

TERMS. (exclusive of postage) Any person becoming a subscriber in advance...

PRICE OF ADVERTISING. For the first insertion, and 7d. for each subsequent insertion...

NOTICE. STEAM BOAT DALHOUSIE, A MACDONELL MASTER.

STEAM BOAT TORONTO, JAMES SINCLAIR, MASTER. Will leave Kingston every Monday morning...

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. Respects respectfully informs the public...

NEW SCHOOL. Whose names are hereto subscribed, Mr. Robert Jeffers, as a man...

MARINE INSURANCE. Subscriber will effect INSURANCE on Cargoes Shipped in Steam...

RAGS! JUNE, &c! Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Cotton and Linen Rags...

WANTED, A GOOD BLACKSMITH, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given...

Cash or Books paid for Rags. At the Herald Printing Office.

CANADA COMPANY. PERSONS having business to transact with the Canada Company will find an Agent...

LANDS FOR SALE. Lot Letter D. in the Township of Pittsburgh fronting the St. Lawrence, containing 200 acres well wooded...

FOR SALE, CHEAP. PART of Lot No. 17, in the 1st Concession of Richmond, containing about 80 acres of good land...

TO BE SOLD. AND possession given by the first of August, part of Lot No. 24 in the first concession of Kingston...

NOTICE. TO let and immediate possession given, the east half of lot No. Nine; first Concession Township of Marysburgh...

Dwelling House, Stable &c. A Distillery in complete repair capable of running in 24 hours two Barrels of Whisky...

STEAM BOAT INN, Brock Street, Rear of the Market, KINGSTON. THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers...

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, and begs leave to take this opportunity of informing them...

THOMAS BAMFORD. Kingston, 2d February, 1828. THE subscribers will give the highest Cash Price for from One to Two Hundred Barrels of POT & PEARL ASHES...

WANTED, A GOOD BLACKSMITH, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. Application to be made to A. Manshan, Marmora Iron Works. May 21, 1828.

Cash or Books paid for Rags. At the Herald Printing Office.

POETRY.

For the Upper Canada Herald. THE GROVE. In imitation of Moore's Song of 'The Wood Picket.' I knew by the blush, that so gracefully spread...

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF A NEW GAOL AND COURT HOUSE, AT HAMILTON, DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned premiums are offered to such persons as shall furnish the Clerk of the Peace...

NOTICE. THE undersigned Stockholders in the late Bank of Upper Canada, entertaining a sincere and anxious desire to bring about a fair and honourable adjustment of its concerns...

CHR. A. HAGEMAN, JOHN MCLEAN, H. C. THOMSON, JOHN CUMMING, THOMAS DALTON, WM. STENNETT, STEPHEN MILLS, J. R. ARMSTRONG, BARNABAS BRENNAN, JOHN VINCENT, ARCH'D MCDONELL, GEO. OKILL STUART.

J. R. & C. DEWOSTE, TAILORS, RESPECTFULLY inform the Inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in their line...

NOTICE. RECEIVED on board the Steam Boat Toronto, nearly two years since, a Fur Hat, without any mark or direction...

NEW GOODS. THOMAS WILSON respectfully informs the Ladies of Kingston and its vicinity, that he has just received from New York a very splendid and fashionable assortment of LEG-HORN FLATS, and STRAW BONNETS...

FOR SALE by the subscriber, for Cash or short approved credit, 40 kegs Rappee Smut, 10 Crates Crockery, 20 kegs Tobacco, 50 Barrels Whisky, 40 Chests and Boxes Hyson skin, Twany, and Young Hyson Tea.

Office of the Cataract Bridge Company, Kingston, 24th May, 1828. A meeting of the Board of Directors this day was held, and it was Resolved, that a further instalment of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at this Office on or before Tuesday the first day of July next.

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A SPEECH

Of the Venerable John Strachan, D. D. Archdeacon of York, in the Legislative Council, Thursday 6th March, 1828: on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. (Continued from our last.) It is said that in my letter to the Under Secretary of State I have offended the Methodists. To give offence to any Christian denomination would be to me a matter of deep regret...

Resolved. That when Kingdoms of England and Scotland were united, the Subjects of both were placed upon a footing of reciprocity, and were to enjoy a full communication of every right, privilege, and advantage...

Resolved. That by the act of the British Parliament, passed in the 31st year of his late Majesty's Reign, The Governor, Lt. Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, was authorized to set apart a portion of one-seventh of the lands for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

Resolved. That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measures as will secure to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, residing, or who may hereafter reside in this Province, such support and maintenance as his Majesty shall think proper.

Resolved. That the expression in the third Resolution, seems to imply that the Members of the Scotch Church expected that a provision was made by the 31st of the King, which is altogether groundless. They never supposed any such thing; for such an opinion is here for the first time insinuated. But although these Resolutions were not concurred in by this House, yet an address founded upon them was adopted in the House of Assembly, and transmitted through his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to his Majesty's Government...

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gain to complain that they obstructed improvements, and interrupt communications. There was, undoubtedly, some foundation for this complaint; but the land-holders who made it, and who considered it unjust, that such lands should be exempted entirely from tax, went no farther than to require that law should include all such Reserves as were placed on public roads. To divide them among all Sects, or to divert them from their original destination, was not yet imagined. On the contrary, most persons considered the provisions wise; and many said, that since no quit rent was exacted in Canada, as in other Colonies, any temporary obstruction produced by the Clergy Reserves ought to be cheerfully borne. It was not until 1822 that the friends of the Church of Scotland began to speak of the claim of their Ministers, at that time no more than four in number, to a share of the Reserves, but not sufficiently loud to command attention. The claim was considered to proceed from a disappointment which they had met with in an application to Government for salaries to their Ministers. It was, however, understood, that representations had been sent home to his Majesty's Government, and to the General Assembly, by the Scotch Ministers in both Provinces, claiming a share of the Reserves as a branch of one of the National Churches, and supporting the claim under a supposed ambiguity of the phrase in the Act, "a Protestant Clergy."

Hitherto, no proceedings of any moment respecting the Clergy Reserves, had taken place in the Legislature of this Province. But in the Session of 1823 and 24, the subject was introduced into the House of Assembly by the Members belonging to the Kirk of Scotland. After some discussion, that House adopted five Resolutions which I beg leave to read:—

Resolved. That when Kingdoms of England and Scotland were united, the Subjects of both were placed upon a footing of reciprocity, and were to enjoy a full communication of every right, privilege, and advantage, and that neither the Church of the one nor the other thereby gained any ascendancy—on the contrary, that both were established by law as National Protestant Churches within their respective Kingdoms, and consequently the Clergy of both are equally entitled to a participation in all the advantages which have resulted, or may hereafter result from the said union.

Resolved. That the Provinces of Canada were wrested from the Dominions of France, by the united exertions of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the Churches of England and Scotland had at the Conquest thereof, an equal claim to enjoy the advantages which might be derived from the said Conquest.

Resolved. That by the act of the British Parliament, passed in the 31st year of his late Majesty's Reign, The Governor, Lt. Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, was authorized to set apart a portion of one-seventh of the lands for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

Resolved. That if his Majesty, when he graciously authorised an appropriation of land for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, did not contemplate a provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, that they ought now to come under his Majesty's most favorable consideration, by being otherwise provided for.

Resolved. That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measures as will secure to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, residing, or who may hereafter reside in this Province, such support and maintenance as his Majesty shall think proper.

These Resolutions were sent up to this Hon. House for its concurrence; and, after a long and warm debate, they were rejected. Had it not been for the first and second, there would have been no dispute in regard to the fifth. For I believe that it was the wish of every Member, that some provision should be made for the Ministers of Scotland. I well recollect my regret at finding myself compelled to oppose the Resolutions, on account of the assertions made in the two first, and which are not only weak and unsatisfactory, but had, in truth, no bearing upon the subject, and could not, by any possibility, assist in obtaining the prayer contained in the fifth. The reasons assigned respecting the union, are manifestly at variance with fact; and the Resolution founded upon the Conquest, totally inconclusive, and might, with equal propriety be urged for the extension of the Scottish law.

The expression in the third Resolution, seems to imply that the Members of the Scotch Church expected that a provision was made by the 31st of the King, which is altogether groundless. They never supposed any such thing; for such an opinion is here for the first time insinuated. But although these Resolutions were not concurred in by this House, yet an address founded upon them was adopted in the House of Assembly, and transmitted through his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to his Majesty's Government, of which the following is the conclusion: "We humbly entreat your Majesty's consideration of the subject; and if, in the legal construction of the said Act, it is considered that no provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland was contemplated thereby, we would most earnestly and respectfully express to your Majesty our hope, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to extend to them your Royal protection and consideration, by directing such provision to be made for their maintenance and support, as to your Majesty may appear proper. That your Majesty may long reign in the confidence and affection of all your subjects, to guard and secure their rights in every portion of your widely extended dominions, is the prayer of your Majesty's faithful subjects of Upper Canada." It happened by a singular coincidence, that this address reached his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies early in 1824, about the same time with the Memorial of the General Assembly, in consequence of the

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