COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, &c. &c. NO. 4.

to the parent state." Were your contempla-ted establishment to have this tendency, would it not be disgraceful to the heavenly religion of the immaculate Son of God, to make it serve the purposes of what you call 'colonial policy?" Do you think that the King of Kings will submit to have his grand, perfect, and unearthly system, perverted to answer the insignificant, imperfect, and worldly policy of puny apostate creatures, who in his sight are as grass hoppers, as a drop of the bucket? Do you think, sir, that the fellow of the Lord of Hosts, assumed authorized in a control of the system.

he British House of Commons, Mr. Wilhra ham observed, that "a man might be an excellent communicant, might be an excellent churchman, yet might hold opinions directly contrary to the constitution and to the government of this country, (England) such consuminate and the secondary of the constitution and to the secondary to the religious papers are significant to amove it to the secondary to the secondary to the constitution and to the secondary to the religious demonstrations, besides the secondary and injustice. As you produce no consider, we shall not to the secondary and injustice. As you produce no consider, with all possible brevity, a religious to extract the secondary as a secondary as a secondary to the secondary to the

members of the church of England? You cannot, you dare not deny it.

The author of the "Portraiture of Methodism, in vindicating the Wesleyan Methodists against the charge of disloyalty (for they were once impugned as we are now) says—"There has neve been one person belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, executed for high tracean transcerted or otherwise. the fellow of the Lord of Hosts, assumed our nature, lived in poverty, died as a malefactor, and ascended as a conqueror, to reveal and give efficacy to a code of doctrines and precepts, that should be a stepping-stone to the accomplishment of your selfish system, your highly exceptionable measures, your (as the Kirk of Scotland clergy call it) "heartless policy?" The thought excites feelings of indignation; and lest I should be tempted to use expressions too harsh, I shall adopt the language of the learned Dr. Paley, who, even in advocating religious establishments, says, "The single end we ought to propose by them, is the preservation and sealing or even an ally of the church an engine or even an ally of the state; converting it into the means of strengthening or diffusing influence; or regarding it as the support of regal, in opposition to popular forms of government, have served only to debase the institution, and to introduce into it numerous corruptions and abuses."(1.)

To support your position, as shocking as is in itself, namely, that an establishment is necessary to attach colonies to the parent would answer your purpose, and in order in the group of the Parliament, and last of all to yourself, sir: When it would answer your purpose, and in order in very other idea.

the to popular forms of government, asset careful to the committee of the Provincial Expension and advances." (1.).

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To support your position, as shacking and advances. To support your position and the state of the part of the many position of the part of the

church of England was finally established, in the reign of Elizabeth, but at those later periods of the history, when the established church is said to have existed in her present and apostolic purity. If the established religion so extensively promotes the peace and happiness of the subjects of great Britain, why were more than five hundred ministers rejected and degraded; some burnt, and many thousand banished by persecution to Ameirica, in the reign of James I, the successor of Elizabeth? Why did different churches mutually harrass and butcher each other, in the reign of Charles II. Why, in the reign of Charles II. were two thousand pious and learned clergymen church of England was finally established,

to these undeniable facts, England owes her existence, as a Protestant government, to dissenters, (4.) and not to the members of the established church. Might not the same remarks be made respecting the dissenters from the church of England in this country? Although they have been restricted, abused, and provoked, at different times, and in different ways, have they not shown themselves sincerely attached to the government, and its faithful supporters and defenders in every time of danger? Have they not been, both in war (5.) and in peace, as loyal as the members of the church of England? You cannot, you dare not deny it.

Why is discord disturbing the tranquility of these Provinces? Because the cloven foot of an ecclesiastical establishment begins to show itself here, and the iron claws of the beast are about grappling the civil and religious interests and liberties of the peo 'e; and, after looking to England, as you bid us, and seeing the wide—wasting sorrow inflicted by ecclesiastical usurpation, and anticipating a similar rod prepared to rule over these Provinces? Because the cloven foot of an ecclesiastical establishment begins to show itself here, and the iron claws of the beast are about grappling the civil and religious interests and liberties of the peo 'e; and, after looking to England, as you bid us, and seeing the wide—wasting sorrow inflicted by ecclesiastical usurpation, and anticipating a similar rod prepared to rule over these Provinces? posterity are for ever bound in chains, which our forefathers have wrete and suffered and

as practicable, to the Chairman of the Chairman of

"Of all scourges, with which mankind is curs'd,

Ecclesiastic tyranny is the worst."

"To my mind," says a member of the British Parliament, "no two things are more distinct or more dissimilar, than religion and government; yet we have been taught to blend them together, to clothe the government with the sacred garb of religion, and to address religion with attributes, which are not hers, and to which she would lay no claim."

I think, sir, we are now brought to the conclusion, that every judicious friend of the government ought to use labouring to separate religion from the state," knowing that an ecclesiastical establishment weakens that an ecclesiastical establishment weakens the stability of the government, on one hand, and occasions discontent and misery among its subjects, on the other—and, there-fore, we may say, with the Rev. Charles Wesley,

"Whatever call'd by man, 'tis purelyevil, Tis Bahel, Antichrist, and Pope, and devil.

Richmond, May 18th, 1828.

Archibald Caten, John Smith, sen. Cornelius Oliver Inters, and John Asselstine. PETER KEMMERLY, Sec'y,

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Mr. Editor, However "Shallow the Story" related in your paper of the 3d instant, may appear in the eyes of the acting Adjutant of the 71st Regiment, it is not "unfounded."— The conversation between one of the Bon-NET MEN and A SCOTT is no imaginary tale; it actually took place and is literally and substantially true. Since the publica-tion of the Adjutant's letter an individual of of the Regiment made a similar observation in my hearing, to the one formerly made to my self. I am not to be driven from my purpose by a contemptuous sneer—The phrase "anonymous scribbler" shall not provoke me to gratify the curiosity of the Adjutant me to gratify the curiosity of the Adjutant—
if he is inclined he can readily ascertain
the truth in this matter. I would only ask
if all the "facility" be afforded to the Presbyterians of the 71st Regiment to attend
their own place of worship which the Adjutant affirms there is, why are those Presbyterians marched every Sunday to attend the
morning Service of the English Church
when it is known that there is a Scottish
Church in Kingston, where if I am rightly
informed accommodation is provided for
them, and where I have no doubt they would
prefer to attend as well in the morning as in
the afternoon. Kingston, June 11th 1828.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCI-

BENJAMIN WHITNEY, Esq. in the Chair.

Richmond, May 18th, 1829.

Agreeable to notice, a public meeting was held on the 18th of May, at the school house of the late Andrew Kemmerly, Each for the purpose of taking into consideration the building of a Lutheran Church, in the 18th of May, at the school house of the late Andrew Kemmerly, Each for the purpose of taking into consideration the building of a Lutheran Church, in the 18th of May, at the school house of the late Andrew Kemmerly, 2000.

Between the control of the Chair, and Mr. Peter Kemmerly was appointed Secretary. After meeting being organized and its object explained, the Octave Chair, and Mr. Peter Kemmerly was pointed Secretary. After meeting being organized and its object explained, the Octave Chair, and the Secretary of the Secretary of

Those countries that are the most advanced in every thing that can be leaves and in the scale of human properties. Are the most distinguished for their success in Agricultural operations and improvements. Great Britain so, his his broad for the industry, manufactures, commerce, wealth and power, has reaped the greatest benefits from her Agricultural societies, which receive the countenance and support of her most illustrious men, they judging wisely, and acting patriotically, and are well aware that much dier present prosperity and greatness, is greatly owing to the flourishing state of her Agricultural interest—The whole of continental Europe indeed, encourage the theory and practice of Agriculture, it being the chief support and comfort of man, in all countries, and under every climate!

chief support and comfort of man, in all countries, and under every climate!

Our neighbours in the United States, are also meritoriously and prudently devoting the most of their time and attention, to the theory and practice of Agricultura! societies meet with every encouragement and support—and which is the most certain way of promoting the welfare, and ensuring the stability of that great and flourishing union, which is making the most gigantic strides towards every improvement that can render a nation wealthy, powering and great! The United States are encreasing in population and power, beyond all former calculation and experience, and will probably one day or other, grow to such a pitch of grandeur and might, so as to rival, if not to eclipse the present glory and splendour of Great Britain, who, now stands unrivailed, and proudly pre-eminent in every thing that constitutes true glory, great power and splendid magnificence, all which command the respect and admiration of the world! Who then can doubt, if this our adopted country continues under the fostering care, and powerful protection of such an illustrious and kind parent, but that it will at some future day, appear in all the glorious array of beautiful cultivated fields, and in the strength of a numerous, enterprising, and enlightened population!

This country is highly favored in every respect—

but that it will at some future day, appear in all the glorious array of beautiful cultivated fields, and in the strength of a numerous, enterprising, and enlightened population?

This country is highly favored in every respect—
Its climate is salubrious, and its soil fertile; and it only requires a greater population, and a noble spirit of enterprise to render it one of the finest countries in the world! We have the happiness to live under a government, that is mild, liberal and just. We have the tew taxes to pay, and they are of the lightest nature, and as to liberty of body and mind, we enjoy fully as much as any other colony in the world, the United States, not excepted. For even in that land of liberty as it is called, we find that slavery still sways the septic of cruel oppression, and holds her bloody and merciless lash over thousands of devoted victem! We being so highly favored, ought to use every means in our power to imrove our circumstances, having so many excellent opportunities and chances of doing so. If we neglect to exert ourselves, and do not try to better our condition, when we have it in our power, we cannot reasonably expect, that wealth and happiness would flow in upon us, without taking some pains, and using proper means to obtain such desimble objects. No man can be really happy, unless he finds himself somewhat independent; and the true way to make us independent is to better ourselves, and to improve every circumstance thrown in our way, that may be productive of the greatest henefits to siff we only could improve these opportunities as we ough, by well directed efforts and all lawful means. We are all in a manner, more of less dependent on one another for our mutual comfort and support!

When we see a farm well tilled, with good fences, a large burn, sung house, a large quantity of live stock, &c. all kept in the best order and condition, we readily suppose, that the possessor is an industrious and good farmer, whereas on the other hand, if we should inappen to see badly calivrated fi

This was an a for £500. The sittings at Guild was lost by Mr. it was. Shortly a bullion mercha from an English did not know. C certaining that Duval passed the ness to the hous sold it to the barris, who sold it to correspondent, when payment, when payment what the note wa Mr. Seargeant to set aside the v to enter a nonsur glish Bank note tion in France, and chattels, and chattels, and chattels, and obetter trand Co. had, am no better title the ed, had not take

inquiring how purchased it has The Court grands observing that it practice to take try to Paris to d A person dies morning last, un stances. The d

Capt. T. Thoms the passage he his name, to me dence, or his ult dence, or his ult labouring under which he ultima A few days bef a wish to have to to wish to have to an from Ayrshi sations with M hame to be Jan but that he had he had an ext great anxiety said to be abo kept about his be declared he expected from queath, by will in the hands of ture disposal. he acquired the the way of Lonfollow from (not make a will these circums These circu mystery, but to deceased was a and of a very Gazette.

The prope Coutts the ri a long life of tention to bu few equals: tleman, who lows, came to dinner, to do him tleman ha penny in estaid the state." " I (said his asto this! Yester must have c must have conday you will me replied Mr. Grigidly correct that enabled Her late Mai kept cash with she should with Courts sent as ble duty, and withdraw hallouse of The notice was almost super this community.

The follocapt. Clap. Clap. Clap. Clap. Clap. ceived from his servant. It was or o'clock in traveller his Socator. His buctor. His buctor. His compla world was been perfected, was quite arms of The Capt. A RAT

A tradess at the Mary at the Mary at the Mary with a troo pied the ce pied the ce Turn him ry thing I wone? Markes no nation his rent. Purpose, fill Mary and district the has a thing to the stops house with sorbed in ton, from