"This was the occasion of Mr. Deerr sending down the Catechist to me at Christmas: the distress was so great, he was unable to relieve it; and the number of inquirers after Christanity, and of candidates for baptism, was still more overwhelming and exciting.

"The Archdeacon Dealtry cheerfully went, and supplied my lack of service, he took with him the Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjea—whom I ordained in June, 1837; and he found there the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht and the Rev. T. Sandys of Burdwan and Mirzapore, who had been attracted by the tidings, and came, without concert, to give what aid they could to such a work, at such a moment.

"The Archdeacon informed himself, before he proceeded to the villages, of the origin and history of the sect from which the chief body of inquirers and Christians sprung. It appears that they have been about sixty years settled on the banks of the Jelingha. They call themselves "Kurta Bhoja," Worshippers of the Creator. They had some connexion with the sect of the Durbeshas, or Dervishes, supposed to abound in Persia. They had a firm notion of one Supreme Being; they rejected, with abhorrence, all idolatry; they held very slightly, if at all, by casts; they considered the test of proselytism, not eating, but uniting in prayer to the one true God. They thought, also, that the Deity was to appear, or had appeared, in human form. The persecution which they endured seemed to argue the importance which they attached to their creed, and their sincerity in following it. Mr. Deerr thinks it will be found that some early Christian missionary had visited them, the tradition of whose instructions had come down to the present generation. More light will be cast on their history, doubtless, by further inquiry. To the grace of God only must we ascribe the faith which receives Christianity aright; as is evident from the bitterness of Islamism, with all its fine theory of the Unity of the Divine Being.

"On reaching the first field of labor, the Archdeacon, assisted by his brethren, proceeded to examine the candidates for baptism—about 160 were placed in rows—at the village of Anunda Bas. Their replies were most affecting. They evidently showed an acquaintance generally with the lost estate and sinful nature of man; with the incarnation and holy life of our Lord Jesus Christ; with His atonement; with the doctrines of justification and sanctification, in their substantial import; and with the necessity and duty of following His example. Jesus Christ was the beginning and end of their religion. Prayer to him was the test of discipleship. The moment any one fell down and called on the name of the Lord Jesus—the Society will recognise again the Apostolic faith—he was gathered into their number. They appeared, in short, so far as could be judged, under the influence of the grace of God. They had learned the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, together with Dr. Watts's First Catechism. They knew that the Son of God appeared in human form, and died to save them; that there is salvation in Him, and in no other, that to believe in Him is the way to obtain this salvation: that nothing can be done without the Holy Spirit's influence; that there will be a resurrection of the dead, a final judgment day, a reward for the righteous, and punishments for the wicked. It appeared further, so far as could be ascertained, that they were willing to forsake all for Christ, and endure whatever persecutions might come upon them; nor could the Archdeacon and our friends discover that they were influenced by temporal motives, except so far as *godliness*, having the *promise of this life*, inseparably brings them with it. The inundation may have given an impulse to some; and time will show further to what extent this has gone; but the greater part had professed to be inquirers after Christianity, and numbers of them had been baptised in 1837 and 1838, a year or two before the inundation occurred.

"The result was, that the Archdeacon said to the Rev. missionaries, *Can any forbid water, that these should not be baptised, who have received the Holy Ghost*, in his sanctifying influences, *as well as we?* And, upon their unanimous opinion, holy baptism was administered according to the forms of our Church; first to the 160 then assembled; and then, at three other villages, after like examinations, to about 380 or 400 more. These, together with the little companies which had been received into the church in 1837 and 1838, may amount, including children, to nearly 1,000. About 1,500 or 2,000 more lay so far distant, that it was impossible to visit them at that time. Messrs. Sandys, Weitbrecht, and Mohana Banerjea, however, went to several villages; and found the same eagerness for instruction, but far less attainments in Christian knowledge—they were inquirers only. Those baptised were catechumens—most of them for more than a year—under the instruction of Mr. Deerr and his native catechists and assistants. The rest are in earlier stages.

"But enough, my lord, of these details, into which many errors may have crept. You shall have more accurate particulars, as soon as we can ascertain them. I am sure, however, that you will partake of the joy and gratitude to Almighty God, which filled every heart at the Corresponding Committee meeting at Calcutta, as the narrative was given, partly from Mr. Deerr's letter to myself, and partly from the notes made on the spot by the venerable Archdeacon. Solemn acts of praise were offered up; and it was determined to strain every nerve to meet the Divine goodness, and to cultivate the opening field of usefulness."—*London Missionary Register.*

Civil Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOCIALISM.

From the Bath Gazette.

A late court circular contains the startling announcement, that at the last Levee there was presented to the Queen, by the Prime Minister of her Councils, "Robert Owen, from the Congress of Delegates of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, soliciting the government to appoint parties to investigate measures which the Congress proposes to ameliorate the condition of Society"!! Lord Melbourne must be either acquainted with or ignorant of the principles of Socialism. If he be ignorant of its principles, he is ignorant of an evil which, unhappily, is extending thro' the land, and the dupes of which have increased during the last year, from 33 chartered branches to 61, having 1 paid and 14 unpaid missionaries in London alone.—Should the Premier be unacquainted with the abominable formulas of socialism, and of its extensive diffusion in the country, he evinces an ignorance which, in one who occupies the post of Prime Minister, is criminally culpable; for of the leading points of Robert Owen's "system," we should have thought that no person in the kingdom, from the peer to the peasant, required *much* information. But what shall be said of his Lordship's conduct if he knowingly introduced to our young Queen a man whose awful blasphemy againgt the Divine Being cannot be exceeded, and whose filthy principles should exclude him from all but the most abandoned and vicious female society? The plea of ignorance in such a matter, sorry plea as it is, is the best which the Premier can put upon record before an indignant public.

In the number of the *New Moral World* published only five days before the levee, Mr. Owen uses the most horrid and atheistical language respecting the Deity.—We lately stated that a meeting in Birmingham, in behalf of that excellent institution, the Town Mission Society, was interrupted and broken up by a noisy and unprincipled band of Chartists, who, as they were prevented from holding any more of their own dangerous gatherings, were determined that no meeting,—for any purpose whatsoever, should be held in the place. On this gross outrage, the founder of Socialism thus dares to comment:—"The idol God whom the Society invoked at the commencement of their proceedings was, like Baal of old, 'either asleep or gone on a long journey,' for no thunderbolts or judgments chastised the contumacious rebels who laughed at him and his special servants also. Surely, if ever proper opportunity offered itself for his interposition, this was one." The disgusting blasphemy and atheism of these two sentences renders them, we should hope, innocuous to all but those who are infected with the principles of Socialism; though such language serves more clearly to mark the character of the man who was presented at Court on the occasion to which we have referred.

The above being a specimen of Robert Owen's atrocious ravings respecting the only All-wise, All-powerful and All-righteous Being—who, were his ways as the ways of man, would have swept the blasphemer from a world which, fallen as it is, he pollutes and disgraces—it is but to be expected that the remainder of his principles are equally detestable. Such an expectation is completely borne out by fact. He contends that man is not accountable for his actions, how vile and infamous soever they may be;—that the present constitution of society and the rights of property should be overturned and abolished, in order to build on their ruins the "*new moral world;*"—that all existing laws and religions are the joint offspring of a principle, which is a "*demon of ignorance,*" "the Devil of the Christians," and a "hydra of human ills;"—that the order of law-givers and magistrates is a "Satanic institution," courts of justice having "no other real object than that the few may rule over and plunder the many"—that christian ministers, without exception, are "hypocrites," a "bigotted," "vicious," and "most degraded order of men," who, by the "absurdities," "insanities," "ceaseless irrational ravings," "gross deceptions," and "diabolical falsehoods," "which they have invented for their gain," have led mankind into all "evils, crimes and sufferings;"—and, to mention but one more of his detestable dogmas, that the Christian law of marriage is "a Satanic institution," "an accursed thing." Well may the Rev. Eustace Giles, of Leeds, in his admirable lecture on the irrationality and absurdity of Socialism, remark that "the Socialist" (and if the Socialist, how much more the founder of Socialism!) "is a self-convicted infidel; not only an infidel, but a libertine; not only a libertine, but a scoffer—a scoffer, too, of the worst description, who avows for his object the sweeping away of all existing laws, religions and institutions from the world; that upon the broad, blank, and desolate platform, *he* may plant 'a new creation,' in which shall dwell, not 'righteousness,' but myriads of 'rational' beings, who are to render themselves supremely happy by joining the blasphemy of the Atheist to the sensuality of the brute."

We are completely at fault when trying to understand the principle on which Lord Melbourne inflicted so gross and insulting an indignity upon the Queen and people of this Christian country, as to present at court such a man as Robert Owen, the hoary-headed advocate of crime, atheism and lust. And be it remembered that this profane railer against the deity was presented, not as a private individual, but as the head of a band or fraternity, to present an address from the Congress of Delegates of the Universal Community Society of Rational (!) Religionists, soliciting the government to appoint parties to "investigate measures which the Congress proposes to ameliorate the condition of society!" Truly we live in perilous times! Not only does the Prime Minister of England present Robert Owen to the Queen of England for the above purpose, and as the principal of his "system," but that *beau ideal* of everything that is eccentric and incomprehensible, Lord Brougham and Vaux, lends his "buckles" to the founder of Socialism, in order that so worthy and so creditable an *elève* might not be expelled from the ante-room of the palace on account of his costume being not *quite* in keeping with court etiquette!! It would be difficuit to conceive a grosser insult to the religious feelings of the Kingdom, than is supplied by the entire affair. We hope some means will be devised to convey to all the parties concerned the light in which their conduct is viewed by a Christian people.

THE LORDS' PROCESSION TO THE PALACE WITH THE ADDRESS AGAINST THE MINISTERIAL PLAN OF EDUCATION.

From the London Morning Herald.

The spectacle presented on Thursday in St. James's Park was one indeed of peculiar and splendid interest. A procession of the Lords to address the Throne *against* its ministers is an event of very rare occurrence. But on the present occasion the historical importance of the event derived a moral charm from the object in view—the defence of the National Religion—which greatly enhanced the interest of the scene.

To the eye alone that scene was solemn and magnificent. The lengthened line of superb equipages, drawn by elegantly caparisoned steeds, slowly approaching the palace through the majestic avenue of ancient elms in their summer verdure, had a most imposing appearance. The beauty of the day greatly set off the richness of a spectacle which, for chaste brilliancy, could not be paralleled in any other part of Europe. A numerous and respectable assemblage were attracted to witness the procession, who manifested their feelings with the franknesss and fervour, but at the same time with the decent self-restraint, that, even in moments of high political excitement, characterize John Bull.

In the procession the greatest of England's peers, and "the foremost man of all the world," was at first looked for in vain; but just before the head of the cavalcade reached the Palace gates, the carriage of that great man—need we name the Duke of Wellington?—drove rapidly into the court-yard, and the moment his Grace was recognised, a burst of enthusiastic feeling welcomed the veteran warrior, whose name is identified with the glory of his country. Soon afterwards Lord John Russell was seen crouching in a corner of his carriage; and the reception which the mover of the "money grant" met with, cannot be better described than by the exclamation of one of the crowd, who, as soon as his lordship had passed, cried out, "Well, I never heard so hearty a groaning as that in all my life. He'll remember that many a day." In fact, the groaning and hooting was like the blast of Fame's trumpet reversed. We can assure the *Morning Chronicle* that Lord John was not "mistaken for Sir Robert Peel." He ventured one peep from his carriage window, and looked far less like the great Conservative leader, than like *Faust's* friend *Mephistophiles*, very ill at ease. Lord Palmerston soon afterwards received a similar salute, in which the word "Cupid" was very audible. Lord Normanby passed without much observation; but the Lord Chancellor, we regretted to find, was strongly hissed as he passed in the procession in his state coach. This could have only happened to that distinguished functionary as one of a government generally hated and despised; for, personally, the Lord Chancellor is a gentleman—and, professionally, one deserving of public respect. His Lordship looked very much displeased and rather disconcerted at the reception which he encountered. We observed that in leaving the Palace he went away in a private carriage, leaving the state coach to his secretary and mace-bearer, or some of his train, who had to encounter the hisses of those, who did not know the Lord Chancellor's person. With the exception, however, of Lord John Russell, Lord Howick was the minister who received the largest share of hearty public disapprobation.

On the other side, next to the Duke of Wellington, the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury was noticed with the most enthusiastic cheering. Great applause was also given to the Bishops of London and Exeter: and, indeed, to all the bishops. We heard a spectator say, "This ought to compensate the bishops for their reception eight or nine years ago."

Among the peers most applauded were Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Canterbury, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Duke of Beaufort, the aged Lord Rolle, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Kenyon, and Lord Shaftesbury. The Irish Primate, Lord John Beresford, was also warmly applauded.

At the departure from the Palace the ministers, who left the last, received—more especially Lord John Russell and Lord Howick—a repetition of the unpleasant indications of unpopularity which they had previously to encounter. Lord Melbourne, either possessing more cunning or less nerve than his colleagues, remained behind for some time, thinking the crowd would pass away, but seeing his carriage in the court yard they obstinately declined to move without rendering due honours to the chief of the bed-chamber ministry. Even the band and beef-eaters, and guard of honour, all moved off, but Lord Melbourne did not come. The crowd, however, would not stir, but at last the old fox was unearthed. The moment his carriage was seen leaving the palace-gates, the groaning, hissing, and hooting conveyed to his ears the unwelcome tidings that even Lord John Russell was not the *most* unpopular man in England. The police kept close to his carriage, while he rapidly escaped from such unwelcome observation.

From the New York Albion.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN CANADA.

House of Commons, July 30.

Mr. PAKINGTON rose to present the petitions of which he had given notice, and hoped for the attention of the house. He had no wish to break through the rule as to speaking on petitions; but as it was not a common thing for our fellow-subjects in distant colonies to come directly before this house as petitioners—considering also the peculiar state of Canada, and the important subject to which the petitions related—he hoped the house would at least allow him to state fully the object and the prayer of the petitioners. The petitions were from the following townships and districts:—Whitby, Etobicoke, Georgina, and Newmarket, in the Home District; Ameliasburgh, Marysburgh, and Hillier, in the Prince Edward District; Clarke, Darlington, Nelson, [?] Haldimand, Cavan, Hope, and Hamilton, in the Newcastle District; St. Thomas's Port Burwell, and Norwich, and Durham, [Qy. Dunwich,] in the London District; Elizabethtown in the Johnstown District; March, Huntley, in the Bathurst District; Camden, Ernest Town, and Amherst Island, Richmond, Fredericksburgh, and Adolphustown, in the Midland District; Woodhouse in the Talbot District; Colchester and Gosfield, in the Western District; Indians [near Grand River,] St. George and Paris, and Nelson, in the Gore District; and the township of Murray in the Northumberland District. The substance of the several petitions was, that the petitioners felt themselves entitled, as British emigrants resident in Upper Canada, to all the privileges of British subjects. They therefore considered that a suitable provision should be made for the maintenance of the church in Upper Canada. They declared that the provisions of the act passed in 1791, and termed the "Constitutional Act," had hitherto existed only in name. There was no provision for the church of Canada in the shape of tithes—nor did they desire any. (Hear, hear.) They went on to declare their attachment to the established church, whose maintenance had been promised to them by the most solemn pledges which the law of the land could give. They considered themselves entitled to the same protection of their religious institutions which the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada enjoyed. They therefore earnestly prayed that the provision which had been set apart for the maintenance of the Protestant religion in Upper Canada might not be diverted from its original purpose, but might be so applied that the necessary ministrations might be afforded without charge upon the inhabitants of any township in the Province, according to the spirit of the Constitutional Act. One of these petitions he must call particular attention to, as coming from a large number of the chiefs and warriors of the Tuscarora and Onandagua tribes of native Indians, who had been converted to the Christian faith by the active zeal of the missionaries of the church of England, and who joined in the prayer that proper provision may be made for the support of that church. (Hear.) The petitions were of various lengths, but many of them were very numerously and most respectably signed. The authenticity of the signatures was also certified in most of the petitions by the clergyman or missionary in the district. The petitioners did not adopt the common mode of signature. But four columns were marked out, one of which contained the petitioners' names, the next their several professions and occupations, the third the places in which they resided, and the fourth the number of the families connected with the parties who signed. Having thus called attention to the importance and interesting nature of these petitions, he would not further encroach upon the rule of the house; but he hoped he might be allowed to add, that although he did not intend to found any motion upon these petitions in the present session, he wished to give notice that, unless her Majesty's Government showed more disposition to legislate for Canada in the next session than they had done in this, and unless in any measure they might bring forward the subject of these petitions was distinctly and satisfactorily embraced, he should feel it his duty, at an early period of the session, to call the attention of the house to the frightful religious destitution which has so long existed in the Canadian provinces. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by presenting petitions from Devonshire in support of the prayer of the preceding petitions.

PROVINCIAL.

The Assizes for the Newcastle District commenced in this town (Cobourg) on Tuesday last, the 10th inst. MR. JUSTICE JONES, who on the preceding evening had been carried past into Presq' Isle by the violence of the gale, arrived, by road, in the forenoon of the following day, and, after opening the Court, delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, of which J. T. Williams, Esquire, is the Foreman. We are happy in being enabled to subjoin the most material and interesting portion of the Charge:—

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen.

Through the blessing of Divine Providence, you are again assembled to assist in the administration of the Criminal Law; and to you is confided a most important duty. It is for the Grand Inquest to enquire into and present all matters, which come to their knowledge, against the Peace of the Country committed within the District.

Your investigations being in the nature of an inquiry, the evidence on the part of the Crown only will be heard, and if sufficient is elicited to put the persons accused upon their trial before a Petit Jury, you will find the necessary Bills of Indictment, which will be prepared by the Attorney General. You are too conversant with the duties of Grand Jurors to require to be reminded, that you should nevertheless be fully persuaded, on all occasions, of the truth of an indictment preferred, so far as your evidence goes, and that you are not to act upon mere surmises or probabilities.

Since the last Court of Oyer and Terminer for this District, it appears, from the Calendar and the papers submitted for my inspection, that a most wicked and atrocious conspiracy has been formed, to murder and rob the Queen's subjects in this part of the country, in furtherance, it is alleged, of the wicked and rebellious attempts which have been made to subvert the Queen's Government in this Province. It is a subject which, in its investigation, will require the exercise of your cool and dispassionate judgment, and that nice and legal discrimination which is frequently necessary to determine the nature and degree of the offence charged.

Within the last two years, trials for treason have been but too frequent in this Province. None, however, have taken place in this District, and on that account I think it necessary to give a brief description of that crime, the highest known to our law.

It is defined as the crime of treachery or infidelity to our lawful Sovereign; and can, therefore, be committed by those only who owe allegiance to the Crown. This allegiance is either natural and perpetual, due at all times and under all circumstances from subjects; or local and temporary, due from aliens residing in the country and within the Queen's protection, or who have resided in the country and have left it, their families and effects being still under the protection of the laws. And it is now held by some, that a subject of a foreign country at peace with Great Britain, coming into this Province in hostility, and committing thereby an act which in a subject would be treason, would be also guilty of treason.

But it does not appear consistent with reason that he who does not, nor ever did, owe allegiance to Great Britain, and who comes in arms into this Province with an invading army, and levies war against the Crown, claiming no protection from the Government or laws, but with the open and avowed object of subverting the Government and authority of the Queen by force, can be considered guilty of that crime, which is defined, and, in its very name, imports, a betraying, treachery, or breach of faith.

All treasons are comprised under three heads:—

1. Compassing or imagining the Queen's death.
2. Levying war against the Queen.
3. Adhering to the Queen's enemies.

And all must be committed in this Province to subject the party to trial here.

Compassing or imagining the Queen's death are synonymous terms, and signify the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not the carrying such design into effect.

The death referred to, is the natural death of the Sovereign, and any act which tends to such a result is an overt act of compassing the Queen's death.

Levying war, although a distinct branch of the law of treason, is an overt act of compassing the Queen's death, because the death of the Sovereign is supposed to be the natural consequence of the destruction of her power.

A conspiracy against the natnral life of the Queen, at this remote distance, could hardly occur, and could scarcely be conceived in any other way, than by procuring arms to be transported to England, to be there used to effect her death, or by inciting persons there to assassination, insurrection, or rebellion.

Levying war may be done, not only by taking arms avowedly to subvert the Government, but under pretence to reform Religion, or the laws, or to remove evil Councillors, or other grievances, whether real or pretended. So is an insurrection for any general purpose a levying of war; such as pulling down all brothels, or all inclosures; but a rising to effect some private or particular object, such as the destruction of a church, a pulling down a certain inclosure, would only amount to a riot, for there is a difference between a pretence that is public and general, and one that is private and particular.

A bare conspiracy to levy war is not an overt act of treason within this branch, in this Province, but is so in England by statute passed since the adoption of the laws of England here; and an act performed with an intent to subvert the Monarchy and depose the Queen, would be an overt act of compassing the Queen's death, as before explained.

To constitute the third species of treason, for which a person would be amenable to trial, there must be an adherence to the Queen's enemies in this Province, by giving them information, aid, or comfort. Rebels cannot be considered the Queen's enemies; but Foreign Pirates or Robbers, who invade the country and levy war, are so considered, although their nation is not at war with Great Britain.

In any Indictment for compassing the Queen's death, levying war, or adhering to the Queen's enemies, an overt act must be stated and must be proved by two witnesses, or two overt acts of the same species of treason must each be proved by one witness.

With respect to the persons returned upon the Calendar as committed for treason, or treasonable practices, if any indictment shall be prefered against them for compassing the Queen's death, or levying war against the Queen in this Province, you will ascertain whether, in the commission of the act charged as the overt act of treason, their design was to subvert the Government or to bring about any public change in our political instittutions, or to effect any object of a general or public nature, *by force*, which would constitute the crime of treason as before explained; or whether their object was one of a private nature, such as plundering the Queen's loyal subjects to enrich themselves, or for murdering individuals for the purpose of gratifying their malice, in which latter case their offences would not amount to treason, but they would be subject to punishment for such felonies or misdemeanours as they may be found to have committed.

As it regards their political character, whether subjects or aliens, they will all stand in the same light; if, being aliens, they resided in the Province at the time the offence was committed, or, having previously resided therein, they had moved from it, leaving their families or effects here, or came into the Province secretly, or covertly were in arms.

If the acts charged against the prisoners, being subjects, are such as made them guilty of treason, the aliens associated with them as well as they, would be liable to trial for felony before a Militia General Court Martial (as well as the subjects for treason, and the aliens for felony, before this Court) under an Act of the Provincial Legislature. This act was passed in 1837 to meet particular emergencies, and was not intended to dispense with the trial by Jury, when such trial could be conveniently had.

Should, however, the acts of the Prisoners particularly referred to not amount to treason in your judgments, it then becomes your duty to enquire whether they have been guilty of any other offence against the laws of the country; and the Court will dispose of such Indictments as you shall find, and which the Attorney General, in the discharge of his duty, shall think proper to proceed in.

A combination by two or more persons to commit any offence punishable by law, is indictable as a conspiracy.

To conspire to commit a felony or even a misdemeanor is indictable, and it is laid down that all confederacies whatever wrongfully to prejudice a third person are highly criminal at common law, and were formerly punishable in England by pillory, fine, and imprisonment. Pillory is now done away, but the offence is punishable here, as it formerly was there, and also, by a late Act of this Province, by imprisonment at hard labour in the Public Penitentiary. Not less than two are required to constitute the offence, but one may be indicted with others unknown. To conspire together to murder or rob, although only a misdemeanor in the guilty, is of that heinous description of crime, that a Court, before whom a person should be convicted of the offence, would feel compelled to award punishment to the utmost limit of the law. An actual conspiring need not be proved, but may be collected from collateral circumstances.

As to the witnesses admitted to provc an offence, although an accomplice in guilt with the prisoners at the bar is usually regarded with suspicion, he is a competent witness, and has at all times been admitted from a principle of public policy and from necessity, as it is scarcely possible to detect conspiracies and many other crimes without their information.

IMPROVEMENTS IN UPPER CANADA.

Canada is a far better country than it ever got credit for. Those who sold out for a trifle and left us, would, on coming back, scarcely know the place of their former sorrows—the rueful faces of the people now wear ruddy smiles—improvements are effected in every quarter—and the rising industry has cleared away the stumps on which they used to hang their heads to pour out the bitterness of their souls. In this town alone, the new buildings are so numerous that we cannot begin to count them—at least the task is so great that we durst not attempt it, and we are rather afraid if we should publish the fact we should not be believed at a distance and would only get a bad name for our pains. Every few rods a new house is completed or building; and you can scarcely move without encountering a carpenter, or breaking your shins by stumbling over his tools, trash, and trumpery. A large portion of Dundas street, which formerly was nothing but a huge mud-hole, is now blocked up with stores and groceries—all of which are just receiving a finishing touch, or what the farmer calls a 'cap-sheaf,' by the erection of Mr. Jennings' large brick store on the corner, which stands above the rest, and seems to shed a lustre around it.

But the town of London is not alone in the march of improvement—all the villages west of Hamilton (they have had a Durham meeting in that town) are daily raising in importance. Brantford and Paris, Beachville and Woodstock, Ingersoll and Embro, and so on west and north to St. Thomas, Goderich, Chatham, and Sandwich—all are on the *qui vive*, and contributing largely to provincial greatness. The backwoods are giving way and new clearings are every where surrounding us—in a late tour we counted fourteen of these new habitations adjoining each other where nothing but a forest was two years ago. These Districts are fast filling up, not only with people from disaffected sections of the province, but with thousands who are driven from the United States by the most cruel tyranny and oppression. The agent from the Ohio Emigrating Company, having finished his business in these Districts, has now returnsd to send on the settlers, and teams are employed to convey some scores of families to their future homes. There are also great numbers in Michigan awaiting opportunities for disposing of their possessions for something better than wild-cat money, that they may come to a country where they can speak their minds without the fear of lynch-law and mob violence before their eyes.—*London Gazette.*

LORD DURHAM.

Durham, has been famous in its days for three things—viz: for the yellowest mustard, the shortest horned cattle—and the most ultra democrat-lord, who true to neither of his principles, first sought and obtained an Earldom, and now practically endeavors to level and destroy the order to which he has been elevated. This third production of Durham, this citizen Earl, combines in his own person all the evil qualities of the other two—to the yellowness and acrimony of the mustard, with none of its wholesomeness, is added the obstinacy and indocility of the shorthorns, without any of their usefulness. Durham and Responsibility!! such is the watchword of the man who a few short months ago, was parading like a king through the land he would now revolutionize; such is the rancorous legacy of this Judas-like destroyer, who came to save, and has betrayed us with a kiss.—Did the great potentate John George Lambton Earl of Durham, Lord High Commissioner, Captain General, and Vice Admiral, advocate responsibility whilst he was *himself* the administrator of the government? Did he whose sacred majesty could not endure to breath the same air which was polluted by the presence of a clergyman, or a letter bag—did he evince by any act during his short sojourn in the Canadas, a real respect for that hydra-headed monster miscalled 'the people;' which his incantations have again aroused from a disturbed slumber?—Did he not shrink from the real and constitutional responsibility to which he was answerable—and exhibit the silliness of his vexation in an insane, unstatesmanlike, unusal, and pettifogging appeal to "the people" on both sides of the Atlantic?—Did he not upon all public occasions shrink from contact with the vulgar, as if the very air they breathed carried contamination on its wings? He could parade his be-starred and be-ribboned person with the most perfect self-complacency through the broad limits of his government—he could listen to the roaring of unshotted cannon discharged in his own honor—he could open his ears to the voices of the multitude hymning his own sweet praises—he could suffer traitors and rebels to mingle in the secret councils of his servants—he could employ the misdirected talents of others to write for him a book, belying illustrious names, to which his own is but as a mushroom:—but on the first alarm of danger he ran from his post; on the first reproof, like a whipped school boy he absconded from his preceptor—like a kicked spaniel he ran whining beneath the petticoats of his mistress—like a trembling coward he deserted the vessel which he had piloted into a storm:—and he has become the scorn of his own order—and the watch-word of rebellion in Upper Canada.—Compare the acts of this man, with those of Sir Francis Head, and Sir John Colborne!!!—*Hamilton Gazette.*

[The above paragraph is extracted from a powerful and brilliant article, of great length. The writer must be a man of wide range of thought, unusual fertility of illustration, and long familiarity with general literature. It is inspiriting to witness how vastly the political talent, called forth by *Lord Durham's* most mischievous Report, preponderates on the side of the Conservatives.—ED. CHURCH.]

MORE SYMPATHY.

On Friday night, an armed party of ruffians came to the house of a settler on Grenadier island and demanded admittance,—on being answered in the negative they threatened to break down the door. There was a musket in the house, which the owner got ready and fired several times through the dwelling, in the direction he heard voices outside. The party, after some time, went off. Next morning, a bayonet scabbard was found, and a considerable quantity of blood, near a post, on which it is supposed the wounded person supported himself. The person whose house was attacked is one from whom the mail-robbers bought cattle, and as the cattle was taken from them by our authorities, and the money returned the lawful owners, they have frequently since sent messages to the people on Grenadier Island, to say that they must have the money or the cattle back; it is therefore more than probable that this attack was made by the mail-robbers that were liberated from Watertown jail some time ago.—*Kingston Chron.*

LAUNCH, AT PRESCOTT.

The Brockville left this yesterday, crowded with passengers, to be present at the launch of Mr. Hamilton's new boat, the *Ontario*—many were from Toronto. The success of this boat is a matter of the greatest consequence to this Province. If she answers the purpose she is intended for, of which there is every reasonable hope, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, with all its difficulties, will be complete, without the aid of any canal, and the Montreal market will be brought within the reach of our farmers,—when the prices answer their interest, they may leave Kingston in the evening of one day and be in Montreal the next, with a loaded wagon, and without any fatigue to their horses. The tonnage of the Ontario is so great as to give her ample accommodation for all the passengers that will travel this route for some years to come, and have room for a large quantity of goods,—so that a merchant in Kingston may order goods from Montreal, and on the fourth day after he has ordered them may have received them and have them ready for sale in Kingston.—*Ib.*

On Friday evening last an unusual number of well-dressed strangers began to collect about Prescott. On Saturday morning it was estimated that upwards of two thousand spectators were present, to witness the launch of the Hon. John Hamilton's new boat. At noon, every thing being ready, she glided rapidly and gracefully into her destined element, amidst the deafening plaudits of the assembled multitude. Nothing could excel the arrangements on this occasion. The boat is named the Ontario; she is 204 feet on deck, and is about 500 tons measurement. Her model is said, by good judges of naval architecture, to be beautiful and faultless in every respect; she is buoyant and stiff, and sits on the water "like a duck." Refreshments of every kind were prepared on board the steamer Brockville. The tables would not admit of more than 100 siting down at a time—parties of this number replaced each other in rapid succession, until all that were disposed had partaken of the owner's hospitality. The workmen, amounting to about eighty, who had been employed in constructing the Ontario, were sumptuously regaled on shore. We are sure we will be cordially joined by our fellow subjects throughout the Province in wishing the spirited and enterprising owner of the Ontario the most complete success.—*Ib.*

The Jury, on the trial of Jalbert, the murderer of Lt. Weir, have not yet returned a verdict. They are divided in opinion, *ten* against *two*. Another trial, it is supposed, will be had.

STILL LATER.—The jury have been discharged without giving a verdict.

THE GALE.—It has blown a gale for the last 24 hours. The Hamilton was driven in here by stress of weather. We have heard of no serious accident. The American steamer St. Lawrence is hard aground near Alexandria Bay.—*Kingston Chronicle, 11th September.*

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:—

Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any imported from Europe.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839. tf11

BIRTHS.

Lately, at the Parsonage, Williamsburg, the Lady of the Rev. B. Lindsay, of a son.

At the Seigniorial House, River David, Yamaska, on Sunday, the 1st instant, Mrs Jonathan Wurtele, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Ernest Town, on the 26th August, Mr. John S. Shurtleff, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Miles, formerly of Kingston.

At Quebec, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. George Mackie, Thomas Jackson, Esq., of that city, to Martha Eleanor youngest daughter of Henry O'Hara, Esq., of Gaspe.

DIED.

At Kingston, on the 10th instant, Henry Cassady, Esq. Barrister at Law, and Mayor of Kingston, aged 42,—universally and deeply lamented.

In Cobourg, on the 11th instant, of Scarlet fever, Elizabeth, eldest child of Asa Burnham, Esq. aged 6 years.

On the 15th July, in London, Wm. Praed, Esq., M. P. for Aylesbury, a talented Conservative, and a sweet Poet.

LETTERS received to Friday, Sept. 13th:—

C. Mortimer, Esq. add. sub. and rem; Mr. J. Maclaren, rem; G. W. Baker, Esq. P. M., rem; Rev. Dr. Bethune, add. sub; Rev. W. Macaulay; A. Davidson, Esq. P. M. rem; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. E. Denroche, rem; Rev. B. Lindsay, add. sub; T. S. Shortt, Esq. add. subs; Lieut. J. S. Lee; Rev. W. McMurray; Mr. Bowes, P. M.