Kingston



Herald.

CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1846.

INSURANCE COM-

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MITH, Esq., President

J. WILLIAMSON E. EASURER, a Smith. Esquire. ny continues to ir gainst loss or damag

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ALSO, etallic Candles for do. IARLES W. JENKINS, 1845.

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Shop—large and commodion sent as Officers' Quarters, given in a few days.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.
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HARLES W. JENKINS ndebted to the undersign ed to make immediate

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WM. SIMPSON.

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NOTICE.

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James Street, Mont NAHAN, Land Agen

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WANTED, AD about 15 Years of age PPRENTICE in a Hards

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DEVERY TUES,

Store Street, nearly opp-House Hotel, Kingston, Oders will be thankfully received tended to.
enshillings per annum, or paid in advance, coming responsible for the res, shall receive one gration for a greater number, is continued until arrears are option of the Publisher.
ations to be addressed (post a size of the publisher.

vertisements.—Six lines st insertion, and 7½d. each under, and 10d. each subsequent in lines, 4d. per line first insee each subsequent in extension without specific ountermanded, and charged

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August, 1843.

Wm. SIMPSON, Tanner's Oil, Cod do. Pale Seal do.

EDWARD NOBLE, NOBLE PALMER, J. WILLIAMSON Ess

STRICT.

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WM. SIMPSON, Ontar ver Canada, and 5 Vic, cap 21, Servi-of Officers of Criminal arts in behalf of prisoners oice Black & Green TEA r, } in bond or duty paid. cases of felony, and 5 Vic, cap 69, Expentransporting convicts Provincial Penitentiary ap 2, Fees to Returnod, Cavendish and Hone s, Brooms, Writing a

ic, cap 16, Salaries of it Judges, at £500 ea. cap 17, Salary of one Judge, District of Vic. cap 16, Contingent ses of Circuit Courts, c, cap 13, Pensions to ired District Judges in

8 Vic, cap —, Geological avey of the Province, Vic, cap 53, Allowance to cultural Societies in L. C. , cap 54, the same Vic, cap 69, Unexpended ems of Estimate for 1845, ich may be called for in '46, ant of Estimate for Services

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by letter post paid) to Jan. Land and General Age HEAD'S OF REVENUE.

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HUGH CALDER I Wharf, l April, 1844. Total Estimated Funds al Estimateu F tong ar General's Office, aral, 8th May, 1846. W. CAYLEY, General O BE LET, NE HOUSE, adjo on William street, house, &c., well ad dence. Also, on Ri

Continuation of Foreign Items.) AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKET. erican Produce Market. During the th, our produce market was pervaded distress which has characterized it WILLIAM SIMPSON. oring of the present year. nt of confidence in every departmen

£577290 17 4

causing a general indisposition to y extensive operations that could ons of the month have, in conbeen much restricted, and prices of produce have been forced down to

You will be pleased to bear that an experiment at Glasgow, of the practicability of establishing a public nursery, has proved successful. Children from eighteen months to six years of age are boarded and lodged for 1s. 6d. per week. They have an abundant supply of good wholesome food. Such a society I think will soon be established in each of our large manufacturing towns. Wilderspin, the founder of infant schools, is now in his old age, in decaying circumstances. England is collecting a national tribute to present to him.

The London press is replete with strictures 500 0 0

The London press is replete with strictures on the case of Gathercole vs. Miall. Gather-cole is vicar of Chatteries, Miall is editor of the Non-Conformist. The vicar is a great enemy to dissenters. He declares that the first dissenter was the Devil. Mr. Miall admitted into the Non-Conformist some severe strictures on the vicar, who brought an action against the paper and recovered damages to the amount of £200.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. TUESDAY, 12th May, 1846.

Sol. Gl. Sherwood moved for an address to the Queen, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. He hoped that this subject would be approached free from sectarian views and political purposes. It was a subject which had long agitated this colony. During the last session of the Legislature 500 0 0 0 numerous petitions were received from all quarters, asking that the portion of the Clergy Reserves belonging to the Church of England might be vested in the Church Societies for the Dioceserves belonging to the Church of England might

0 be vested in the Church Societies for the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto, they were referred
to a select Committee, other petitions were also
received and very numerously signed against the
prayer of the other petitioners, these were also
referred to a select Committee, and a report also
obtained; these reports were of opposite characters; no action however was taken on the subject, and it laid over to the present session. This
session numerous other petitions were presented
on both sides of the question, and these were referred again to separate Committees. This was
a course which he believed was unprecedented
in the annals of British Legislation or indeed of
any other Legislature. He was not aware of
the fact till after it had been done, and then he
endeavoured to discharge the Committees and
allow the House to appoint a Committee to take
the whole of the petitions into consideration; in
this he however had been defeated, a majority of
the House deciding against it. He conceived
that it would have been far better to have had
the opinion of one Committee chosen by the Amount.
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130 1300 0 0 0 lands were granted for the support of a Protestant Clergy in this Province. And then the
Currch of England believing that they had a
right to their, had andse admand, whether all the conductive of the support of a Protestand they was guideness to review. What he posses to the most of the support of the conductive of the things and the support of the conductive of the support of the support of the were got up by thom as mail profess of the support of a protest of the support of the support of a protest of the support o

the religious denominations.

Mr. LAFONTAINE, did not so much object to the language used as to the misrepresentation of facts in the address.

Mr. Sherwood, if the hon, member thinks Mr. Sherwood, if the hon, member thinks any of the facts are wrongly stated let him prove it, but in his opinion he could substantiate all the assertions made in the teport. After the cession of Canada the Crown of Great Britain guaranteed to the Church of Rome, all the lands which she had possessed under the French Monarchy, the Roman Catholic faith being the eatiest of the letter.) Sol. Gen. She are generous act on the part of the British Government, for although it is an international understanding that the rights of religious and eclesiastical bodies are always respected, yet at that time it was oftener departed from than acted upon. This grant has enabled them to do a

Estimate of the probable amount of spiral 1946.

Amount, Carring of the province of Canada for grown wheats, but principally of such inferior quality at 0 conditioned to that time well supplied with honor of the imprison o

and Toronto, of which the hon. member for the been said that the disposition of the lands might Justice of Upper Canada, to manage it in such a way as to give general satisfaction, but it is further provided, that they shall dispose of them out an active supervision he did not know what would be such. The next objection that they will create an inferior body of tenantry is all been determined upon by casting lots. Sol. Gen. Sindhood.—"I said that was suggested."

Mr. Gowan.—It might be well to speak of so disposing of property in which other parties had not equitable rights, but was it to be supposed to companie the lands in question, who have equitable rights, but was it to be supposed or companies will also be respected, they are willing to sell them within a limited number of years, and what is remaining will be sold by public auction or otherwise within a year, as the door and what is remaining will be sold by public auction or otherwise within a pear, as the thought that the House would have a very active control over the lands, more so that they have a three courses have been lead to think that the loss would be careful that the lands would be placed out of the power of any person or persons to mismanage at all. He course she had taken in this matter. They have become valuable, and thus prevent the country from being settled, but as he had already stated over and over again, they were willing to sell when the address was recorded to the course she had taken in this matter. They have an onland for a number of or other denominations if they were willing to accept of it. The hon member for the religious denominations if they were willing to accept of it. The hon member for the religious denominations.

Mr. Govan.—It might the disposition of the hadves such the address had the numerous parties who have equitable rights, but was it to be supposed that it had not equitable rights, but was it to be supposed that it had the numerous parties who have equitable rights had the numerous parties who have equitable rig

and the most have, in containing the season and the season are settled, and prices a large of the most have been forced down to make the season are season as the season as the season are season as the season are season as the season as the season as the season as the season are season as the season as the season as the season are season as the season as t

Church. This arrogant assumption on their part had been the cause of all the strife and contection upon the subject, other bodies equally numerous, quite as respectable and loyal as that Church, had felt themselves called upon to resist such an unjust and unwarrantable claim.— Some time in the year 1823, the present Bishop of Toronto, then Rector of York, had brought before the Home Government a statement of the various bodies of Christians of the Province, and at the time presented a chart of their respective numbers, and in a letter accompanying that chart, had attempted to shew that the Church of England was the only body which made anything like a respectable stand in the country, that whilst that Church had 39 Clergymen, and 58 places of regular or occasional worship; the teachers of the other denominations were from the United States, with the exception of 2 Ministers of the Church of Scotland, 4 Congregationalities, and a respectable English Missionary who presided over a Wesleyan Methodist Meeting at Kingston. This letter and chart becoming public, created an immense sensation in the Province, the whole religious community became ing public, created an immense sensation in the Province, the whole religious community became agitated at the gross and palpable misrepresentations which this letter and chart exhibited, and agitated at the gross and papagete histoprosecutations which this letter and chart exhibited, and at length in the year 1828, it was brought before a committee of the House of Assembly, and thoroughly sifted. Gentlemen of all religious persuasions from all parts of the Province were examined fully, and their united testimony gave the amplest and plainest contradiction to the palpable misrepresentations of the learned Docor and his chart. The result of this investigation was that whilst the Episcopalians had 31 Clergymea—the Methodists had 117—the Baptists 45—Presbyterians 16—Kirk of Scotland 6
—Menonists and Tunkards 20—Wesleyan Methodists 1. Thus by this investigation was it shewn to the world that the greatest injustice had been done by the Archdeacon to all the Christian bodies of Canada except the Reverend Doctor's own Church. (Hear, hear.) and that the Clergy Reserves would continue to be as Doctor's own Church. (Hear, hear.) and that the Clergy Reserves would continue to be as they had been a subject of the most awful contention, unless some equitable settlement of that perplexing question were quickly adopted. The Parliament of that day as well as the Parliaments of all subsequent years, were fully alive to the importance of a speedy and final settlement of the question, and had by resolution after resolution decided upon giving the whole for the sole purpose of education, and of at once wresting them from the hands of the contending parties. This was the opinion of good and wise men of past days. I have Mr. Speaker, looked through the Journals of the House from that period to the final settlement of the question by Lord Sydenham in 1840, and have found these Journals to contain one uniform opinion on the subject, that of taking them from the Clergy and devoting them to education. I will not trouble the Church of England from the time of the grant of the English King to the present time, and that similar grants by French Monarchs have been so preserved and protected to the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada, and that in both instances the lands have been me unch more valuable to the possessor than they were originally. Do not those reasons go to show planly that the desire and design of the Church Society is to shew that the lands should be held in perpetuity until such time as they become valuable like those of N.-w York and Lower Canada. In the close of the address it was stated that the lands might be sold at such time as the Government of disposing of them were transferred to the Government that they (the Government) would ask was it to be supposed that if the right of disposing of them were transferred to the Government that they (the Government) would ask was it to be supposed that if the right of disposing of them were transferred to the Government that they (the Government) would asposing of them were transferred to the Government of the Church Society furnished much ground of alarm on that head; from that letter it would appear that the desire was that the lands not yet settled should be leased. (The hon. Member read the letter.)

Mr. Gowan resumed, and said he was opposed to the address, because there had been no expression of public opinion in Upper Canada in larvor of it; the petitions that had been presented in support of it were got up by the Church Society of the signatures of the members of the Gurch of the committee repudiated the propositions contained in the letter.

Mr. Gowan resumed, and said he was opposed to the decidence of the country, sulgisted the committee repudiated the propositions contained in the letter.

Mr. Gowan resumed, and said he was opposed to the decidence of the country of the committee repudiated the propositions contained in the letter.

Mr. Gowan resumed, and said he was opposed to the decidence of the country of the country of the country of the country of the co for appropritating the lands to general education, others for applying the proceeds of them to the improvement of the country, but all refused to the Episcopal Church her selfish, her unjust dethe proceeds of the Lands already sold be appropriated and disposed of in like manner." To this Resolution Mr. Rykert seconded by Mr. Bockus, two Church men, moved in amendment that the proceeds of the Lands should be paid into the public chest for general purposes. Hear, hear, hear.) Ho (Mr. Price) had always considered the Clergy Reserves as one of the greatest curses that could have been inflicted on the land; he agreed with the wish one correct the land; he agreed with the wish, once expres-sed, that it would have been a blessing to the country had they been consigned to the bottom of the Lake; he regarded them as the Chief means by which the late unfortunate Rebellion was brought about, and he sincerely believed that the Church of England would be far more flourishing, more useful, and respectable, if she had never had that unhappy question with its numberless difficulties to contend with. That the settlement under Lord Sydenham had been considered final, that peace had succeeded the long and fierce conflict, and the country was settling down in the hope that agitation on that subject was at an end. Although three fourths of

ed work of strile, contention and discord. He (Mr. Price) had endeavoured to shew—That these lands were originally intended for the clergy of all religious denominations; that the Church of England had laid claim to the whole endowment, and had pertinaciously adhered to her selfish claim; that she had, in consequence, caused all the agitation upon the subject; that the Parliaments of Upper Caoada, of all complexions and parties, had devoted the whole of them either to education or general improvement; that from 1826 to 1840, when they were reinvested in the Crown by the influence of Lord Sydenham, every Parliament, and four-fifths of the people, had invariably urged that mode of settlement; that the rebellion of 1837 had, in a great measure, been promoted by this fruitful source of-agitation; that even Dr. Strachan had recommended, in his celebrated letter of 1823, the sale of a portion of them in order to remove obstacles to the settlement of the country; that the sooner these lands changed hands the better. obstacles to the settlement of the country; that the sooner these lands changed hands the better, as they were a source of much excitement among the people. He, therefore implored hon, members on the other side of the House not to support the resolution of the hon, member for Toronto; to yield up a little of their sectarian spirit to the peace of the country by investing these lands in no religious body whatever, but to allow them to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Act; and one great source of heartburning and mutual recriminations among the religious bodies will be at once, and for ever, lost in the oblivion of the past.

the depost regret that it was found necessary to bring the question under discussion once more before Parliament; he regretted it on account the Episcopal Church her selfish, her unjust demands. In 1838 immediately after the Rebellion the Tory Parliament of Sir F. B. Head recognized the same principle and by a vote of 25
to 16 carried the following resolution, viz.

"That it is highly expedient and desirable that the
long pending controversy respecting the Clergy
Reserve Lands should be finally settled in such
a manner that a just and equitable distribution. Reserve Lands should be finally settled in such a manner that a just and equitable distribution may be made of the proceeds of the said lands, that as the discussion of the subject by this House is likely to engender unchristian feelings, the said Lands, in the opinion of this House should be reinvested in the Crown to be sold in the same manner as other Crown Lands are, or may be, for the support and maintenance of the christian religion within the province, and that the proceeds of the Lands already sold be appropriated and disposed of in like manner." To this Resolution Mr. Rykert seconded by Mr. deep seated necessity which existed of not, from any fancied connection between the question now before the House, and that of certain properties in Lower Canada, the existence of which connection he (Mr. B.) most emphatically denied, of not from that or any other cause, being induced to touch by their votes the act which disposed of the old and vexed question of the Clergy Reserves. Nether were hon members to be im-any way affected by the statement they had heard, that it was considered in England that it was for the Clergy of the Church of England alone the original grant was intended; in refer-ence to that it should be remembered that a con-trary online was elegably conscients. trary opinion was solemnly enunciated by the 12 Judges of England: With regard to the agitation of the question of the Clergy Reserves, it had been shewn that it first orignated with the Church of Scotland; her claims having been refused; the ball gathered as it rolled, until at length all the Pratestant demonstrates advance. Ing down in the hope that agitation on that subject was at an end. Although three-fourths of the people believed that the arrangement was made in injustice and partiality, they quietly submitted, as the only means of restoring peace to the land; proportionate to that hope would be the grief and excitement produced by the reopening of the question in the manner proposed by the Resolution now before the Chair.

That of vesting the lands in the Ecclesiastical bodies, an infliction which the country could not and would not hear, a course the evil consequences of which no man could foresee, but all good men dreaded, and all would have hereafter deeply to deplore? such a course would cause fierce agitation, open up the whole question, and finally end in the wresting of the whole endowment from the Clergy altogether. He would, therefore, entreat hon, members to let the question rest; leave it to the ministers of the Crown to dispose of the lands according to the law, and if extravagance have bitherto existed in the management, let it by all means be corrected so that the Clergy may have the fullest possible advantage to which they are soul.

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