petency of a witness-the admissibility of any evidence, or the legal effect thereof declar ed in the Judge's charge to the Jury-or up on a motion for a nonsuit or otherwise, as the case may be, such Judge shall, if required by such party in open court, at the time of his decision, (or in his discretion without being required) note and reserve the poi subject matter for further consideration in term time, upon motion if made, and that if either party shall be dissatisfied with the decision of court thereupon, or if any party shall be dissatisfied with the decision of any shall be dissatished with the decision of any of the said courts respectively, or if any of the Judges thereof upon any point, respecting either the practice of the said court, the construction of this act, applications for new trials, motion in arrest of Judgment, demurtials, rers or any other matter to be decided judi-cially by the Court or Judge, as the case may be, the Judge or Judges, as the case may be shall, if required at the time, or within two days after such decision, certify under his or their hands and seals, within four days after being requested so to do, and shall deliver to the party demanding the same, a statement of the facts and circumstances of the case, the point or points raised, and the decision there on, (in cases of applications for new trials, expressing, if he or they please, his or their satisfaction with, or disapprobation of the verdict) which certificate shall be received and taken notice of by the Court of King' Bench : provided always, that in cases of de murrer or motions in arrest of judgment, the party appealing shall transcribe the plead-ings for the certificate of such Judge or Judg

Copy of Judge Willis's dismissal. UPPER CANADA.

George the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the faith. To the Honorable John Walpole Willis

and to all to whom these presents shall come. Whereas by letters patent under the Great seal of our Province of Upper Canada, bear ing date at York, the Twenty-sixth day of September, in the Eighth year of our Reign. we constituted and appointed the Honorable John Walpole, Willis, to be one of our Jud-John Walpole, Willis, to be one of our Judges of our Court of King's Bench within our Province, of Upper Canada, to have, hold, execute and enjoy the said office unto him the said John Walpole, Willis for and during our pleasure and his residence within our said, Province. And whereas for good cause we have found it necessary to amove the said John Walpole Willis, from his said office. Now therefore know we that we have office, Now therefore know ye that we have amoved and by these presents do amove the said John Walpole Willis, from his said office end place of Judge in our said Court, and, we do hereby discharge the said John Walpole Willis, from further attendence in the said Court, constituted by the name of "His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the Province of Upper Canada," and from all further duties therein, hereby declaring that the commission heretofore issued ap-pointing the said John Walpole Willis, to be such Judge as aforesaid, shall be, and is from henceforth revoked, and made of none effect, of which the said John Walpole Willis, and all other persons, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused our letters to be made Patent, and the Great

Seal of our said Province, to be hereunto affixed, witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding His Majesty's forces therein at York, the twenty-sixth day of

By order of His Excellency,
D. CAMERON, Secretary.
J. B. ROBINSON, Att'y, Gen'l

[From the Freeman.] CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of York and its vicinity, held at the Market Square, in this town of York, on Saturday the 5th day of July, 1828, for the purpose of petitioning His Majesty, and the constituted authorities, for a redress of grievances, and to consider the cruel conduct of the Provincial Executive towards the Honorable Mr. Jus-tice Willis, in his violent removal from of-

tice Willis, in his violent removal from office, as a Judge of the Court of King's Bench.

Doctor Baldwin, was called to the chair,
and Mr. William Roe, appointed Secretary.

Doctor Baldwin opened the object of the
meeting, in a speech of some length, detailed
the various heads of grievance the unjust, removal from office, of the Honorable Mr.
Justice Willis, so recently sent here, by his
Majesty and so unceremoniously, and cruelly maltreated, and rejected by the Colonial
Executive. The Doctor then read the petition to his gracious Majesty, at length, wheretion to his gracious Majesty, at length, wherein is detailed the catalogue of complaints,
and having asked the meeting if they approved of the petition, as read, he was ansin is detailed the catalogue of complaints, and having asked the meeting if they ap-proved of the petition, as read, he was answered by general acclamations of "yes, yes,"
The Doctor then said that the friends who acted with him in the meeting deemed it proper also to prefer similar petitions to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, as also to our Provincial Legislature, and hoped the meeting would approve. The answer as before was "Yes, Yes,"

Mr. Fenton then ascended the platform

Mr. Fenton then ascended the platform, and begged to be heard. (Noise, hoots, and hisses, prevented him.) he entreated the chairman to interfere, Doctor Baldwin accordingly requested the people would hear Mr. Fenton, Mr. Fenton again attempted, but heats and hisses as heafs.

Mr. McKenzie ascended the platform, he highly approved of the petition, and recommended it to the meeting, spoke of many matters in detail, especially the gross interference of the Executive, with Législative Councillors, by intimidation, as given in the evidence of the Honorable Mr. Clark, and Mr. Drykson, to a committee of the Honorable

indication of his conduct in the distruction of the Types.
Then spoke Mr. Small, he concurred in

the general object of the meeting and approved of petitioning.

Dr. Morrison then addressed the meeting

Mr. Wenham then addressed the meeting, he seemed to follow Mr. Stanton's course of vindication, but with like non-effect.

Mr. McMillin addressed the meeting approving of its object.

Robert Baldwin Esqr. moved some reso lutions condemning the grounds on which the Sheriff of the Home District, refused to call a meeting pursuant to the requisition; in as much as he declared that he would folin as much as he declared that he would fol-low usage in this Province, and the other colonies as to such meeting, instead of those usages in Great Britain, which are, as Mr. Robert Baldwin urged, a part of the liberties of the people of this Province.

The resolutions Seconded by Mr. Carey

were then put and carried as follows.

1. Resolved—That full liberty to petition

for the redress of grievances, is one of the dearest rights of British subjects—a right guaranteed to us by the most solemn Legislative pledges, and one for which every man of truly British feeling would unhesitatingly sacrifice not only his property but his life.

2. Resolved—That to apply to the high Sheriff of the District, to call meetings for the outputs of the property of th the purpose of such petitioning is a course highly constitutional and truly British.

of this District to the gentlemen who pre-sented him with a requisition to call a district meeting for such purpose, wherein he states that "it not having been the usage in this Province, nor so far as he could learn in other colonies to apply to the Sheriff to call other colonies to apply to the Sheriff to call public meetings except for purposes specified by law, he might probably under circumstances have hesitated to comply with their request," is particularly deserving of the most marked and unqualified disapprobation as upholding the principle that morbid colonial Malusages is to be persisted in, in preference to wholesome British Constitutional customs.

Mr. Ketchum approved of the petition and with much feeling observed that every man should feel the cause of the oppressed to be his own—for if one man after another was allowed to be sacrificed, no one could tell who might be the next victim. Mr. Collins then addressed the meeting.

The resolutions seconded by Mr. Bergin, were put and unanimously carried, as follows: Resolved-That as a lasting token of the affection and esteem of the people of Upper Canada, for this enlightened, and indepen-dent and just Judge, a subscription be now opened for the purchase of a piece of plate, (with suitable inscription) to be presented to the Honorable John Walpole Willis, and that John Galt, Esq. Doctor Baldwin, and Marshall S. Bidwell, Esqrs. be a committee to receive subscriptions, procure said piece of Plate, and present the same.—Adopted.

Resolved—That from the well known talents, acquirements and private virtues of Robert Baldwn, Esq. he enjoys the confi-dence of this meeting, as his services in the House of Assembly at this particular crisis must prove a valuable acquisition to the cause of freedom and independence, he is hereby named as a fit and proper Candidate, for the

The Address to Mr. Justice Willis was The Address to Mr. Justice Willis was then carried up by the people in a body with the chairman at their head. The worthy Judge and Lady Mary received the address on the Portico of their house, and Mr. Willis in a few pithy words, full of manly sentiment, thanked the body who then gave four cheers for the King, and three cheers for Judge Willis and Lady Mary, who seemed sensibly affected at this mark of public approbation. The people then retired to Mr. Howard's Hotel. W.W. BALDWIN, Chairman. WM. ROE, Secretary.

York, 5th July, 1828.

THE ADDRESS.

To the Honorable John Walpole Willis.

We the undersigned inhabitants of Upper Canada with joy heard of your arrival from the English Bar, commissioned by our most gracious arrangement. the English Bar, commissioned by our most gracious sovereign, to administer justice a-

The persecutions you have suffered, the jealousies which have prevailed against you, and the consummation of your wrongs by

have been exposed, however base in its motive, and unjust in its causes, cannot but be wounding to your pure and honorable mind; and, therefore, in addition to those consolations, which you cannot fail to derive from your consciousness of integrity, we have been your consciousness of integrity, we beg leave with all sincerity, to offer to you the sympa-thies of the people, among whom you have cast your fortunes, and administered so im-partially the justice committed to you by our

but hoots and hisses as before.

Mr. Robert Baldwin entreated, but all to no purpose, the people would not hear Mr. to leave your amiable and accomplished Lady and your infant child to the care of Hea

Fenton.

Then Mr. Stanton, the Editor of the Government Gazette, stepped on the platform, and vindicated the conduct of the Executive who, he said, only suspended Mr. Justice Willis, but did not remove him, that it was done with all imaginable gentleness, that the administration of justice required his removal, that another might be appointed to his office, as he would not act. The people expressed dissatisfaction and frequently interrupted him, till at length they would hear Mr. Stanton no more, and he retired.

Mr. McKenzie ascended the platform, he highly approved of the petition, and recomnoble friends. This committee consists of John Galt Esq., and lady, and Doctor Warren Baldwin and lady—to which is added Robert Baldwin, Esq. as her ladyship's Solicitor.

From the Observer of July 7. evidence of the Honorable Mr. Clark, and Mr. Diekson, to a committee of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Sherwood spoke in explanation of his conduct towards Mr. Justice Willis, and in

sed upon politics,) in such an odious light to His Excellency.

in general approbation of the proceeding, and dwelt much on the unconstitutional removal of Mr. Justice Willis, and proposed an address to that injured and worthy Judge, approbatory of his conduct, and expressive of public confidence in him.

The address was read and carried with acclamation and signed by the chairman and secretary. coared out in a menancing and bullying manner, "drive on, drive on, get out of my

way!"
Not setisfied with this brutal proceeding he wrote a letter to Mrs. Willis, which sent unsealed, informing her that he would have her taken to the police-office, and bound

over to keep the peace!
A proceeding of this description must, we think, stamp an indeliable and foul stain upon the state of our society-not because a person can be found base enough thus wanonly to insult an aged and highly respectable female, a stranger in the province; but be-cause the sordid wretch who has been guilty of the unmanly act, is countenanced, cherof the unmanly act, is countenanced, cherished and carressed by gentlemen of respectability. It is true, they may be strangers to his ungentleman-like proceedings; but, when this number makes its appearance, they cannot plead ignorance of the facts.

All joined, and joined honorably, in con

demning the foul and barbarous production, signed "Patrick Swift." Well then we now will His Excellency; will Executive and legislative councillors; will officers of the line; will any man who has the peace and welfare of society at heart, countenance any longer a man of this description? We Resolved—That that part of the answer of William Botsford Jarvis, Esqr. high Sheriff cry aloud against it—when it is well known that such reffian-like acts have tended more to stain the character of the present administration, and to sow discord and disunion be tween the government and a faithful people, than the worst acts of the worst administra-tion that has appeared, or, perhaps, ever will appear, in this hitherto peaceable and happy

olony.

The lady insulted besides being the widow of a military officer, is a near relation of the brave General Ross, who fell in action with the enemy during the late war. But, it mat-ters not what may be her rank or situation in life, if she were the humblest individual in the community, we say her age—her sex, commanded that respect, and protection, which must be extended to her so long as a spark of British feeling exists amongst us.

It appears that Judge Willis who has lately been sent from England, disapproves of many of the measures pursued by our leading law characters in times past—he considers it which relate to the proper duty of Editors. necessary to form a Court of King's Bench, that all Judges should be present, and disap-proves of the plan so often adopted, of the Licutenant Governor's giving leave of ab-sence to any of the Judges—he therefore de-clined doing any business, declaring his belief that no proper court could be held in absence of the Chief Justice. In a long address, and in our opinion, very appropriaddress, and in our opinion, very appropriate he gives his reason for a judging. Although we are no lawyers, we do think every man ought to be at his post, and there never ought to be less than three Judges to decide on all cases of appeal. Trips to London are become so common that we have very seldom had more than two Judges at Term time. Indeed almost every officer of Government has had an apportunity of viscourse and propriety of the sour regard.

October last, that "your columns are open to have your columns are open to firm this it appears that the state of the two churches is very different. The Protection of the under two churches is very different. The protection of the under two churches is very different. The protection of the under two churches is very different. The protection of the under two churches is very different. T therein at York, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand legist hundred and twenty-eight, and in the period of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper Candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper Candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press, that we should be sorry, that any public body of men, we have a safet and proper candidate, for the liberty of the press.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. As "Monitor" has published a second Far-rago, marked by the same imbecility, vanity and personal invective as the first, I cannot allow this second attack on Mr. Ryerson to pass unnoticed any more than the former.— I owe an apology to my readers for troubling them with a theme so barren of entertainment and interest.—The fact is I should not trouble myself to write a line, any further than from a desire to rescue a very worthy Minister from the misrepresentations of a most illiberal and unprincipled assailant. To screen his friend the Archdeacon from the charge of inconsistency is the abortive attempt of Moni-tor in this second production; but instead of meeting the subject fairly, facts and reason-ing are supplied by the most pitiful and jesui-tical evasion. The Question before the public is one of accuracy or inaccuracy—On one side it is roundly affirmed, that "the Church of England is the most numerous religious body in Upper Canada"—that "there is a constant disposition in the most to haid general disposition in the people to build Churches"—that "the Church of England is rapidly increasing" &c. &c.—These state-ments are denied by Mr.Ryerson, & until this dismissal is found to be false and unfounded, we must be allowed to regard the numerou interrogatories of Monitor, made use of in-stead of arguments and facts, as so many little attempts to evade a question he could not

his own admission—and his inconsistency is grounded on his own statements, already before the public; and because the shafts of Mr. Ryerson's arguments have hit these vulnerable parts of the Champion of Church Hierarchy, his defender becomes most sensitive and outrageous and laying said the dignife. archy, his defender becomes most sensitive and outrageous, and laying aside the dignity of argument, descends to his acustomed mode of abuse—to refer to the Drs. words is to "misrepresent truth, and belie integrity," and an expose of his inaccuracies and inconsistencies is resolved into, "an antipathy to the Church and personal hate of Archdeacon Strachas along and an account of the chart of the church and personal hate of Archdeacon Strachas along and an account of the church and personal hate of Archdeacon Strachas along and account of the church and personal hate of the church and personal hate of the church along the church and personal hate of the church along the church and the church and the church along the church and the c Strachan—a love of unprovoked and unfound ad slander" &c.—In this very courteous style does Monitor advance to the task of advocating the Dr. and attacking Mr. Ryerson—The latter gentleman admits that as far as figures may serve, the numbers of places of worship are increased in the second Chart from 58 to 109, but he wantures to account for this in Ing the Dr. and attacking Mr. Ryerson—The latter gentleman admits that as far as figures may serve, the numbers of places of worship are increased in the second Chart from 58 to 102, but he ventures to account for this increase by the activity of the Drs. friends in please insert the above.

The formity with your professed principles—this will be in conformity with your professed principles—this will procure you an acquital at the bar EQUITY.

York, 7th July, 1828.

N. B. The Editor of the Chronicle will please insert the above.

The considered to be the established Provincial religion, or to have any further or other establishment or rights, than what was considered in the Royal Charter, or derived the will procure you an acquital at the bar of the Chronicle will procure you are acquital at the bar of the Charter, or derived the Legislative acts of the colony.

Whatever legal establishment, therefore, whatever legal establishment or rights, than what was considered to be the establishment or rights, than what was considered to be the establishment or rights, than what was considered to be the establishment or rights, than what was considered to be the establishment or rights, than what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, than what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what was considered to be the establishment or rights, then what

and communicated to His Excellency that he was a radical. Mrs. Willis, astonished at such a false and malignant statement, had Foster called in, and asked him how he could have represented her son (who never converged years politics) in such as no discussion of the first Chart less glaring—but as soon as this purpose is served the momentary and tries of the first Chart less glaring—but as soon as this purpose is served the momentary ardor in some places is evidently abated soon as this purpose is served the momentary ardor in some places is evidently abated—this was too much to bear, and the Monitor cannot disprove the assertion, he deals out a tirade of scurrility, with an unsparing hand,

on his antagonist

The review is a tissue of vulgar prejuc The review is a tissue of vulgar prejudice and of mean and malignant feeling, and to wind up this driveller's pitiful attempt at authorship, his finale is of a piece with the whole—Monitor is authorised to state, that because service is performed at Navy Point, Purdy's Mills, Etobicoke, Woolwich and Dundass, and because those of the Lutheran persuasions are willing as the appel themselves with evince a willingness to enrol themselves with the Church of England, therefore, the Drs. statement, that there were Churches in these several places ought to be regarded by reason able and ingenuous minds as a trifling inaccuracy. Such an attempt to palliate an offence is worse than weakness—it is the un-blushing attempt of a partizan to screen the principal delinquent-and I ask this Monitor what manner of severity would he or his as-ociates deal out to the Methodists had they, in like manner, arrogated to themselves the right of foisting on the public'credulity, such a flagrant mistatement of their numbers, as to Congregations or Churches. For detecting these discrepancies Mr. Ryerson is dignified by every epithet of literary abuse—As far as intellect is concerned, Monitor is harmless—it is the dirt which his malevolence would throw on his betters we are only concerned to wipe off. The cause which he attempts to succour cannot be served by such an advo-cate—Weapons of a different kind must be dom or Province, in which it is so establish wielded, and by abler hands than his, before they will tell on the prosperity of a sinking Establishment—and I venture to prognosticate, that as long as Methodism rests its claims to popular favor on its plain and scriptural administration of truth and ordinances—tural administration of tru supported by the zeal, piety, and industry of its Preachers and People—it will advance, and thanks be to God and the wisdom and and thanks be to God and the wisdom and clemency of our good Government nothing can stay it—But unless a very different race of Ministers, with less lofty pretensions and a more apostolic simplicity, shall arise in the Episcopal Church than at present—neither court influence, nor Clergy Reserver, post-

Port Hope, July 1, 1828.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.

It has been with no ordinary degree of satisfaction, that I have, at various times, which relate to the proper duty of Editors.
In your observations on this subject,—written with no less ability than fairness—you it cannot be touched directly or indirectly ten with no less ability than fairness you style yourself a friend to the discussion of public questions. Speaking of the discussion which the publication of Dr. Strachan's support of a Protestant clergy; but this provision is liable, under certain restrictions provision is liable, under certain restrictions. like to introduce into this Province, you give notice, in your Chronicle of the 12th October last, that "your columns are open to fair and temperate discussion of the matter"—that you "wish at all times to encourage the public discussion of public questions are open that you "wish at all times to encourage the public discussion of public questions are discussion of public questions." e Willis has ac- care not who they are dent manner in which Judge Willis has acted. It would be much better in our opinion to send some able learned, independent Gentlemen to be Judges in this Province, than to be obliged to appoint Journeymen Lawyers to that important situation. Although we have a high opinion of the abilities and independence of the Attorney General, as a law character, we do think that a check to the overwhelming power and influence of the Robinsons and Boultons is very desirable.—Gleaner.

COMMUNICATIONS.

care not who they are, should be suffered to exist in any portion of his Majesty's dominations of christians.

In the same sense, although not with all the same rights and endowments, the church of Scotland, and the Lutheran and Calvinations and we like to see a little acid thrown in occasionally—a small sprinkling of spice, though at our own expense, is not unpleasant to us—it is like nutmeg to our negus." Such observations cannot fail of prepossessing every reader of them in favour of the ability and candour of their author. But what must be the astonishment But what must be the astonishment by law.

> impartial Editor? In some of your former papers, you say that the question discussed by Mr. Ryerson, is of general interest to the country, and yet you close your columns against the investigation of a subject of general interest! It perhaps may be said that the question has already been discussed.—To this I would reply, that the principles of Dr. Strachan's doctrine, advanced in his speech, have never been properly discussed—and if Dr. Strachan's side of the question is admitted, why not the other? I presume regus. If you wish the public discussion of important questions, why do you refuse
>
> Philip and Mary, which had adopted Roman Catholic religion, and subjection, unless it is their temperate ness, since you say that a little acid, in public discussion, is like nutmeg to your negus. If you wish the public discussion of important questions, why do you refuse negus. If you wish the public discussion of important questions, why do you refuse Mr. R's. letters a place in your Journal's and if you refuse his letters an insertion, why insert "Monitor"—nay even copy it from the Loyalist—a hireling creature that dare see, but with one eye? Mr. R's. observations are principally confined to things, at least as far as his subject would admit; "Monitor's,"—a tissue of invective—are principally confined to persons—you reject the former, and re-insert the latter, and yet say you are impartial, and wish to encourage the discussion of public questions! You have admitted Dr. Strachan's speech and "Monitor" in your columns, on one side of I rightly understand their Ecclesiastical and excluded all foreign Ecclesiastical power or jurisdiction over England, Ire land, or any of her Majesty's dominions—that was the substance of the Statute. It had no effect, in theory or practice, to etablish the church of England, Ire land, or any of her Majesty's dominions—that was the substance of the Statute. It had no effect, in theory or practice, to etablish the church of England in the subsequent, chartered colonies and Provinces. Such a construction of the Statute, I believe, was never almitted or claimed in the British colonies and Provinces. Such a construction of the Statute, I believe, was never almitted or claimed in the British colonies and Provinces. Such a construction of the Statute, I believe, was never almitted or claimed in the British colonies and Provinces. Such a construction of the Statute, I believe, was never almitted or claimed in the British colonies, and Provinces and Provinces. Such a construction of the Statute, I believe, was never almitted or claimed in the British colonies and Provinces. Such a construction of the Statute, I believe, was never almitted or claimed in the British colonies and Provinces. Such a construction of the Statute, I believe, was never almitted or claimed in the British colonies and Provinces. Such a construction of the Statute, I believe, was neve have admitted Dr. Strachan's speech and "Monitor" in your columns, on one side of the important question, why not admit Mr. R's. letters and "Castigator" on the other? This will be honorable—this will be in conformity with your professed principles—this will procure you an acquital at the bar

To the Hon. and Rev. Doctor Strachan, &c No. 6. Rev. Sir,

Parliament, the extensive exercise late alone for the

late alone for the country, especial importance, as the vincial religion.

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ablishment of digion of Canad hected them too devote a few m clusive claim to it entirely de on the Statute

l now address myself to the task of proving that the Church of England is not the esta-blished church of Canada.—It is hardly possible for any individual not to notice the sible for any individual not to notice the utter inconsistency of such a measure, as exclusively establishing your church at the time when what you call our "Constitutions when what you call our "Constitutions with the constitutions of the constitution of the c onal act" became a law, with the discerning policy of the great Pitt, to whom we are indebted for that act, seeing that both states. men and divines agree, that no particular form of religion should be established in form of religion should be established in any country unless it includes at least a majority of the population. No candid judicious person can therefore suppose for a moment, that so great a statesman and poli tician as the Earl of Chatham would think of establishing one form of religion in Canof establishing one form of religion in Can-ada, to the exclusion of all others, which, even according to your own statements, was scarcely in existence. This supposition, strong and almost conclusive in itself, is founded upon facts and arguments. I therefore proceed to introduce those, by which my opinion is supported. And here, sir, it is proper for me to observe, by way of explanation, that there are two senses in which the terms church establishment are used. In one, it signifies merely the legal recognition and protection of a church in the free exercise and enjoyment of its religious faith and worship, and the means necessary to that end. In the other and more usual sense, it signifies an incorporation of a church with the state, and the establishment of it as the state religion of the King-Geo. 3rd, constituting the Province of Quebec, and the 31st Geo. 3rd, constituting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, his

court influence, nor Clergy Reserves, nor her most excellent Liturgy can raise her from that comparative inferiority to which she is now confessedly reduced. CASTIGTOR. blished religion, in respect to those who profess it, being recognized and secured in the possession and enjoyment of certain rights, specified in the same Statute, 31st Geo. 3rd.

To use your own word, "The Roman Catholic religion is fully established, in as far as respects persons of that persuasion, not in Lower Canada only; but also in

red to cial church, nor in respect to other denou

thor. But what must be the astonishment and disappointment of your readers, when they now see you suppressing that very discussion which you formerly invited—yes, when they see you departing from that line of conduct, which you said you had chalked out, to wit: to admit communications on both sides of every public question? Ot your own accord, you inserted Dr. Strachan's speech delivered before the Legislative Council; Mr. Ryerson in propria personal requested the insertion of his letters to Dr. Strachan, in answer to his speech, in your paper, and you have denied them a place. Is this the proper way to encourage public discussion—is this the chalked line of an impartial Editor? In some of your fermer papers, you say that the question discussed

endowments and privileges, the church of England is admitted to be an established religion in this Province; but I cannot agree with you, and I deny that it is established by any law as the state religion of the Pro-vince, or in regard to any other religious denominations in the Province than its own

The ancient statute, 1st Eliz. c. 1st, to which you refer, repealed the Statute of Philip and Mary, which had adopted the Roman Catholic religion, and subjected England to Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Pope. It restored the Protestant religion, and the authority of the Queen, instead of which afterwards became the United States of America, during more than a century and a half of their continuance under the British government. In mone of those colonies, if I rightly understand their Ecclesiastical history, was the church of England ever considered to be the established Provincial religion, or to have any further or other

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