GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

[*From the Gloucester Journal, October* 29.]

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—A Special General Meeting of this Society was held at the Shire Hall, on Thursday, the 17th October, according to public advertisement, and a numerous and highly respectable assemblage attended on this occasion, for the laudable and religious purpose of supporting the claims of the Ministers of the Established Church in British North America.

Great interest was excited at the Meeting, in consequence of the proposed withdrawal of the Grant, hitherto accorded by Parliament, to the Clergy of our North American Colonies.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester, President of the Diocesan Societies, took the chair at one o'clock.

Among the company present were, the Archdeacon of Gloucester, Rev. Drs. Cooke, Hall, &c. the Mayor of Gloucester, Col. Daubeny, B. Bransby Cooper, R. S. Davies, D. Maclean, A. Maitland, T. Davis, W. Montague, E. Maddy, — Dann, T. Holt, Esquires, &c. &c; Captains Dilkes, Campbell, R. N.; the Rev. Messrs Hayward, Ford, Sayer, &c.; Rural Deans, and all the Clergy in the neighbourhood. The meeting was likewise honoured by a large assemblage of ladies.

After the usual prayers had been read by the Bishop, his Lordship addressed the Meeting to the following effect:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has fallen to my lot, as the Chairman appointed under the Constitution of this Society, to explain to you the particular business which has called for our present meeting. In so doing, it will be necessary to state, briefly and concisely as I can, the nature, views, and objects of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, along with a short sketch of its history since its first incorporation by King William the Third, in the year 1701. I have frequently been present at meetings held at different places for promoting the objects of this venerable Society; and in all cases before the present, the report of the state of the Society was such as to call for expressions of joy and congratulation: unfortunately the circumstances under which we meet this day are the reverse. A dark cloud seems to overspread the prospects of the Society, which, however, we hope, by the blessing of that kind Providence, which has so long furthered its objects, will be dispersed. At the period mentioned—132 years ago—the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was incorporated, for the purpose of making known the religion of our Saviour, under the form of our Apostolic Church, in the settlements of America; which were at that period all, or nearly all, the Colonies this country possessed. It is to this society that the United States of America, whose inhabitants were then subjects of the British Empire, owe the formation of a branch of the Church of England, which has not only subsisted since the dissolution of the connection with the Mother Country, but has continued to increase in a conspicuous manner; in that country, where all religions are alike neglected by the State, the Church of England has distinguished itself by the continual accession of members, and by the piety and respectability of its adherents. Notwithstanding national prejudices, the Protestant Church of America not only acknowledges the Church of England as its parent, but considers this Society as its fostering nurse. But subsequently to the time of its incorporation, by the naval and military prowess of the British arms, mighty conquests have been made in America, Asia, and all parts of the world. The vast regions of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Upper and Lower Canada, have, in consequence of the triumph of our arms, been added to the British Crown; and on the other side of the Globe, we see not less than 60,000,000 of fellow-creatures reduced under the power of Great Britain. To all these countries, the Society has considered it its duty to extend its care, to assist in the building of churches, and to send out well-educated clergymen as Missionaries; and I certainly do not know any instance of greater exertions having been made, or exertions more consonant with the primitive spirit of Christians, than those of the different persons employed by our Society, and acting under its immediate orders. From the Bishops of Quebec and Nova Scotia, down to the humble schoolmaster in the pay of the Society, they all seem to think nothing of their labours and exertions, if they can but bring the heathen into the true flock of Christ. In Hindoostan, the operations have been such as, did we not know the Divine influence under which they are guided, we should say, were marvellous and incredible; notwithstanding the simple means possessed by the Society, to which there are only betwixt seven thousand and eight thousand subscribers, it has been enabled to found a College for the education of the Missionaries, and for the instruction of them and of others in the languages and customs of the East, without which their operations would be very inefficient. This College was indeed erected and endowed with the assistance of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the twin sister of this Institution, and other Societies not immediately connected with it, particularly the Church Missionary Society. They liberally contributed to an object in which this Society has taken the lead; and, in speaking of it, I ought to mention the venerated names of Bishop Middleton and Bishop Heber, the first as its founder, the second as its fostering protector. The Principal who presides is Dr. Mill, the most accomplished linguist that I ever knew; and it is a piece of natural, and I hope excusable pride, to add, that this invaluable person was once a pupil of my own. I should not forget to state, that the Society contributes largely to the support of Windsor College, in Nova Scotia, and Codrington College, in Barbadoes, with similar objects; but I must now proceed to the mention of the particular cause which has called us together this day.

The Government of Great Britain felt it to be a duty, as every Christian Government I should hope will always do, to attend to the religious instruction of its provinces; it consequently paid certain sums to the Clergy of Canada and Nova Scotia, and other American settlements; but in the year 1813, it occurred to the then government, that this duty would be better performed if the whole of it were transferred to the superintendence and care of this Society, at the head of which were the heads of the Church, and which must possess a better knowledge of the qualifications of persons employed, and of all desirable arrangements, than the Secretary of State of the Colonial Department. The Government, therefore, requested our Society to take upon themselves the management of the whole Church Establishment in those Colonies; paying an annual grant of about the same amount as it then cost, which is obviously a smaller sum than would have been paid at the present time, had the old arrangement continued. While the annual Parliamentary grant was about £15,500; the Society was expending above £30,000, in employing an able and excellent ministry, in building numerous churches, establishing schools every where, and attending to the other duties which devolved upon it by this arrangement. Gratifying as have been the statements transmitted from the Colonies, of its operations, there has constantly been an ardent wish expressed that the Government grant might be enlarged, in consideration of the large population of the countries which we are annually augmenting, by thousands of emigrants from the Mother Country. It was, I believe, about a year ago, that the Society was told, in reply to its solicitations, not that the grant was to be increased, but that it was shortly to be withdrawn; and after repeated and earnest expostulations, the only concession has been, that it does not terminate instantaneously, but two years of partial respite are allowed. In the present year, 1833, the sum is reduced to £8000; in 1834 it is to be £4000; after that, we are told, not one farthing more shall be allowed, and that the Society must take care of itself.

We are met together to-day to act as becomes Christians and members of our holy Church; not to engage in any political question. The reason assigned for this step is, the necessity for retrenchment in every department of the government. My own feelings are very different indeed. I think there are duties of a far more important nature incumbent upon the rulers of this world than those of financial economy; yet I give them all possible credit for the purity of their motives, however I deplore their resolution. There is now nothing to be done but that the Society must adopt the direction given them; they must look to themselves. The effect of this withdrawal of the grant it is easy to see. Unless it is your pleasure that the deficiency should be made up, this consequence must follow: the salary of each Missionary, engaged in the most trying and laborious exertions, will be reduced from £200 to £100 a-year; that of each schoolmaster and humbler functionary, from £24 to £12, or from £15 to £7 10s. But the worst part will be the discouragement of the cause of Christianity in these large countries; the emigrants who are leaving our shores will find no religious instruction at all; and an extinguisher will be put upon the further designs of the Society. I wish not to occupy more of your time than is necessary to point out the real considerations which ought to operate with Church of England men in this question. How is it we are connected at all with these extensive countries? Why nearly all of them are ours by conquest. We have no right to them except from the triumphs of our arms in war. Let us then consider the real nature of this connection. The military and naval successes of ours are ascribed to the heroism of our soldiers and sailors; but that is not the light in which a thinking person views it. We know that we owe them to the God of battles—we know that "the battle was the Lord's;" and however honourable those achievements have been to the profession of those gallant friends of ours, of whom I see so many this day, yet there is not one of them who will not acknowledge that the result would have been different, had not the Lord fought for us. (Loud cheers.)

We are accustomed to view with pleasure the representations of some of those scenes, and to read their history with interest, as connected with the glory of our country. For instance, the story of the conquest of Canada, particularly the battle of Quebec, and the heroism of General Wolfe, who died in the arms of victory; but on that very occasion, a singular Providence assisted the British army, who acted against great disadvantages as to number and position. The same may be said of all those long series of naval triumphs from Blake to Nelson. If we cast our eyes towards India, there are, if possible, still stronger specimens of the favour of Providence. Commencing as a mere trading company, the British Empire includes a large portion of the Globe; and all the different operations which placed this prodigious territory under the power of Great Britain, have been marked by singular interpositions of Providence in our favour; I need only mention the triumphs of Clive, of Cornwallis, and of Lake, and remind you that it was on the plains of Assaye that the future conqueror of Napoleon commenced his unparalelled career of victory. Now, it would ill become us to presume to assign motives for the inscrutable ways of Providence; but whatever were the motives that led to this great and continued favour shown to the British arms, we may be certain of this: it is not intended only to minister to national glory, nor to enrich our merchants, nor to supply luxuries to the inhabitants of our islands, nor yet to provide places and offices for the favourites and dependents of Indian rulers. No—it is a more probable supposition that it was the will of the Almighty, that by the success of the British arms in these vast tracts, we should be enabled to spread the pure and unadulturated truths of the Gospel. Our victories have given us an opportunity of so doing; and I think that we should be guilty of the greatest and most flagrant ingratitude against that Being who has conferred so much glory on our national name, if we were to refuse to give him any glory in return—if we were to omit to supply the means of religious knowledge to those subjects whom it had pleased him to place under our protection. I can remember, many years ago, a poem displaying great genius and warm Christian feeling, on the subject of the regeneration in the East. The poet anticipated the spread of the Church of England over these vast countries in nearly these words:

"These be thy trophies, Queen of many Isles!
On these high Heaven shall shed indulgent smiles.
First by thy guardian voice to India led,
Shall truth divine her tearless victories spread:
Wide and more wide the heaven-born light shall stream,
New realms from thee shall catch the blissful theme;
Unwonted warmth the soften'd savage feel,
Strange chiefs admire, and turban'd warriors kneel;
The prostrate East submit her jewelled pride,
And swarthy kings adore the Crucified;
Fair'd Ava's walls Messiah's name shall own,
Where haughty splendour guards the Burman throne;
Thy hills, Thibet, shall hear, and Ceylon's bowers,
And snow white waves that circle Pekin's towers—
Till from the blazing line to polar snows,
Through varying realms, one tide of blessing flows.

The person who wrote those beautiful and inspiring lines, is now a Cabinet Minister, and it is hardly possible to believe that the heart of a man who once entertained such feelings as these lines express, can have been so changed as to approve cordially of that measure, which has led to our meeting this day. But, however, that may be, our line of duty is plain; the deficiency arising from a withdrawal of this grant of £15,500 ought to be made up by the friends of Christianity in this country. In a national point of view, it is of too small an amount to be felt—it is less than the least of those taxes, the taking off of which is not always found to give sensible relief to the people. Nevertheless, I was told yesterday, that the sum was so great that it would be impossible for an enlarged subscription to replace it; and that, consequently, the operations of the Society must inevitably terminate. On hearing this, I made a rough sort of calculation, in order to shew, not only the practicability, but the extreme ease with which the work might be done, were the necessity properly known and appreciated. We will suppose five hundred persons—subscribers—shall, upon this emergency, give annual subscriptions of two guineas each; that 5000 shall subscribe one guinea each; 10,000, half a guinea each; 12,000 shall subscribe 5s. each; and 8000, 2s. 6d. each: the amount of these sums is £15,550, which will cover the deficiency; and the number of persons whom I suppose to be subscribing is 35,000 not more, perhaps, than the number that go every Sunday of their lives to pay their adorations at twelve of our largest churches;—a very trivial portion of the number of professed members of our Church, who, in England alone, are calculated to be nine millions. After this, it will not be said there is any impossibility of doing that which so vitally concerns the interests of our Holy Religion. I must again apologise for having detained you so long, and will add no more, than to remind you, that "whatever we do in word or in deed, we must do all in the name of the Lord Jesus;" and whatever is given to forward the objects of this institution, may be considered as an offering to the glory of that holy name.—[Loud and continued cheering.]

The resolutions moved were as follow:

"That this Meeting views, with unfeigned regret, the prospect of the withdrawal of the grant hitherto made by Parliament, for the support of Ministers of the Established Church in British North America."

"That this Meeting recognises the successful exertions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to diffuse the light of Christianity in those regions, as well as in other parts of the world, and anxiously desires that its means might continue unimpaired."

"That this Meeting resolves to co-operate to the utmost of its power in supplying the deficiency made in the annual resources of the Society, by the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant."

"That Subscriptions and Donations, for this purpose, be received at this Meeting."

"That communication be made to the other Deaneries of the Diocese, for the purpose of making known the objects of the Society, and of collecting contributions in its behalf."

From several very excellent Speeches, we select those of the Rev. Dr Hall, and the Mayor of Gloucester, and part of that of the Rev. R. Jermyn Cooper.

The Rev. Dr. Hall.—My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I had not thought at all to interfere in any arrangements made for conducting the business of this day; I was firmly assured that our Right Reverend, and highly talented Diocesan, would fully, as he has done, explain to you the object and nature of the present meeting; that he would be ably supported, as also he has been, by other gentlemen, and that therefore nothing that could fall from me could add weight to the business of the day; but I have been very recently requested to support the second resolution, and in complying with this request, I embrace the opportunity of assuring you, that I am not less sensible than others of the mischievous consequences of the measure upon which we are now met to deliberate; and, notwithstanding what has fallen from his Lordship and from Mr. Cooper, I must call that measure both *cruel* and *faithless*—a cruel and faithless measure—because it has been on the faith that that supply would not be withdrawn from the Society, that our venerable Society has so largely and so bountifully extended its views and exertions: it has been on the same faith that many holy men have abandoned all views of preferment in this country, for the sake of extending to the utmost the Christian faith in distant parts; it has also been in this confidence that many pious men at home, among whom we must number beneficed and slightly beneficed clergymen, have contributed their mite in aid of the funds of the society, from the same pious views.—Concurring as I do in the sentiments generally which have been expressed by his Lordship and other supporters of the Society, and highly approving of the resolution put in my hand, I beg leave to second it.

The Mayor of Gloucester.—My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am not going to detain you with many remarks; but I have been requested to propose the third resolution for your consideration, and I do so upon these simple grounds, that I have long been persuaded that the propagation of true religion and virtue always contributes to the comfort of nations as it does to that of private individuals. [Cheers.] It is therefore my duty to give every possible assistance to any institution which has a tendency to propagate those truths on which our religion is founded. I consider it my duty both as a member of society and more particularly as I at present fill a public situation in this city, but, above all, as a Christian, to render to the Society every support I can.

The Rev. Jermyn Cooper.—My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—If I may be permitted more distinctly to advert to the claims of the Established Church on our bounty, I would say that surely this country, distinguished as it has been for its beneficient character—for its unceasing endeavour to promote the cause of religion, both at home and abroad, would not hastily abandon the scion of the parent stock which has taken root in a distant land, nor leave it in the condition of the friendless Ishmaelite in the desert, to use the beautiful language of Bishop Heber:

"The poor out cast on the cheerless wild,
Forbid to *linger*, yet *afraid* to *roam*;"

And thus cast it off on the winds "to prey on fortune," leaving it to the Colonies, which are not in a condition without assistance, to support an Established Clergy, or to themselves, with their slender resources to endeavour to maintain a religion which they have not any adequate means of so doing; for I would confidently appeal to any lady or gentleman in this assembly, whether they consider £100 a year, which is the sum now obliged to be allotted by the Society for the clergymen in the Colonies, who had previously lived in comparative affluence on £300 or £400 per annum—I would ask whether you would suppose that any clergyman, with the claims of a family, could support himself on such slender resources as these? Under such circumstances, arguing from the effects of the Christian principle, that every one in this country who has so long enjoyed the blessings of a Christian Dispensation, should impart it to others, and that those who go out to distant lands to preach the Gospel shall, as they "minister of the altar, live of the altar," and remembering that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," it seems imperative on all, as they feel the interest of those who are exposed, in the language of the Apostle, "to perils by sea, and perils by land," and to difficulties of which we can in this country have no conception, who are often obliged to take long journies and voyages amid all the inclemencies of a Canadian winter, who left their country from a principle of attachment to the Established Church, to do all in their power to rescue their fellow countrymen from religious ignorance or scepticism. I would say, and I am sure I shall have the concurrence of every person who hears me, that it would be a blot and stigma on our national character, if we were to leave this Church, which I may style the Church Militant, in the wilderness to support itself, when we know that in a few years it must fall from its own exertion, in consequence of not having sufficient encouragement and support. [Cheers.] With these views, then, I think I need not appeal more forcibly to every individual in the room, to assist, to the utmost of his power, the benevolent objects we have in view.

The Liverpool Standard of the 15th Nov. has a rumour on the authority of 'a gentleman of high standing and great political influence,' saying that Lord Grey has intimated his intention of retiring from the Cabinet before the next Session of Parliament.

The Royal Hospital at Kilmainham—the Chelsea of Ireland—has ceased to exist. The pensioners, who were secured by the country in the possession of board, lodging, and clothing are set adrift. Men with wooden legs are obliged to travel for a new home in their old age, and veterans with an eye a-piece compelled to look out for a hovel to hide their heads in. As a compensation for the loss of all their comforts, and as the *amende* for breaking the national faith with them, the unfortunate men get an addition of two-pence a-day to their pensions. Here is another blow at the army. To say the least of it, it is an ill-chosen time for such experiments.

The pensioners at the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, whose number amounts to 202, have the option of going to Chatham, or remaining in Ireland on an increase of two pence to their rates of daily pension. The officers connected with the establishment are to be transferred to Chelsea;—another account says that they will receive commuted allowances. The lease of the Artillery Barracks at Islam Bridge will be got rid of, and a very considerable saving effected to the public.

The inhabitants of Penrith and the public generally have been much amused for the last few days, in being eye-witnesses to a weather-cock in the figure of Lord Chancellor Brougham, placed upon a house in Castlegate. His Lordship is neatly cut out in wood, from the design attached to the imaginary frontispiece to Vol. I. of the *Penny Magazine*, riding upon a broom-stick, blowing a penny trumpet, with a bag of knowledge, and the costume of office.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

It appears, according to the evidence given before the Commissioners of Corporations, that Limerick had a Lord Mayor ten years before the city of London.

The suspension bridge across the Avon at St. Vincent's Rocks, Bristol, has been commenced. When completed, it will form one of the most curious works of its kind in Europe.

The number of beggars in Europe is computed at seventeen millions. The population is 171 millions; we suppose that this proportion is 3 to 100 in Denmark, 14 to 100 in Holland, 16 to 100 in England.

By His Majesty's steamer *Hermes*, we have intelligence from Greece of some importance. As we predicted from the beginning, the throne of King Otho is unsteady. A conspiracy, headed by Colocotroni, has been discovered, and he is arrested. Martial law was proclaimed, the Bavarians were dying in great numbers, and those who could escape were meditating a return to Germany; on the whole, Greece presents a most melancholy aspect.

COLONIAL.

YORK, (U. C.) DEC. 16.—Mr. Mackenzie appeared at the bar of the House, accompanied by a large number of electors, who had again returned him without opposition as their representative, and who filled the space below the bar and the gallery to suffocation. A debate immediately commenced, concerning whether he should be allowed to take his seat, and when Mr. Bidwell concluded a speech the people cheered him.—Mr. McNab was proceeding in reply, when he was hissed from the gallery, and the bar and gallery were cleared of strangers. On the Sergeant at Arms attempting to put out Mr. Mackenzie, a scuffle took place at the door and he was forced back by the crowd. A debate then took place with closed doors, as to whether Mr. Mackenzie should be allowed to remain at the bar; it was decided that he should not, and he accordingly went out—after which the House adjourned.

DEC. 17,—Mr. Morris moved a resolution this morning against Mr. Mackenzie, and the whole day was spent on that subject. Mr. Bidwell started a question of order, that by the course taken by the House Mr. Mackenzie was entitled to be heard in his defence, and it was debated at great length and decided in the negative. Mr. Bidwell then moved, (at 4 P. M.) that the debate be adjourned, which was debated an hour, and decided in the negative; after which Mr. Campbell moved for a general adjournment, which was also lost. Mr. Bidwell then entered into the general question, and spoke on it for an hour and three quarters, and was followed by Mr. Morris. The debate continued till eight o'clock, and Mr. Perry moved that it be adjourned till Thursday next, which was debated to near ten o'clock, and decided in the negative, and the question for expelling Mr. Mackenzie, was carried 22 to 18. The House adjourned without ordering a writ for a new election.

QUEBEC, DEC. 30.—The Upper Canada papers of the 25th instant, arrived this morning. No mention is made of a new writ being issued for the County of York, on the re-expulsion of Mr. Mackenzie. There seems little doubt that Sir J. Colborne is favorable to Mr. Mackenzie's taking his seat; but the information respecting his determination not to dissolve the House, furnished in the Courier, and confirmed by his former correspondence with Mr. Mackenzie, will now probably prevent him from interfering further in the matter, and the County of York will remain unrepresented.

COMMUNICATION.

[For the Courier.]

TO MR. J. D. LUCAS.

Again I call upon you, Sir, to publish the documents by which you propose to support your charges against *Veritas*. Think not that your nomination of referees will exonerate you from the necessity of further proofs. The public know that your proposition was but a stratagem to divert their attention from the question at issue. I am, however, constrained to say, that you estimate our understandings at a very low rate:—LUCAS—the eloquent, the declamatory LUCAS, could not have thus acted through ignorance. The compliment of *clear headed*, which you so courteously apply to me, may with greater justice be returned to yourself;—I pretend to no uncommon degree of ability—I claim only the credit of relating plain facts in simple language. If you are still disposed to deny me even this humble triumph, the onus lies on you to shew the contrary;—my testimony is before the public. I say that your proposition was but a *feint* to delude the public—Did you require the consent of the parties whom you have nominated as referees? did you, either directly or indirectly, intimate your design of appointing them? did you, or do you expect that they, or any other persons, would undertake a laborious, an arduous duty, at the mere suggestion of an anonymous writer?—will you assure them of speedy access to the archives of the Secretary's Office, the Crown Lands' Office, and the Counting Room of Mr. CUNARD?—will you empower them, or procure for them competent authority, to examine witnesses?—will you remunerate them for their time and labour in the prosecution of their task?—will you publicly stake your reputation upon the issue of their inquiry?—will you now come forward in your own proper person, and declare to the public, who is the person that has entered the lists against Veritas? These are questions to which you must give satisfactory, candid replies, before we can be convinced of your sincerity. Acting upon this belief, I at once gave to the public, full and unmutilated copies of the various documents in my possession. I have shewn my respect for the tribunal to which we both have appealed, and your silence will assuredly be taken as a confession of your guilt. You can frame no reasonable excuse for not publishing the affidavits alluded to in your first letter. If they be in the Crown Lands' Office, there your temporary power is supreme—(how obtained, and how supported, it matters not);—if they be in the Secretary's Office, you have only to make application to any of the three Clerks, or to the Secretary himself—the latter will not deny *you*, and the former will scarcely, in this solitary instance, depart from that line of courtesy, which has been repeatedly acknowledged by our Legislature.—Permit me here, Sir, to avow an error into which you had artfully betrayed me: certain features in your first letter caused me to believe that you were connected with the Secretary's Office, but I am now undeceived—no person in that Department *could* have so ridiculously committed himself, as you have done, about the documents refused to the application of Mr. Gilmore; they were transmitted to the Secretary, *and addressed to him*, in October, 1831—the application was made in February or March, 1833—you do not, surely, intend to say, that for upwards of eighteen months, Papers of such particular importance were suffered to remain in the closet of the Governor, without being submitted to the consideration of his legal and constitutional advisers. The "*something of the kind*" was a public grievance, and this I shall prove in few words;—what is the public but a collection of individuals?—the nation is composed of individuals—an injury done to one, is, by the terms of the social compact, an injury to all—an insult offered to one man, is an insult to all, and may be resented by all:—"every man at his entrance into society surrenders a portion of his natural liberty, more perfectly to secure the remainder, which he retains in common with his fellows." An insult given by a high Public Officer, is a public insult—a public grievance. Tell me now the "why," and "wherefore." I regret the necessity of recurring to this subject; I willingly bear testimony to the general rectitude of that Officer, *in his capacity of Provincial Secretary*, and I had no intention of again naming him, if I had not been compelled by your violence to do so. Learn, Sir, from henceforth, to think before you act—remember, that general, that violent denunciations against a public writer, though he be anonymous, require to be supported by some shadow of testimony. There are, indeed, but few persons, and I am assuredly not among the number, who will venture to *fabricate* charges against men high in office in this Province, unless they are prepared to produce substantial evidence of the facts which they allege. Had I done so, your imprecations would have been perfectly just, and I would deservedly have been held up to public contempt, to public detestation, as a liar and a maligner. *It is still in your power to prove me so;* and I beg that no delicacy towards me may induce you to forbearance; I ask no mercy at your hands; I stand upon the testimony which I have published in support of my case; it is for you to shew that I am guilty. I deny all that you asserted in your first letter, and now call on you publicly to substantiate the charges there made. If you profess ignorance of the manner in which this may be done, I will tell you: publish *entire* copies of the charges made by Mr. Cunard against Mr. M'Kay, —— Flaherty and Mrs. Ledden's affidavits, taken before Justice Allan, and the affidavits of Jared Tozer, junior, George Taylor, junior, and T. Ledden; as an offset to these, I will then publish Mr. M'Kay's second affidavit, and those of Henry Copp and Wm. Loch. This is not in exact conformity with the usages of Courts, but I stand not on punctilio; I have no notion to conceal my intentions—I rely on the justice of my cause. I will relieve your apprehensions in one point: I will *not* publish a list of Mr. Cunard's petitions, since it alarms your modesty; but I beg to remind you, Sir, that Mr. Kellor is the gentleman who enters all petitions on the plans—you will understand this observation—to the world it is of little consequence. I shall wait your answer, and trust it will be such as to establish your innocence and my guilt.

Your humble servant,
VERITAS.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN *SADDLER*.—A Man of steady habits and a good workman, will meet with good encouragement. Apply to
ALEXANDER YEATS,
St. John, N. B., Sept. 28, 1833.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1834.

The Mails, this week, furnish no later European intelligence than that given on Saturday last.

It is announced in the last number of the Royal Gazette that the New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Land Company have forwarded to their Commissioner, instructions, *in consequence of which*, the Sheriff of York has advertised that a meeting will be held for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing, in Fredericton, a Committee in furtherance of *Juvenile Emigration to this Province.* Whether the inhabitants of Fredericton will yield obedience to the Company's instructions remains to be proved, but as it is avowed that the Company have combined with the *London Society for the prevention of vagrancy*, it is evident that the present proposition is similar to that which was *not* countenanced by our Government some years ago—that is to say, to rid London of a portion of its juvenile offenders, (nursed in vice and initiated as deeply as persons so young can be, in all the arts of thieving and fraud,) by transporting them to this Province! We are sorry that any man or body of men in England, or elsewhere, could think so meanly of the people of this Colony, as to suppose they would use their influence, to persuade our Mechanics and Farmers to take into their Families the most depraved and vicious of the human race: but whatever the Land Company or the Commissioner may think, our Mechanics and Farmers are too intelligent and have too much regard for their own pecuniary interests as well as for the morals of their families, to be cajoled by any body, to receive such abandoned characters into their houses. The very proposition is an insult to the inhabitants of the Province. If all the efforts of benevolent societies at home, to reform the juvenile offenders of London and other great towns, prove unavailing, and transportation be considered the dernier resort, let these unhappy persons be sent to New-Holland, or some other *convict* Colony, where the local Government is armed with authority, and furnished with the means, of keeping them under that exact and proper discipline which is most likely to lead to their reformation; and not send them forth a moral pestilence upon this poor Colony. But suppose our fellow subjects in this Province could be induced to incur the tremendous risk of receiving as apprentices the description of persons now proposed to be sent out: would not such apprentices run off to the United States whenever they found their service irksome, or found they could do better in that country than in this? All the apprentices required in this Province can be obtained from its native population or from among the children of Emigrants from the United Kingdom.

We shall conclude by expressing a hope that no such proposition as that made at Fredericton, will be obtruded upon the inhabitants of this City. Those who would venture to make it, would, we apprehend, be instantly taught, that whilst we are prepared to welcome honest and industrious Emigrants, no matter how poor they be, from any part of His Majesty's dominions, we will resist, as far as we lawfully can, any attempt to pour out upon this Colony, (which has difficulties enough to struggle with,) the lowest dregs of overgrown Cities, whose previous habits would lead them to plunder the property and corrupt the morals of our fellow-Colonists; and we are confident, that His Majesty's Government is too wise and too just, to blame us for endeavouring to avert so great an evil. It must, we think, occur to every reflecting mind, that whilst hundreds of hardy emigrants, accustomed to honest labour, leave this Province every year, for the Canadas or the United States, (we presume for want of employment here,) it would not only be wicked, but worse than useless waste of money, to attempt to force upon us, a description of persons brought up in vice and idleness.

MR. FORD'S ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to another column, where they will perceive, that the last of these delightful Lectures is announced for Monday evening next, when we have no doubt but a large proportion of those Ladies who have so faithfully resorted to the fount of Science, during the present course, will avail themselves of the closing Lecture, the subjects of which, are the division of the starry firmament into constellations, and the stars which are denominated Nebulæ; which doubtless will prove one of the most delightful and instructive of the whole course.

We have no doubt but many will look back with pleasure and satisfaction, on the time which they have spent in listening to the sublime truths delivered to them, by the talented Lecturer; and that the improvement they have made in the beautiful Science of Astronomy, will induce them in future to devote more of their leisure hours to the study of subjects, which will, while they delight and amuse, tend to enlighten and polish the intellect, and thereby raise them in the scale of creation and social happiness.

The Lecturer on Monday evening last was engaged in the study of the nature and causes of solar and sideral time, the equation of time, and the consideration of chronology and the division of time.

The first part of the Lecture of last evening, was occupied also with the latter subject. In the second part, he entered on the subject of the phenomena of the fixed stars, which he illustrated with great perspicuity—but our present limits will not admit of our entering on such a beautiful theme; however, as it is to be continued in his closing Lecture on Monday evening, we may resume the subject in our next number.

BANKING.—As the public mind is now so much absorbed with this subject, the subjoined extracts, on the Scotch system, will doubtless prove acceptable to a majority of our readers at the present moment.

The Scottish Banks are Joint Stock Companies, formed of numerous individuals. Their capital is known, and must be actually paid up. It is usually invested in mortgages, or in Government securities. The shareholders in some of the Banks are absolved from all responsibility beyond the amount of capital actually subscribed; in others, they are responsible to the whole extent of their fortunes. It is notorious, however, that this additional security confers no additional credit or confidence on the Banks which bestow it; "for experience has rendered it abundantly clear, that a joint stock company, possessing a paid up capital of adequate amount, offers to the public an ample warrantry for its solvency." The business is conducted by directors who annually place before the stockholders a full account of the affairs of each establishment. The dividends are paid out of the profits; the paid up capital remaining untouched. The Banks receive deposits of any sum above a certain amount, for which they give a regular interest, and this interest is always 1 per cent. less than that which they charge upon the loans advanced to borrowers; "and the difference between the interest paid and that charged upon the whole of the capital entrusted to their management, forms the only source whence the profits of the Scottish Banks accrue. In this respect they perform the part of *Savings' Banks.*"

They also effect what is called *Cash credits*—and this is the prominent feature in Scotch banking. A cash credit "signifies a process whereby an individual, on entering into an arrangement with a Bank, is entitled to draw out sums, as required, to a stipulated amount," it being understood that he shall make deposits at the Bank at his convenience, towards the liquidation of the loan. These deposits are always looked for, and they are a guarantee that the money borrowed is put out to productive employment. "When a person applies for a cash account,—which is not an immediate advance of money on the part of the bank, but a conferring of the power of drawing upon the Bank to a certain specified extent, he proposes two or more securities; a bond is made out, and he draws as occasion requires. In this way he has never more from the Bank than is absolutely necessary for the purposes of his business.—These credits run from so low a sum as £50 to £1000. They are granted to persons of every description." Any person whose conduct and character have been such as to acquire the confidence of two responsible securities, willing to be bound for him, may instantly obtain accommodation at the Bank. He thus gets the command of ready money; and if he be a farmer, for instance, the sinews of improvement are instantly placed at his disposal;—he draws out whatever he wants to pay for labour or for other purposes—he pays in the proceeds of the produce which he may have sold, and is charged with interest on the balance which may from time to time stand against him in the Bank books. In the progress of time he begins to reap the fruits of his enterprise and industry, he gradually draws less out, and pays more in, until at length his relation to the bank is changed—instead of deriving an accommodation under a cash credit, he becomes a depositor of his surplus savings and profits. In truth nothing can be conceived more admirably adapted to encourage industry and economy!

Another mode of lending practised by Scotch bankers is upon the security of real property.—"The plan pursued in these transactions is, that the owner should pledge his estate with the bank for a given amount, and open an account with it; up to the amount thus agreed upon, he may then draw upon the Bank, as his occasions require."

This system of deposits is an efficient check upon an over issue of paper money, independent of that security which the liability of giving gold in exchange for bank notes affords. "If a Scotch bank were to issue a larger amount of paper than could be actually absorbed by the transactions of its customers, the excess would instantly find its way into the bank, for it is manifest, that no person would keep on his hand more notes than his necessities absolutely required, when he could obtain the common interest upon them merely by depositing them in the Bank.

Every body knows that on each quarter day, when various periodical payments become due, the paper issued by the Scotch banks is considerably increased in amount; but it is a positive fact, that every little, if any of this excess remains in circulation even for a whole day. It is sent forth in the morning for the purpose of the quarterly payments then falling due; it passes from the debtor into the hands of the creditor, who instantly carries it to the bank, where it is placed to his credit, and bears interest;—so that before the close of the day the whole excess actually forces its way back into the depositaries whence it was drawn in the morning."

To conclude, in the words of the admirable writer in the Quarterly Review:

"It is on all hands agreed, that for the rapid advances it has made in wealth and prosperity, Scotland is very largely, if not mainly, indebted to its banking system. Adam Smith says, 'that the trade and industry of Scotland have increased very considerably; and that the banks have contributed a good deal to this increase, cannot be doubted.' In his Principles of Political Economy, Sir James Stuart asserts, that it is 'to the Banks of Scotland the improvement of that country is entirely owing; and that all commercial countries, by imitating them, will reap advantages of which they are at present deprived.' In his evidence before the Committee on Scotch Banking, in 1826, Mr. Kirkman Finlay stated, 'that the facilities afforded by the Banks constitute one of the ingredients, and perhaps the principle ingredient, of the prosperity of Scotland.'—Well may the inhabitants of Scotland cherish a system under which they and theirs have become thus enriched."

The following Copy of a Despatch from the late Secretary of the Colonies to Chief Justice Tucker, of Newfoundland, who complained of another Executive Councillor being named in the Lieutenant Governor's Commission, to act as Administrator in the absence or death of the Governor, throws out some information on a subject of much importance to the Colonies.

Downing Street, January 5, 1833.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th September, and the 30th October last. After the very satisfactory manner in which you have performed the duties of Governor of Newfoundland, during the temporary absence of Sir Thomas Cochrane, and the expression of His Majesty's approbation of your conduct, which it has been my duty to convey to you on several occasions during the periods you have held that office, it is unnecessary for me to assure you, that considerations of a public nature have alone induced me to recommend an arrangement by which another gentleman has been nominated as Administrator of the Government on the death or absence of the Governor.

You are fully aware of the objections which must present themselves to even a temporary exercise of the office of Governor of the Colony by a *judicial* functionary; and although his Majesty's Government have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ability which you have displayed, and would willingly have availed themselves of your services on any future occasion, yet it was felt that the system hitherto pursued might with great propriety be altered. The issue of a new commission to Sir Thomas Cochrane, afforded a very favorable opportunity of carrying this intention into effect, and His Majesty selected accordingly as the person who should take charge of the Government of Newfoundland on the death or absence of the Governor, a gentleman who from his station and respectability, was eminently qualified to fill the appointment with advantage to the service. The *principal* object, however, of selecting Mr. Haly was, that he held no appointment under the Crown, and that, consequently, no inconvenience would arise from his being compelled, on his undertaking the functions of Governor to neglect, or transfer to other hands, any other public duties which might be intrusted to him; which would have been the case with any other Member of the Council.

The case to which you have alluded of Mr Jeffery, who is at present administering the Government of Nova Scotia, is not at all applicable to your own position. The inconvenience which it was proposed to remedy in Newfoundland was the union in the same person of the judicial and executive functions. The principle was even carried further, by the exclusion of gentlemen who held any office under Government. In the case of Mr Jeffery, the administration of the government devolved on him from accidental circumstances, and if time would have allowed, some other arrangements would have been made upon Sir Peregrine Maitland's departure from this Province; but Mr Jeffery having once entered upon the administration of the Government, it was considered inexpedient that any alteration should be made. His appointment, however, can only be looked on as accidental, and not as forming any precedent upon which an argument can be founded which may be intended to apply to any other Colony. I should hope that there is no real ground for your apprehension that the arrangement which has been made, will be construed by the people of Newfoundland into a mark of disapprobation of your conduct. The exclusion of other Members of the Council who hold places under the Crown, is a most obvious and satisfactory contradiction to such an impression. It only remains for me to assure you, that I shall be most ready at all times to bear testimony to the zeal and efficiency with which you have, on all occasions, executed the important duties which have devolved on you. I have the honour, &c. &c. (Signed) GODERICH.

To Chief Justice Tucker.

THE EPISCOPAL CLERGY.—Our readers are already aware that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government no longer to contribute towards the support of the Established Church in these Colonies. A communication to that effect having been received from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, a meeting of the Parishioners and Pewholders of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, was held on Monday the 30th December, when Dr. WILLIS having stated that, as Archdeacon, he at present receives £300; and that his income, as Rector, derivable from various sources, is equal to £625, out of which he pays £100 a year to a Curate—leaving a nett yearly income of £525; it was agreed—"That upon a statement being made by the Rector, on the next and every subsequent Easter meeting, setting forth the amount received by him from the Parish, either as allowance for Pew-rent or fees, together with any sum he might receive from the Society at home; if it should appear that he did not obtain during the the preceding year the sum of £500, as Rector, that sum would be made good by the Parish."

The Editor of THE HALIFAX FREE PRESS has announced his intention, so soon as satisfactory returns are received from his Agents in Nova-Scotia and the neighbouring Colonies, to devote the first page of every future number of his paper to the Reports and proceedings of Temperance Societies; and selections and writings upon Agriculture, so far as they may be interesting to the people of these Provinces. The title of the paper will then be, "*The Halifax Free Press, and Temperance Advocate.*"

Mr. WILLIAM GOSSIP, at present Publisher of the "*Pictou Observer*," has issued the prospectus of a Weekly Periodical, to be published in Halifax in the Spring of the present year.—The intended publication is to be much larger than any now printed in Nova-Scotia.—We have not room this week to insert the prospectus.

In the *Eastport Sentinel* of the 1st instant, we notice a communication signed SAMUEL W. CLARK, (copied from the *Portland Courier*,) purporting to give an account of the treatment he received as Master of the Brig "Hazard," from the Collector at Pictou, (N. S.) in October last. Capt. Clark states that the Collector compelled him to pay $4 45 cts. duty on five barrels of beef and pork, which were on board for the use of his crew; and that after having his clothing appraised and valued at $26, he had to pay $4 52 cts. duty on them, before a permit to load would be granted, although Capt. Clark states that he offered to put his clothes in the King's Warehouse until the vessel sailed.

FIRE.—On Thursday, the 2d inst. about one o'clock, the out-buildings of King's College, Fredericton, were discovered to be on fire, and before any assistance could be rendered from the town they were nearly destroyed. When the engines arrived, it was found impossible to stop the progress of the flames, consequently the whole range of buildings, about 200 feet in length, were consumed, together with one cow, 6 sheep, a large quantity of hay, about 300 bushels of oats, one waggon, several sets of harness, and many other articles of value. We understand that the Rev. G. M'Cawley is the principal sufferer by this calamity.—*Watchman.*

It appears from a card published in the *Royal Gazette*, by order of the Firewards, that a very unusual and unaccountable apathy and negligence was displayed by the greater part of the inhabitants, "who, in broad day light and when very few could have been ignorant of the existence of the fire, not only did not attend to render assistance, but did not even send their buckets, the want of which was very severely felt, and but for the aid so willingly and effectually furnished by the Military, there is great reason to believe that the College itself would have been seriously injured, if not totally destroyed."

JUVENILE EMIGRATION.—A public meeting is advertised in the *Royal Gazette*, to be held at the Court House in Fredericton, on Thursday the 9th January, on the above subject.

We learn with much pleasure, (says the *Gazette*,) that one of the first objects to which, in furtherance of their views for the encouragement of emigration, the attention of the Directors of the New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Land Company has been directed, is the introduction of such a number of youths as may accommodate such persons as may apply to them for one or more assistants in their profession or trade as apprentices: for this purpose they have combined with the Society for the Prevention of Vagrancy, which has a large establishment in the vicinity of London, from which any number of youths from 14 years of age upwards can be procured. They have forwarded to their Commissioner, (E. N. Kendall, Esq) instructions, in consequence of which the meeting has been convened, for the purpose of explaining the views of the Company and of ascertaining the practicability of carrying them into effect in this Province.—From what we have gathered of the intention of the Directors, we cannot but view both the project itself and the means taken for its adoption, as likely to confer solid and lasting benefits on this community, and we trust that their philanthropic views may meet with all the success and encouragement they deserve.

Extract from the CARRIER'S ADDRESS *to the Patrons of the* "New-Brunswick Royal Gazette"—*1st January*, 1834.

For thee, New Brunswick–birth place of the free
My latest, fondest, softest sigh 's for thee,
Far from sedition's voice, the battle's jar,
The strife of cities and the noise of war,
Thy children live secure from wild alarms,
And peace sits smiling o'er their cloistered farms.
While frugal care and agriculture spread
Their verdant gardens o'er thy fruitful bed,
While from thy thrifty pine and aged oak,
The forest echoes the repeated stroke,
While from thy fortress and thy mountain crag,
Waves in the breeze unconquer'd freedom's flag,
While commerce greets thee with a hundred smiles,
Wafts to thy shores the incense of the isles,
Be thou our theme and boast from year to year,
Nor fear the spoiler where there 's nought to fear.

High o'er the bosom of my native land,
I see fell discord lift her frightful brand,
With *weeping eyes*, I view the stroke of fate,
Her houses left unto her *desolate*,
Wide spreading famine and the waste of war,
And the dimmed lustre of her early star.
Lives there no hope, no patriotic name,
For deeds illustrious in the lists of fame;
Is there no refuge—no outstretched arm
To soothe and shield her from the coming storm?
When nations rise and Provinces rebel,
Who can their ashes consecrate to H***,
Or who pronounce the curse like thee O****!

But why this waste of words, this thirst of air?
Are we not loyal? Our forefathers were—
Yes, they were true—that faithful band who gave
Their blood to flow o'er freedom's sacred grave;
True to the last, they sought a distant land,
Their country's banner planted on its strand,
A quiet refuge for their widow'd age,
And for their sons a peaceful hermitage,
Turn'd from their country's eye the reeking blade
And heal'd the wounds her Washington had made.

Prices at Demerara, November 20.—The last cargo of Fish from Halifax, sold at 2 stivers per lb. and should much more arrive soon, it must go still lower. Flour 7½ per brl. and plenty; Red Oak Staves, $44 per 1000, (dressed); Rice, 3½ stivers; Mackerel, $4 per brl.; Rum, 18 stivers; Molasses, 14½ stivers; Sugar, 3½ to 4 stivers—all plenty, and prices steady.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A. B." and the queries of "A Citizen," respecting a grant of £400, said to be in contemplation by a majority of the Common Council of this City, came too late for insertion to-day.

☞ In the communication of '*A Subscriber*,' in our last number, the three lines preceding the bottom line of the third column, second page, were accidentally misplaced: they should have been inserted before the two concluding lines of the last paragraph of *John Gape's* communication, in the succeeding column.

☞ We would remind our Advertising friends that as the Mails for Nova-Scotia, the Western part of this Province, and the United States, now close on Saturday afternoon, their favors must in future be handed in during the day preceding, or early in the morning of the day of publication.

MARRIED.

On Sunday afternoon, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. HENRY MELICK, Merchant, to ANN ISABELLA, second daughter of Laurence Foster, Esquire, all of this City.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Captain ROBERT CALLAFF, to ANN, third daughter of Capt. Henry Young, of the Parish of Pennfield.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. NICHOLAS FLEMING to Miss BRIDGET THOMSON,—Mr. MICHAEL DONOVAN to Miss CATHARINE WRENN, all of St. Malachy's Church.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr Wilson, Mr. DAVID EDGAR, to Miss MARGARET AGNEW. And Mr. JOHN MILES, to Miss MARGARET MUNN, all of this City.

Same evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. GEORGE M. SWINEY, to Miss SARAH WHITE, both of this City.

At Digby, (N. S.) on the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. Magriggor, Mr. EDWARD K. EVERITT, of St. Mary's Bay, to MARTHA ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. Solomon Marshall, of the former place.

At Tusket, (N. S.) by the Rev. T. A. Grantham, Capt. SAMUEL KELLEY, to Miss MARY VAN NORDEN, daughter of Mr. Abraham Marsh Hatfield.

DIED.

On Sunday afternoon, EDWARD SOMERVILLE, infant son of Mr. Michael Thompson.

On Monday last, Mr. THOMAS O'CONNOR, (Carpenter,) aged 40 years—an industrious and worthy mechanic, and deservedly respected by his acquaintances. His remains were interred on Wednesday, attended by the "*Friendly Sons of Erin Society*," of which he was a member.

On Monday morning, Mr. AARON URIAH FOWLER, son of Mr. Aaron Fowler, of Springfield, King's County.

Yesterday evening, LETITIA, relict of the late Andrew Kinnear, Esquire, in the 66th year of her age.—Funeral from her late residence in Germain street, on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock.