted that a duty which he felt he owed to the country, caused him to bring under the notice of the House the circumstances of the Bill of Supply now before them, being for a much larger sum than was asked for or required, and that large and extravagant salaries were voted to the clerks in the public offices, even raising those salaries beyond what they had ever been, and also that large sums were voted as contingencies for public offices, and he had no doubt but that a great waste and expenditure of stationery was the consequence; the clerks were not half worked and their salaries should have been reduced in place of increased; as one branch of the Legislature he thought it right that the Legislative Council should prevent the House of Assembly from granting an unnecessary supply, and thereby prevent a wasteful expenditure of public money.

The chairman, the Hon. Mr. Markland, would inform the hon. member, that the fact was not as he stated, that the Supply Bill now before them exceeded the estimate, but that it was a grant of money for the support of the Government, in exact accordance with the estimate sent to the other branch of the Legislature by the Lieutenant Governor, that the excess in the estimate over that of former years, owing to the House of Assembly granting a sum to certain persons holding the situations of senior clerks in some of the public offices, to put them on a footing with other gentlemen of the same standing, whose salaries had been increased previous to the present year. With respect to the charge of a wasteful expenditure by the public officers in the shape of contingencies was altogether erroneous, inasmuch as although a particular sum be estimated for, yet no portion of that sum but the amount actually disbursed was ever paid, and that too after an inspection and approval of the amount by the Inspector General and the Board of Auditors, composed of the members of the Executive Council, of which body the hon. gentleman was a member.

Mr. Elmsley replied that he felt much obliged to the hon. chairman of the committee for the explanations he had given, but he still was of opinion that the bill should not pass, and although the explanation was in some measure satisfactory, yet there were sufficient objections to induce him to prevent the passage of the bill in the present shape. He meant the sum granted for printing the Statutes and the increase to the clerks, who were totally unworthy of such increase, and were with one exception not employed one half of the time, he did feel it right to say that the person to whom he had reference was worth all the other senior clerks put together, and had in fact been the principal of the office for some years. He should move that the bill be amended by striking out the sum granted and inserting a smaller sum.

The Hon. Speaker begged to remark that he thought that if the journals of the House of Lords or of any Colonial Legislature were searched no precedent could be found. He alluded to the circumstance of a member closely connected with the Government attempting by his situation in one branch of the Legislature to prevent the granting by the House of Assembly to that Government the sum asked for its support. It did appear to him an anomaly—yet such was the case.

The House of Assembly newly elected finding the difficulties under which the Government had been laboring from the stoppage of the supplies, at a very early period of the session do all in their power to remedy the evil by granting a sum of money for the support of the Government, and that sum only which the Executive have asked for. A member of the Government then throws obstacles in the way of passing the bill, refers it to a select committee, thereby losing several days, and at length attempts to destroy it altogether by an amendment, which will operate as a negative, as in the case of a bill of that nature the House of Assembly will not consent to any amendment being made. He did expect that in place of retarding its progress the hon. member would have gone hand in hand with the House of Assembly in removing the difficulties under which the Government labored.

Mr. Elmsley said it was disgraceful in any Executive to send down an estimate to the House of Assembly containing items which had already been refused, and he had hoped that under a Governor sent out, as Sir Francis Head had been, the House of Assembly's first act would be not in granting large salaries, but in redressing grievances, and he should therefore not give his consent to the bill, but should enter his formal protest upon the journals.

The Speaker in few words explained the fallacy of the position of the hon. member, and remarked that if it showed any thing, it went to prove that as no supplies were granted last year, it followed that none were now to be asked for by the Executive upon the present occasion. With respect to the salaries granted, and the distinction drawn by the hon. member, he thought he had an equal opportunity of forming a correct judgment, and he did not hesitate to say that in most if not all of the public offices, the gentlemen filling the situations of senior clerks were quite as efficient in their respective departments as the gentleman alluded to and quite as deserving the small increase of salary granted by the bill.

Mr. Elmsley said that not being blessed with a good memory he was unable to answer all the remarks of the hon. and learned speaker, but as the constitutional power was given him of embodying his objections in the shape of a protest, he should not allow the opportunity to pass without doing so, and in the meantime would move that a non-ference be asked with the Assembly upon the bill.

The question was put, when it appeared that the honorable gentleman alone voted in the affirmative, all the other members against his motion.

## CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1836.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The petition of James Russell and others, of the Town and Township of Kingston, praying for an act authorising the raising and expending a sum of money to improve the Road from Kingston to Napanee, similar to the York Roads, was on motion of Mr. Cartwright, referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hagerman and Manahan.

Mr. Gowen moved the House to take into consideration the propriety of loaning money to the “Gananoque and Wilsie Navigation Company.”

Mr. Gowen moved that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to direct, that the imports at present required to be paid for the transmission of Newspapers through the Post Office of this Colony may be rescinded.

Mr. Cameron moved that an address be presented to His Excellency respecting the collecting of duties on timber cut from the Crown Lands, &c.

Mr. Rutan moved that an address be presented to His Excellency, requesting him to secure an experiment to be made in each District for the growth of Hemp.

Mr. Cartwright brought up the Petition of John Machor, Minister, and two hundred and thirteen others, Elders and Members of the Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, in connexion with the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Cartwright brought up the Petition of Robert D. Cartwright, President, Trustees, Shareholders and others, interested in the Midland District School Society.

On motion of Mr. Cartwright it was ordered that the petition of John Plant Bower and others, Tanners, be referred to the Committee on Trade.

The Freeholders' Bank Bill.—This Bill was, on the 14th inst. ordered for a second reading—and 300 copies to be printed.

Geological Survey.—We are happy to perceive, that this measure is not as has been rumoured, altogether abandoned. Captain Dunlop on the 14th inst. moved, “that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to place at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, such portions of the Wild Lands of the Crown, as will enable His Excellency to lay before the Legislature a correct Geological survey of this Province.”

The Currency.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the following despatch from Lord Glenelg. It was sent down to the House of Assembly on the 19th inst. but in what spirit the document was received by the House we have not yet learned. It appears to us that this despatch displays a singularly abrupt and uncalled for interference on the part of the Colonial Minister, with the currency and commercial affairs of the Province, and we fear it will have a tendency to paralyze that spirit of enterprise which is so conspicuously manifested at present in Upper Canada. It will undoubtedly have the effect of putting a stop, at least for some time, to the chartering of the proposed new Banking institutions. We shall wait with some curiosity to see how the House will dispose of so unlooked for a document.

COPY, Downing Street, 1st August, 1836.

(CIRCULAR.)

Sir,—The particular attention of His Majesty's Government, has been called to measures adopted by various Colonial Legislatures, for revising and altering the rates at which different Coins should pass current, and be a legal tender, with reference to local monies of account.

These regulations have obviously, considerable influence upon the transactions of those departments which are concerned in the collection of duties imposed by Acts of Parliament, more especially upon transaction of the Military Chest, and as material inconvenience has already been experienced in these respects, it is desirable to adopt such measures as may prevent the recurrence of such inconvenience, and thereby avoid the necessity of revoking such enactments, as may be deemed objectionable, after they shall have been promulgated, and carried into effect.

With this view, I have to desire, that you will not permit any Act or ordinance, or proclamation, or regulation, to come into operation, in the Colony under your Government, relating to the local Currency, and circulating medium; or to the rates at which coins should pass current, or be a legal tender, or to the circulation of Promissory Notes, or other papers, either by the local Government, or by any Corporate bodies, or individuals without having first received His Majesty's sanction conveyed to you, by the Secretary of State.

I have, &c. GLENELG.

A true Copy, J. JOSEPH, Lt. Governor, Sir F. B. Head, K. C. H.

We regret to observe, that during a recent debate in the House of Assembly, a Mr. Gibson made some disrespectful allusions to the venerable Bishop Macdonnell, of Kingston. The “Standard” gives the following account of the matter.

Gibson hurled a missile at the head, the venerable head of Bishop Macdonnell; but this is often seen, and this creature, no more to be compared to the venerable and virtuous prelate whom he calumniated, than a Satyr, compelled Bishop Macdonnell to come forth from the retirement, which his zealous services and great age rendered indispensable to his happiness, to vindicate himself from the foul aspersions cast upon his character by the last House of Assembly, and then made the Bishop's compulsory vindication of himself a fresh matter of accusation. Mr. Manahan's prompt castigation will not readily be forgotten either by the slanderer on whom it was bestowed, or on the house who heard it. But to conclude, in sober sadness we say it, here is a clergyman renowned for the piety of her pastors, the orthodoxy of her doctrines, the dignity of her institutions, and the value of her services: ready and desirous of

sharing with others what is legally and unquestionably her own, subjected to the insults of men, whose greatest misfortune is that they have not received the blessings of that instruction which she has so largely and liberally bestowed on the best legislators in the world.

For the Chronicle & Gazette.

Thursday, Dec. 22, 1836.

Mr. EORRION.—I am sure it will be a source of high gratification to a large number of your subscribers to learn, through your excellent paper, a few particulars of a scene which I had the high gratification of witnessing yesterday.

The solemn and beautiful service was the opening and dedicating of a remarkably neat stone church at the village of Napanee, to the service of Almighty God. This building has been erected with so little pomp and ostentation, as scarcely to have been known out of the immediate neighborhood in which it stands, and by those immediately concerned.

The Services commenced at 12 o'clock. The Rector, the Rev. S. Givens, read prayer, the Lessons and Communion Service, each of whom gave fine effect to that portion of those beautiful and edifying services which he read. There were also present the Rev. Mr. Deacon, of Adolphustown, and the Rev. Mr. Greer, of the Carrying Place.

The Dedication Sermon was preached by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, assistant Minister of Kingston, from Genesis XXVIII. 16, 17.—“Surely his Servant is in this place, and I knew it not. And he was afraid, and said, How dreadful is this place! This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven.” I shall not speak of the performance, as I feel inclined, lest I give offence to that truly good man. His character, both as a christian and a sound divine, are too well known to require any encomium from me. It is enough to say, that his Sermon was very appropriate, and that it contained not a single observation to offend the real Christian of any denomination, while there was much to awaken the careless and unbelieving, and to edify the faithful.

After Sermon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a respectable number of the congregation.

These interesting services ended, Mr. Givens, for himself & his congregation, of whom upwards of one hundred were present, read and presented an Address to the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, to whose liberality, together with that of his brother, John S. Cartwright, Esq. M. P. P. the congregation is indebted for the Church, as well as the ground on which it stands. And I shall not soon forget the thrilling effect which the delivery of Mr. Cartwright's extemporaneous reply produced upon the congregation. His allusion to Mr. Langhorne was most felicitous. I regret exceedingly Mr. Cartwright had not written down, and such a copy of the Reply as memorialize, of this occasion, must be very perfect. What Eureka said of one of his happiest efforts may justly be applied here, “It is like the fragrance of the rose, no sooner shed than lost.”

It is but right to mention, that the Church is furnished with a very fine toned Bell, by whose cheering sounds the congregation were called together. This, I understand, is at the congregation's expense. There could not have been fewer than two hundred and fifty persons present.

I know not, Mr. Editor, when I witnessed a more gratifying scene than the above, but such a scene, to be properly estimated, must be witnessed. If I, a Spectator, was so much gratified, what must have been the happiness of those, more immediately concerned; of their benefactor, Mr. Cartwright, and of Mr. Givens and his congregation. With my joy I intermeddle not—I joy in it. I cannot close this hasty sketch without alluding to the happy change, which I can observe around the Bay of Quinte, as regards the supply of the spiritual wants of its inhabitants by the Church of England, since I first passed up its waters in 1822. At that time, around the whole extent of the Bay, there were only two Clergymen, and but one Church, at that moment there are seven Churches, with seven Clergymen, and two catechists.—Lucia De.

I remain, Very truly yours, To James Macfarlane, Esq. AMICUS.

ADDRESS.

Reverend Sir,—We cannot allow the present interesting occasion to pass, without expressing the grateful sense we entertain of your, and your brother's Christian liberality, so beneficently displayed in the erection of the handsome edifice, which you have this day dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

When we contemplate the spot on which this sacred temple now stands, and reflect that only a few years have elapsed, since all around was the almost trackless wild, we cannot but hail this event with feelings of the most devout gratitude and joy, as the dawn of a brighter day, for the Church of Christ, in this region. We see indeed in many places, that through the blessing of our God, “the desert is becoming a garden, and the wilderness blossoming as the rose”—every fresh instance manifesting the more pleasing evidences of the tender care of the Heavenly Husbandman; we trust therefore we may be allowed, on the present occasion, to recognize His gracious Hand in raising up you, Sir, and your brother, as honored instruments, in the promotion of this glorious work, which has for its object, the extension of Christ's Kingdom, and the salvation of immortal souls. And although you seek not your reward in this life, yet, when you behold the house of God, which has been reared by your liberality, filled as it has been this day with immortal beings, and their voices heard, responsively in prayer and praise, to our common Creator, Redeemer and Sanctifier, you must feel that “verily there is a reward for the righteous; and that God has put his honor upon you, before all the people.”

That the Great Head of the Church, may long spare your useful lives; grant health and peace to your families, and finally by his mercy, bring you all to inhabit “the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens,” is our fervent prayer.

SALTERN GIVINS, Rector of Napanee, On behalf of himself, and Congregation. Napanee, 21st Dec., 1836.

REPLY.

My Reverend Brother, and you my Christian Friends,

It is with no ordinary gratification that I have participated in the interesting services of this day. Deeply as I rejoice in the prosperity of this place, familiar to me from my earliest childhood, I rejoice much more deeply in witnessing such an evidence of the increase and prosperity of the Church of England—not, I trust, from any unworthy and sectarian feeling, but from the conscientious conviction that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England is a pure branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church of Christ.

We must, however, bear in mind that the Church of God is not a building of stone or brick, but a congregation of faithful worshippers, in which the pure word of God is preached and the sacraments are duly administered, according to Christ's ordinance in all things that of necessity are requisite to the same. Let us not then assume any thing to ourselves, but ascribe the honor and glory to him, whom it is due, to him who only can build us up on the true foundation as lively stones to be a spiritual house, a holy Priesthood to offer through Jesus Christ.

But while the power and efficacy are of God and not of men, men are nevertheless the honored instruments in the work; and I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass by without paying a just tribute to the memory of a faithful laborer, long since departed to his rest. I mean the Rev. John Langhorne.

This zealous man, for many years the sole Missionary of the Church of England in the Toronto, labored with most praiseworthy assiduity to implant into the minds of the people the principles held by the Church of England—and the congregation assembled here to-day

is a decided evidence that his labor has not been in vain.

It is humiliating to reflect that man is so much more short-lived than his work. In all human probability this church will remain while not only we, who for the first time have assembled within its walls, but our sons and sons' sons shall be moldering in the dust, “for all flesh is as grass and the glory of man as the flower of grass, &c.; but the word of the Lord abideth for ever;” and this is the word which I trust will ever be preached in this sanctuary.

In the name of my brother and myself cordially thank you for your kind wishes towards us and our families.

“And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified.” Amen.

We have much pleasure in presenting our readers with the following interesting letter, by Dr. Thomas Rolph, of Ancaster.

ANCASTER, Dec. 19, 1836.

MY DEAR MANAHAN,

It is a source of unbounded gratification to me to observe how well and faithfully the House of Assembly are performing their obligation to the country; that through their instrumentality, the waters of the beautiful and meandering Trent, will be made to bear on their bosom, the produce of the thousands of enterprising farmers who occupy the rich and fertile townships bordering on its banks,—that Windsor Harbor, in Whitley Bay, beautifully formed by nature for a safe and capacious harbor, will be rendered a place of refuge for vessels on the Lake, and a port for the commerce of the fine back townships communicating with the Lake and River Scugog—that the Welland Canal will afford a permanent intercourse between our majestic inland seas, a connecting water medium between the east and west—that the great Western Rail Road will afford an expeditious land communication between the extensive territories in the Western Region with Lake Ontario and its numerous outlets—and that last, and not the least important measure, will be the splendid outlay voted for the macadamization of the principal roads in the Province, securing by toll the payment of the interest and principal borrowed for the purpose. All the great roads, bridges and canals in England have been made and paid for by means of tolls. They have dug and opened canals in every direction, on the faith of the toll they were allowed to take. The shareholders have been great gainers, commerce has had an increased facility, and a great saving of time; the public a great convenience, and the whole country local-izable wealth. When good roads are once established, the benefits arising from them soon become immense. Secure have they become smooth and commodious before carts and wagons change their forms and take others more airy and elegant; lighter and more handsome horses are used, because the roads do not fatigue them so much. More commodious inns are set up, and furnished better, because intercourse is more frequent. Well, sir, these great undertakings cannot be effected without aid. You will have employment for 100,000 laborers in the Province next year—and surely the House will take some measures to obtain them, otherwise her legislation will be useless. The poverty amongst the labouring classes in the Mother Country can be turned to admirable account, in augmenting the wealth and greatness of this Province. It was poverty, the parent of labor, the doris urges in rebus exilis, which first tamed the habitable earth; and still, though more slowly, encroaches on the swamp and thicket to augment the sustenance of mankind. The ample remuneration of labour when fairly set forth to the people of Great Britain, will induce them to come amongst us. The full remuneration of labour is the very corner stone of our prosperity as a Colony. Instantly, measures should be taken to influence the British people to come to Canada, instead of wending their way to the neighboring republic. Already are there hundreds of settlers in Michigan disgusted with that country, and would cheerfully retrace their steps; be it our duty to prevent others of our fellow countrymen from following in their wake. Nature herself by their laborious exertions will be subdued—distant seas will be made to mingle their waters—rail roads and canals will almost annihilate space and time—health, activity and vigor will be in all the veins of our fine Province—our advance will be giant-like and majestic—and Upper Canada will assume that attitude which her geographical position and internal advantages entitle her to expect. Our countrymen should be apprized that we receive them with open arms, what the neighboring States do may be judged from the following extract: of a speech from a very eminent senator when Michigan prayed to be admitted into the Union. “The danger from uneducated mind is augmenting daily by the rapid influx of foreign emigrants, the greater part unacquainted with our institutions, unaccustomed to self-government, inaccessible to education, and easily accessible to oppression, and inveterate incredulity and intrigue, and wielded by sinister design. In the beginning this eruption was not anticipated, and we opened our doors wide to the influx and naturalization of foreigners. But it is becoming a terrific inundation, it has increased upon our native population from 5 to 37 per cent., and is every year advancing. Since the eruption of the northern barbarians, the world has never witnessed such a rush of dark minded population from one country to another, as is now leaving Europe, and dashing upon our shores. It is not the northern hordes, but the whole hive which is swarming out upon our sites and unoccupied territory, as the effect of overstocked population, of civil oppression, of crime and poverty, and political and ecclesiastical design.” I would give other particulars of a far savor and coarser nature, but I reserve them for the ears of British audiences, if I should have the happiness of addressing them on the subject.

In the mean time, Believe me, Faithfully yours, THOS. ROLPH.

A. MANAHAN, Esq., M. P. P.

We are indebted to John S. Cartwright, Esq., for the following.

BILL TO REGULATE THE EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT FUNDS, &c.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for a more just and equitable mode of Expending the District Funds, and paying the various accounts due by the several Districts in this Province. Be it, &c. That all accounts or demands preferred by any person against any District, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace, on or before the first day of the Session in each Term, to be laid before the Bench.

2. And be it, &c. That no account shall be passed or audited at any Court of Quarter Sessions in any District within this Province, unless at least Seven Magistrates be present, whose names are to be entered on the record, and that the said accounts shall be taken into consideration, on the second day of each Session, and disposed of as soon as practicable, and that all orders or checks signed by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, shall express the Act of Parliament, under which such expenditure is authorised, except for payment of Constables, or services rendered during the sitting of the Court.