

of England, and then would the destitution here be equal to that which our fellow-countrymen and fellow-churchmen are enduring in Upper Canada. These are very plain but very appalling facts. Ought these things to be? Let the Church in England distinctly say No! I venture to suggest and urge on the attention of the Clergy and Laity of the Church, the absolute necessity of forwarding petitions to the Imperial Legislature. One may be expected from Upper Canada. The Universities of the land will, doubtless, take the lead. Let every town and congregation follow the example. We need a Bishop. No Bishop—no Church. Is it right that the Romish Church should have a Bishop and Priests maintained at the public expense in Upper Canada, where their followers form but a small fraction of the population, and that encouragement should be given to various sectaries in the province, while to our National Church the right and privilege of a Bishop should be distinctly refused? I know we have one Bishop in Lower Canada;—but is he sufficient to take the Episcopal charge of a country 1400 miles in length, three times the size of England, and containing a population of 1,100,000 souls?

We need assistance in the maintenance of ministers, the restoration of the grant to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," and an annual grant for clearing portions of the "Clergy Reserves" for glebes, as the growing wants of the colony require. Let Christian England be reminded, even by every hamlet, of its high and holy duty to provide for the spiritual instruction of its subjects, to the remotest boundary of its possessions. Let all remember, that the evil we complain of is continually increasing. In every petition let the prayer be strongly expressed that the Imperial Parliament would forthwith proceed to the settlement of the question of the "Clergy Reserves,"—because so long as the subject remains in its present state there can be no peace in the province—because the Legislative Council have unanimously and repeatedly deprecated the agitation of the question in the province, and a large majority in the House of Assembly have constantly dissented from the method of disposal proposed by the minority, and because the Imperial Legislature alone can definitively decide the question. The public need only read the Act, (31 Geo. iii. c. 31 s. 35—42) to be persuaded, that to the Clergy of the Church of England alone these lands belong. I am prepared also to show from the correspondence of the Government of the day, with General Simcoe, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, that such was the only construction of the Act then thought of. Let no "appropriation clause" be forced upon us. The Bishopric of Sodor and Man was saved by petitions. It was my intention, had I remained in England, to have published at the opening of the next session of Parliament, a form of petition embracing these several objects, but I am persuaded these suggestions will be abundantly sufficient.

In conclusion, may I be permitted to express the hope that some of my brethren in the Ministry, who, in our personal interviews have exhibited the most lively sympathy in our need, will be led to offer themselves as labourers in this most deserted portion of the Lord's vineyard? How thankful should I be to renew our intercourse in Upper Canada, and to assist them by my experience of the country, in entering on the sphere appointed for their future ministrations! May the great Head of the Church inspire the members of his body here with the spirit of sympathy and love towards His destitute members in our Colonies.

WILLIAM BETTRIDGE, B. D.,
Rector of Woodstock, Upper Canada.
London, September 12th, 1838.

To the Right Reverend Father in God, The Lord Bishop of Montreal.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Northern Front of the Township of Sophiasburg, Magistrates and others, anxious to promote the interests of religion, and of society generally; and also desirous of seeing the Church of England established among us in this as well as in other parts of the Province, and claiming a right to a Minister of that Church to be supported from the fund of the Clergy Reserves, beg leave to approach your Lordship with our respectful congratulations on this your first visit in your Episcopal capacity amongst us.

There are among us those who have witnessed the labors of your venerable father, and who have been the recipients of Confirmation at his hands; and we are all happy to learn, with pleasure and gratitude, the severe course of duty which your Lordship has this summer imposed on yourself, in your Episcopal sphere, by visiting every portion of this Province. We bid your Lordship 'God speed' in your holy vocation.

Our chief object in obtruding on your Lordship this address, during your journey, is to solicit your Lordship to cause a Minister and Church to be fixed at Northport, in the centre of this old, populous, and thriving settlement.—And we beg to assure your Lordship that in so doing, the Minister so appointed shall receive our most cordial support.

[Delivered while the Steamer stopped in passing down the Bay of Quinte.]
Sophiasburg, 24th Oct. 1838.

The Bishop replied in substance that being taken wholly by surprise, he was sorry to be obliged to answer in an unprepared manner an address so well prepared as that which had been just read to him: that he admitted the claim, according to his own judgment, of the parties, to support for Clergymen of the Church of England to minister among them from the provision made by law for that object; that he deplored the untoward circumstances which had crippled the resources of the Church and caused whole tracts of country to be left in a state of spiritual destitution; that still it should please God to place additional means at his disposal, he would not be justified in holding out any kind of definite encouragement in answer to this address; that he was sensibly touched by the kind mention contained in the Address of his late father, and the favourable feeling which it evinced towards himself; and that his duty and inclination would alike prompt him to do whatever might hereafter lie in his power for an object with reference to which he was so situated as to be quite unable at present to give any pledge.

To the Editor of the Church.

COBOURG, Nov. 3d, 1838.

SIR,—I owe the Church a debt of gratitude; and with your leave shall pay in part.

A native of Scotland, I lived seven years at school and college under the roof of a parish minister and Professor of Divinity. Grown to manhood, I communicated with the Kirk, once and again. Removed to England, I attended Church as regularly as before, and communicated there;—willing to believe with my far-famed friend, Doctor Chalmers, that there is but "a complexional difference" between the two establishments.

In America I have listened with profit to preachers both black and white; and to preachers of Tammany hall with abhorrence. In Ohio I attended a Methodist meeting while in the country; and in town, being equidistant from the Baptist, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian Churches, attended these in turn—morning, noon, and night, every Sunday. In Quebec and Montreal I have worshipped along with Catholics; and doubt not, the atonement of the priest is all sufficient when the worshipper is pure. They seek grace through the Virgin. I have four, who pray for me.—Indeed, Sir, I shall lay before you a sheet containing a letter from each of my four daughters, and make you welcome to extract from it what regards religion. They I know, will excuse this offering, when I say it is to procure for me a serious hearing from the people of Upper Canada on the most vital questions which affect the welfare of the human family, particularly at this deplorable crisis in the history of the Province.

In a steambot, I had lately much pleasure in conversing a whole day with some six or eight Episcopal Clergymen; who offered me money in token that certain quondam prejudices were dissipated. This, at first I refused, with thanks; but, told that the Reverend brethren would be thereby hurt in feeling and that I might apply the donation (15 dollars) to any benevolent purpose, it was pocketed.

In fine, permit me to declare publicly, that no gift was ever more esteemed and, be assured that the Church when confined to her true calling, has not a more sincere and reverential well wisher than

ROBT. F. GOURLAY.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

Intelligence has been received from England two days later than that given in our last. We make the following extracts:

On the subject of the harvest, the only additional information furnished is the announcement of the average price of wheat for the six weeks ending Sept. 21, which being 70s. 7d., the duty was fixed at 10s. 8d.

Alderman Wilson, citizen and Weaver, has been chosen the new Lord Mayor of London.

Queen Adelaide was to embark in the *Hastings* for Malta on the 3d October.

Prince George of Cambridge sailed from Falmouth on the 24th September, for Gibraltar, where he is to remain a year or two to "study the art of war."

INTENDED FORGERY ON THE UPPER CANADA BANK.—A young man named JOHN HANNON, described as an American, has been examined at Bow Street, on a charge of having in his possession, and causing to be engraved, a counterfeit plate of the Upper Canada Bank notes. It was proved by the Engraver, that Hannon ordered the plate, which was for ten dollars, to be executed by him, and for which, with eighty impressions, he paid the sum of £20. He also stated that Hannon passed himself off to him as Mr. Ridout, the *President of the Bank!* The report goes on to say, that Hannon is supposed to have been connected with Papineau and his fellow rebels in the late revolt in Lower Canada, and his object is said to have been, to get struck off as many as £10,000 worth of the said notes, which he purposed attempting to pass off here in the purchase of cattle, with the view of selling them again immediately, and then making off with the proceeds. He was remanded for further examination.

Prince Louis Buonaparte has consented voluntarily to withdraw from Switzerland, with the sanction and approval of the French Government.

Antigua and Jamaica papers, the former to the 29th, and the latter to the 30th September, have been received at Bermuda. The island of Jamaica continues in a sad state, in consequence of the labourers refusing to work for reasonable wages. Sir Lionel Smith having tendered his resignation of the Government of the Island, it has been accepted. It is said that he is to be succeeded by Sir Evan M. McGregor, now Governor of Barbadoes.—*Montreal Transcript.*

PROVINCIAL.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE REBELLION IN LOWER CANADA.

From the *Montreal Courier*, Nov. 5.

"It appears that at 'La Tortu,' 7 or 8 miles above Laprairie, a number of rebels attacked, on Saturday night last, the scattered Loyalists in that quarter, and we regret to state, that two respectable farmers of the names of Walker and Vitrey were murdered in cold blood. Several others, who lived in the neighborhood, made their escape with great difficulty, and conveyed intelligence of the attack to Laprairie, from which place a party of the Hussars were, on the instant, dispatched to La Tortu, and were fortunate enough to come upon the rebels unawares, and dispersed them with a few shots. In Beauharnois, a rising of the rebels took place on the same night, and they succeeded in surprising the loyalists of that village, and made prisoners of Messrs. Ellice, Brown, Norval and Ross. This information was conveyed to town by some of Mr. Ellice's servants, who had made their escape, and who stated that the family were confined in the cellar. The Steam Boat 'Henry Brougham,' with the mail and passengers (in number 22 whose names I give below,) from Upper Canada, having called at Beauharnois, as usual, was also captured. On the river Richelieu, we understand, the rebels have risen from St. Mary's downwards, and by the last accounts, they had mustered at St. Charles, about 400 strong. The most gallant achievement that yesterday's news furnishes, remains to be told; while the Indians of Coughnawaga were at public worship on the morning of yesterday, an alarm was given that a party of rebels had surrounded the Church, upon which they immediately turned out, and the Chief setting an example, which was promptly followed by all, raised the 'war-whoop,' and seized the rebel next him, and wrested from him his musket. The others being panic struck, were made prisoners to the number of 64, and were brought into Montreal yesterday afternoon in charge of a party of the Lachine Cavalry.

Martial Law is proclaimed in the District of Montreal.

In the course of yesterday the following persons were arrested:—D. B. Viger, Charles Mondelet, L. H. Lafontaine, Francois Des Rivieres, Goulet, La Belle, L. M. Viger, Dexter Chapin, Francois Pigeon, La Bonté, J. J. Girouard, J. A. Labadu, H. B. Weillbrenna, George Dillon, besides many others whose names we did not learn.

List of the Passengers on board the Steamer Brougham when captured by the rebels, Sunday morning 4th inst., Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Ranbatell, Mr. Clement, Messrs. Poulney, McDougall, Carman, Mc Donell, Griffin, and sister (of Montreal), Mr. Parker, Major Colclough, Mrs. Usher and 2 children, Mr. McMahon (Ameliasburg), Dr. Campbell

(Brockville), Mr. McNicoll, Dr. McIntyre, Mrs. McIntyre, and Mrs. Kennedy (of Lancaster), Assistant Com. General Lister (of Montreal.)

From the *U. C. Herald.*

The first division of the 93d Regiment, and drafts for other Regiments, amounting altogether to about 600 men, arrived here on Sunday evening. One company of the 93d went into Fort Henry, and the remainder to Toronto. [The latter returned on Thursday night to Kingston, to proceed to Montreal. Ed.]

The Steam Boat Telegraph, in the service of the United States Government, anchored in our harbour on Saturday evening, having on board a company of United States troops. The officer in command landed with despatches for Col. Dundas and Capt. Sandom.

A grand farewell dinner was given to the Earl of Durham on the 29th inst., by the Brigade of Guards, Major General Sir James McDonell in the Chair. The following allusions to His Excellency Sir John Colborne and to the Duke of Wellington do his Lordship honour.

"The next toast given by the Chair was the health of Sir John Colborne.

"THE GOVERNOR GENERAL said, he could not permit this toast to pass without taking the opportunity to declare the high sense he entertained of the character and services of his illustrious friend whose health they were about to drink. From him he had received the most frank and enlightened assistance in the arduous and responsible task he had undertaken in these Provinces. As he had already stated, from the moment of his arrival the most confidential intercourse had subsisted between them. From his experience and advice, freely given, he had derived the utmost benefit; and it was no inconsiderable source of consolation to him, that he was able to leave behind him a successor of his tried abilities and acknowledged worth. He could not allow the occasion to pass without declaring his exalted opinion of the talents of this distinguished friend, and the sincere regard and affection he entertained for him. (Much applause.)

"THE GOVERNOR GENERAL then proposed a toast which he said it became them as military men and Britons to drink. It would surely be impossible for British Officers to meet in the number in which they had assembled that day, in any part of the world, without paying the debt of gratitude and of homage due to an illustrious Duke—he meant of course the Duke of Wellington—(applause.) He need not dwell upon the claims which that distinguished personage had upon their admiration. These were well known to them, as his merits and deeds as a military Commander were known to the whole world—(applause.) He, for one, therefore, should feel it to be a discredit to him if he were not ready at all times to testify his sense of those splendid achievements.

"The Duke of Wellington, with three times three, was then drunk with the utmost enthusiasm."

From the *U. C. Gazette Extraordinary.*

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

LOYAL INHABITANTS OF UPPER CANADA!

Upon my arrival among you, early in the present year, bearing with me Her Majesty's Commission to administer this government, I found you just recovering from the excitement that had naturally been produced by the then recent attempts of some infatuated and desperate individuals, both within and without the Province, to involve your country in the horrors of a civil war; and to subvert those long cherished institutions which your conduct has proved that you prize as the first of blessings—and are ever ready to maintain, at the hazard of your lives.

The alacrity with which you came forward in defence of those institutions, and the valour with which—unaided by any military force—you overcame the united efforts of treason, and of lawless aggression, have, indeed, nobly won for you the approbation of your gracious sovereign, and the admiration of your fellow subjects in every part of the wide-extended British empire.

In that admiration, even when far distant from you, I participated most warmly; and it was a source of high gratification to me to be selected as Her Majesty's representative among a people who had thus eminently distinguished themselves.

It is not my purpose to enter here into a review of the circumstances which, before my arrival, had disturbed your peace and compelled you to defend, in arms, your dearest rights.—It is necessary, however, that I should briefly advert to subsequent occurrences; in order to shew you how unceasing my desire has been, whilst extending to the criminal authors of the past disturbances the utmost lenity that prudence would permit, to tranquillize your feelings, and to provide for your security.

The insurrectionary movements in this province having been completely quelled by your activity and energy, the object of first importance that presented itself to my consideration, on assuming the charge of the government, was the treatment to be pursued towards those who, either on their own confession or after the most impartial trials, had been convicted of the highest offence of which man, as a member of society, can be guilty; and in accordance both with the humane views of Her Majesty's government, and with my own desire of tempering justice with mercy, I suffered the extreme penalty of the law to be inflicted only on two of the most prominent and guilty members of the late rebellion, trusting that such an awful example might be sufficient to impress on the crime of Treason its proper stamp; and that a graduated scale of punishment, adapted as nearly as possible to the circumstances of the several cases, might safely be resorted to in other instances.

The petitions for mercy; the assurances of contrition; the promises of amendment, and the professions of revived feelings of loyalty which poured in upon me, from or on behalf of those who had yielded to false representations, and had thus incurred the forfeiture of their lives, warrant me in concluding that this manifestation of mercy, on the part of the Executive, would have been attended with all the salutary effects anticipated from it, had not the same unjustifiable interference, by a portion of the inhabitants of a neighboring country, in your affairs, which had so culpably contributed to the former disturbances, partially rekindled the flame that was about to expire, and engendered a delusive expectation that, by means of co-operation from without, a more successful effort might be made by the traitorous and disloyal, to shake off their allegiance to their sovereign.

In pursuance of their nefarious designs, a fresh invasion of your soil was attempted by a few worthless Refugees in conjunction with a lawless banditti, whose immediate object was the plunder and devastation of the province, whilst their ulterior hope was to rend for ever the tie which binds it to the parent state.

Thus called on again to arm in defence of everything dear to you, your success in repelling this second act of aggression, was not less signal than it had been in your quick suppression of the previous insurrection; nor were your gallantry, your loyalty and your humanity, less conspicuously displayed than they had already been on that memorable occasion.

In the disposal of the prisoners taken at this period, circumstances presented themselves which rendered it my duty to persevere in the lenient course which Her Majesty's advisers had before prescribed: and on an occasion calling as loudly for some example of rigour, as any that has probably ever occurred in the annals of mankind, capital punishment was inflicted in one solitary instance only.

It might reasonably have been expected, after the repeated failure of the attempts of the confederates to effect their revo-

luntary objects—after the continued clemency of the Executive—and after your praiseworthy forbearance from acts of vengeance or retaliation, that not only all thought of further hostility against you would have been abandoned in hopeless despair, but that a better tone of feeling would have succeeded.

The comparative state of tranquillity which followed the abortive attempt at invasion, did in fact encourage me to hope that peace, with general harmony and good feeling, would soon be restored to the Province. To my deep disappointment, however, I have learnt from various sources, more or less authentic, that, regardless of the friendly relations subsisting between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, and stimulated by the worst passions and motives, a number of American Citizens along our frontier, have formed a secret combination for another invasion of these Provinces, and that preparations on an extensive scale, for carrying this unprincipled enterprise into execution are, at this moment, in active progress.

It is further stated, that the members of this unholy union communicate by certain mystic signs—that they are possessed of considerable resources—that they have amongst them some individuals of influence—and are one and all bound by a *unlawful* oath to plunder you of your property—to destroy your Institutions—and to sever your connection with the Mother Country.

Though large allowances are to be made for exaggerated or interested statements; and though it is known that the traitorous within, and their partizans without, are mutually deceiving each other, and are falsely using the names of individuals of station and respectability, in order to give some colouring to their wicked conspiracy—yet I deem it proper to promulgate, that such information has reached me, as calls for the adoption of precautionary measures, for averting, if possible, an impending mischief, or for promptly defeating it should it actually occur.

Relying on the amity and good faith of the American Government, I have made to it, through the medium of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, such representations as will, I trust, ensure its immediate and decisive interference, in suppressing these outrageous proceedings of its border citizens.

I have likewise written to the officers of the United States Army, commanding on the frontier, whose honorable profession, and personal characters claim our confidence, urging them vigorously to second the efforts of their government, by the employment of every means that may be at their disposal.

It is but reasonable also, when the base design of unprovoked aggression shall become more generally known throughout the Union, that I should look with full confidence to the great body of its respectable citizens, to rescue their country from the lasting discredit that would be entailed on it by the actual commission of the hostile acts contemplated by a licentious portion of its population, and the proceedings incident to which tend so fatally to interrupt that good understanding between the inhabitants of the two countries, which their mutual interests, cemented by the endearing bond of a *common origin*, should lead them strictly to maintain.

But, after all, it is less to the interposition of others than to ourselves—supported as we are by a just cause, and protected, as we may still confidently hope to be, by a righteous Providence—that we must look for safety.

With this view I have directed, in addition to the regular force already in the province, that several regiments of your gallant militia shall be again embodied; and that their services shall be engaged for a continuous period of eighteen months.—I have further authorized the assembling, for a shorter period, of other corps of militia in various places; and it is with much satisfaction that I am enabled to add, that many of these brave men have already promptly enrolled themselves.

On the magistracy and other influential classes, I implicitly depend for that important aid which it is so much in their power, and which they have always shewn themselves so ready to afford. I exhort them to direct their attention to the channels through which information respecting the designs of our enemies may be derived—to guard against delusive statements—and to act with calmness, judgment and decision, in the preservation of the public peace. I call also upon those who have so recently experienced the lenity of the Executive, to evince their gratitude for the large measure of mercy extended to them, and to prove the sincerity of their professions of repentance for their former errors.

Nor can I let pass this opportunity of earnestly cautioning you against the hasty adoption of opinions injurious to your confidence in the sincere intentions of the government on the all-important subject of Religious instruction. While I am most anxious to secure to you and your children this inestimable blessing, it is not my wish to see a dominant Church established over you, or the members of one religious community either rendered subject to the spiritual jurisdiction, or called upon to contribute to the temporal support of another.—And I trust that any misapprehension on this subject will be removed when I declare to you my conviction, that no such result can or will flow from any measure of Church appropriation which has been hitherto made, and still less from the course of policy which it is my intention to recommend in this matter.

Apparent as it must be to every one, that our security will chiefly depend on the preservation of perfect harmony and concord among ourselves, I cannot refrain, on an occasion like the present, from offering a few observations on this all-important subject. In every community, differences, resulting from opposition of interests—diversity of taste—and conscientious scruples in matters of religion, will necessarily exist: and these, when restrained within those bounds which the principles of christianity enjoin, may exist in times of peace and tranquillity, without much prejudice to the general interests of society. It is even possible that they may, in some instances tend indirectly to promote them. But when the plunder of our property, and the total overthrow of our venerable constitution, have become the "latest dream at night and the earliest vision of the morning," with a few desperate traitors, leagued with a numerous banditti on our frontier, it is the part of prudence, no less than of duty, to lay aside all differences on minor matters, and to unite hand and heart in the defence of every thing that is dear to us. I do therefore most earnestly and most affectionately advise and recommend you to bury as much as possible those recollections of past events, which may tend to keep alive angry feelings towards those of your fellow subjects, who having once strayed from the path of duty, may now be sincerely desirous of returning to it—to avoid all irritating discussions—and to draw all differences in a common regard for the public safety. Let the only contest between us henceforth be, who shall shew himself the best man and the most loyal subject.

INHABITANTS OF UPPER CANADA!—It is not to rouse your patriotism and loyalty—since they, I know, require no stimulant—but rather to allay any undue apprehension, or excessive excitement, which rumour may have produced, that I now address you: and in requiring you to be prepared to repel, with steady heart, and ready hand, the first aggression on the part of the lawless Brigands, who threaten your security, I can confidently assure you that there are ample means at my disposal for your protection.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this Fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of Her Majesty's reign the second. GEO. ARTHUR.

By His Excellency's Command.

C. A. HAGERMAN,
Attorney General.
R. A. TUCKER,
Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!!

DIED.

In Cobourg, on Friday last, very generally lamented and respected, Mrs. Helm, wife of Mr. John Helm, aged 46. At Peterboro', Newcastle District, U. C. on the 29th of October, Cheeseman Moe, Esq. one of the oldest Lieutenants in the Royal Navy.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, 9th November:—

H. Rowsell Esq. (2) and parcel; Mrs. P. Smith, rem. in full vol. 2, two copies; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, [parcel]; Rev. S. Armour, with packet [dated 19th ult.]; Rev. W. Macaulay; Ven. Archdeacon of York; Rev. C. B. Fleming.