

science and a dereliction of positive Christian duty, abandon that for a form of government which has no other sanction than the will of the people.

But how are the aggressions which have been already made upon our land, to be summarily and permanently stopped? By what means is our freedom from these foreign depredations to be fully and finally secured?

We are not without a hope, and belief that the people of England will view this matter as we do; and we can assure the numerous enlightened and influential individuals in the mother country, who will read these our remarks, that the sooner our Government are urged, by every stimulant which a mighty people when in earnest know how to apply, to act upon this view of the question, the better will it be for all parties.

Some of our Provincial Journals affect to find fault with the suggestions we lately offered as to the only certain means of securing permanent quiet to this country, and of maintaining ultimately our friendly relations with the United States.

"This smooth discourse and mild behaviour of a Conical traitor."

It is not fairly to be inferred that, because in philosophically viewing the structure of the civil polity in the neighbouring country, we can discern nothing in it to create for it a preference over our own,—that because, from passing events, we are forced into a contrast disparaging to their form of government, we are therefore hostile to that country.

How far some of our contemporaries, who feign this quietude amid the gathering alarms of war, and who speak of peace and security when our all is menaced, may have such acquaintance with the 'mystic signs' of those marauders as will, in case of invasion, avert the flames from their dwellings or the poniard from their hearts, we cannot say; but in the worse than Punic faith of rebels and freebooters we would not advise them to be implicit in their trust.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the Church of England Gazette transmitted to us direct from the office of that valued Journal; and we beg to state that we have, for some time, regularly transmitted our paper to their address.

The Address to Sir George Arthur which, with his Excellency's Reply, appears in another column, was agreed upon at the late Visitation of the Clergy, but its presentation was deferred for some time in consequence of his Excellency's absence from Toronto.

CHURCH STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

RECTORY OF CORNWALL.

Rev. George Archbold, Incumbent. Divine Service is performed on Sundays at Cornwall at 11 A.M., and at Moultonette at 3 P.M. Besides these services, lectures are held, when the weather permits, in School-houses on the Thursday

and Friday evening of each week, in the 1st and 2nd Concessions.

Average attendance at the Sunday School at Cornwall from 60 to 70 children; besides which, there are, in connexion with the Church, three Day Schools in which instruction is given to the poor gratuitously.

Baptisms in 1837, 113; Marriages 17; Burials 48; Communicants 190.

RECTORY OF PICTON.

Rev. W. Macaulay, Incumbent. Baptisms in 1837, 24; Marriages 10; Burials 14; Communicants in St. Mary Magdalene's Church, exclusive of those in parts adjacent, 82.

The number of children attending the Sunday School is 47. Number of persons confirmed on the 25th Oct. last, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, 32.

LEEDS, COUNTY OF MEGANTIC, LOWER CANADA.

Rev. J. L. Alexander, Missionary; who performs Divine service regularly at four different stations within his charge, embracing a part of three townships.

Baptisms in 1837, 50; Marriages 16; Burials 6; Communicants 30. Children attending the Sunday School 33.

The Gospel Messenger of the 10th inst. gives a full and interesting account of the Primary Convention of the new Diocese of Western New York. Bishop Onderdonk presided over the deliberations, which were marked by the utmost unanimity of feeling. The Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey, D.D., of Philadelphia, was elected Bishop of the new Diocese.

ADDRESS

To 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.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Clergy of the Established Church of Upper Canada, in visitation assembled, avail ourselves of the first public opportunity thus afforded to us since your arrival in this country, of presenting to Your Excellency our congratulations upon your assumption of the Government of this Province.

Engaged as we are in the religious instruction of our respective flocks, it affords us no small encouragement to know that Your Excellency feels a lively interest in the spiritual welfare of the people over whom you are placed, and that we may rely with confidence upon Your Excellency's countenance and support in the discharge of our arduous duties.

We sincerely hope that Your Excellency may long be permitted to preside over the affairs of this important portion of Her Majesty's dominions, and would earnestly pray that the Giver of every good and perfect gift may be pleased to direct and prosper all your consultations to the advancement of His Glory, the good of His Church, and the safety and welfare of this Province; so that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

In the name and on behalf of the Clergy.

G. J. MONTREAL.

GEO. OKILL STUART, L.L.D., Archdeacon of Kingston.

JOHN STRACHAN, D.D.L.L.D., Archdeacon of York.

Toronto, 11th Oct., 1838.

ANSWER.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Venerable the Archdeacons, and the Reverend the Clergy of the Established Church of England in Visitation assembled in Upper Canada.

I thank you sincerely for your address of congratulation on my assuming the Government of this Province in its present unsettled state, as I am persuaded that you mean it kindly and that you repose confidence in my administration.

Believe me, you do me but justice when you give me credit for feeling a lively interest in the spiritual welfare of the people of Upper Canada.

It is indeed an interest which I have very deeply at heart; and it is in my entire dependence upon the Great Head of the Church that I hope to be permitted to afford to the Ministers of the Gospel that support and encouragement which may enable them to discharge the arduous duties of their profession with comfort and satisfaction to themselves, and with great as well as lasting benefit to the community.

GEO. ARTHUR.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

No later intelligence has been received from England.

The latest Montreal papers received at the time we write [Friday] are those of Thursday the 8th inst. We condense from them the following particulars in relation to the revolt:

From the Montreal Courier.

It would betray pitiable weakness to entertain the shadow of a doubt of the result of the contest, or to do or say anything that would have a tendency to prevent the loyal from meeting the present emergency with the calmness and courage of men who justly respect themselves, and who rate at their true value their false, ungrateful, and nerveless enemies. Besides all this a change seems to have come over the Executive of the Province; and we have an earnest in the prompt manner in which Martial Law has been proclaimed, that it will also be rigorously followed up.

The steamer Princess Victoria made an extra trip on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of taking over four pieces of artillery, with the men, horses, &c., for St. Johns. In consequence of the late hour at which she reached Laprairie, it was deemed imprudent to forward the artillery that night. During the night an attempt was made to burn the boat, by conveying combustibles into the berth in the fore-castle. Fortunately it was discovered before any material damage had been done. The circumstance of the artillery being detained at Laprairie, was probably the means of saving the boat, if not the village, from being destroyed, as an attack was meditated.

The cars had not proceeded far from St. Johns yesterday morning, when it was discovered that about thirty feet of the rail way had been torn up, which, however was repaired in the course of an hour.

The driver of the Quebec mail was detained by about 20 armed rebels at Bout de L'Isle, on Saturday night and yesterday morning, but was allowed to bring on the mail from below, it being the one for Quebec they wished to possess themselves of, as they imagined it might contain despatches for Sir John Colborne. It, however had passed before they expected. They expressed a confident hope that their friends would stop it at Bernier.

We have heard of some risings in the North, but have not been able to learn any particulars.

We would particularly impress upon the minds of our loyal fellow-subjects, of this city, not to allow themselves to be at

all alarmed by passing events. The present crisis could not have arrived at a more favorable juncture; for we do not really see that any serious danger is to be apprehended if we are only true to ourselves. The energy with which the Government is acting has already had the best effect—2000, at least, of the volunteers, in the course of yesterday flew to arms.

We mentioned the other day, our certain belief of the Canadian Refugees and Frontier scoundrels organising to make forays or plundering incursions into this Province. The news of to-day from St. Johns, proves that they were very speedily to put this part of their plans into execution.

It was ascertained yesterday that there was to be a preliminary meeting last night of a few of the leading rebels who escaped hanging last winter, and some refugees from the other side of the line 45°, at the notorious Gagnon's residence, Pointe a la Mule, about 6 miles from St. Johns. A party of 15th Regt., by water, and a few of the Dragon Guards, from Chambly, were secretly dispatched with a Magistrate to capture the conclave, while in the act of plotting the destruction of the lives and property of loyal subjects in that neighborhood. We have just learned from Col. Taylor, that seven of them were taken, and among them the son of Gagnon, but the father was not to be found. We also understand that a few arrests were made at St. Johns, and that Dr. Lacroix, who luxuriated all last winter in the goal of this city, at public expense was unceremoniously taken out of his bed last night. The hypocrite was, of course, very much astonished at this apparent want of courtesy at the hands of a government from whom he had previously received such liberal treatment.

The assembly of traitors were armed, and we saw one of their muskets in Colonel Taylor's possession, with bayonet, scabbard, canteen, and about twenty rounds of ball-cartridge. It was a good American piece.

This little affair will, we hope, convince all loyalists and traitors' too that Government is well informed of every thing on foot, and is well armed at all points to meet every emergency.

We learn that the house of a Canadian who resides at Pointe a la Mule, was entered two nights since by a party of masked men, who relieved him of all his spare money, amounting to about 200 dollars in hard cash. They told him at the time it was a contribution to the patriot cause.

From the Montreal Herald.

Yesterday morning, intelligence reached town that Mr. John McDonnell, advocate of this city; had been captured at St. Gregoire, nearly opposite to Three Rivers, endeavouring to raise the habitants in that part of the country. He described himself as an American General, and stated that the Americans had risen en masse to assist the suffering Canadians. Some loyalists took him prisoner, and delivered him up to the Regiment of Guards stationed at Three Rivers. On his person were found some papers addressed to him as Major General of the Patriot Army, and a tricolored flag was found in his possession. He was brought up to town yesterday in the Steamer Canada, which had also Sir James McDonnell and the regiment of Guards from Three Rivers. As soon as it was known that the rebel of the same name was on board, there was a great sensation in the city, and immense numbers thronged the wharves. When he landed, handcuffed to another traitor, and under a guard of soldiers, the crowd groaned and shouted and yelled, and while on his way to the old goal, along the beach so far as the New Market, he was pelted with stones and mud, was spat upon on the face, and insulted in every possible way. It was with extraordinary difficulty that the more highly excited portion of the crowd was restrained from laying violent hands on him, and securing his punishment on the spot, and the feeling that he would certainly be tried summarily by martial law, and immediately thereafter hanged, alone saved him from the infuriated populace. The disclosures made by some of the prisoners are very precise and important. It appears that a schedule of the property of each loyalist in the city, was drawn up, and on the rebels taking the city, it was intended that these parties should deliver up their property as a ransom, while another class was not to receive any mercy, in which we have the honor of figuring. All the Jews, also, were to be massacred. We heard that a copy of the list was found in McDonnell's possession, but cannot vouch for the fact. He had the impudence to ask Sir James McDonnell to allow him to go to prison in a calèche, but Sir James refused it, telling him that he was a disgrace to his name and to Scotland. On reaching the barracks, his guards perceived that he was likely to be sacrificed to the fury of the populace, and he was very properly taken no farther. We do not remember to have seen such an excitement since the 6th of November last year; McDonnell is of Scotch and Canadian extraction, but always associated with Canadians, and managed to steer clear of any overt act of treason last year. He is of a prepossessing appearance and of very gentlemanly manners. As an advocate, he had very good practice at the Montreal Bar and as a politician, he has been working for the gallows during the last eleven years. It was at his house in the St. Antoine suburb that the secret meetings were lately held and the oaths administered.

The following arrests were made yesterday,—Jacques Barbeau, gunsmith, La Tortu; Louis Martin, yeoman St. Philippe; Etienne L'Ecuier, do. do.; Louis A. Robitaille, Notary, Verennes; Edouard Beaudry, do. do.; Isaac Nigus, contractor, Chicago; John McDonnell, Advocate, Montreal, and — Prevost, of St. Catherine's.

Nigus has since been discharged.

The rebels on the River Richelieu have risen in arms, but we do not hear that they have committed any outrages on the loyalists; who, however, are in constant dread. Many have made their escape to this city, leaving every thing exposed to their enemies. A gentleman who left at midnight on Monday states that the number armed is about six or seven thousand, but this is evidently a mistake. A correspondent at St. Ours states the number at that place to be from seven to eight hundred, and that they are in possession of about a hundred and fifty American muskets, independent of the arms owned by the habitants; and those who had no muskets were armed with long spears or pikes. They left St. Ours on Saturday afternoon, with the intention of taking Sorel by surprise, and hoping to enlist every man on their way down. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, they proceeded no farther than St. Denis, from which they returned on Sunday afternoon, in bands of ten and twenty, many of whom were swearing that they would go home and never fight again, while others said they were ordered to await reinforcements. We did not hear news yesterday from the county of L'Acadie, but some quidnuncs who have longer noses than their neighbors, distinctly smelt fire, and others say they saw smoke beyond Laprairie.

We understand that the passengers on board the Brougham steamer, at present in the custody of the rebels at Beauharnois, and retained as hostages, do not suffer any inconvenience beyond the detention. Mr. Ellice and the other loyalists taken prisoners at Beauharnois have been removed to Chateauguay bridge, where the rebels have a force of about 800 armed men. At Beauharnois, Mrs. Ellice and the other ladies were most brutally treated by their drunken captors, and all Mr. Brown's furniture has been either stolen or most wantonly destroyed.

LATER NEWS.

Since the compilation of the above, we have received the Montreal Herald of Nov. 10, from which we make the following extracts:—

Since our last the weather has been very unfavourable for the marching of the troops to the seat of war, as we have had constant and heavy rain, which must have cut up the roads very much. Nothing authentic has been heard from Beauharnois or Chateauguay bridge, although the gallant Highlanders from Glenagay must before this time, have released the prisoners taken by the rebels, and made such havoc among their opponents as will be long remembered. A letter, dated Coteau du Lac, 2 o'clock Thursday morning, was received in town on the same evening, from which the following extracts appear in the Courier of yesterday:—

"On our way down we landed 250 of the Gleggarry's under the command of Captain Eneas McDonald, at Salmon river, from whence they would proceed to join Major Campbell near Dundee, the patriot forces being very strong within six miles of where that officer is stationed. We brought to Coteau du Lac about 100 of the 71st Regiment, 30 Sappers and Miners, a detachment of the Cornwall Cavalry, and upwards of 100 of the Gleggarry's. Since our arrival here, we have heard that the rebels are mustering very strong at Nights' Pt.

on the opposite side of the Lake. We have to return immediately to Lanester, for 400 to 500 of the Gleggarry's that are waiting there to come down. The Volunteers are turning out to a man—no hesitation. In the course of a few days we expect to hear of some gallant deeds by the Gleggarry's at Dundee, and the strongholds of the rebels in that vicinity.

"A boat belonging to Messrs. Henderson, Hooker & Co., laden with flour and beef, was driven across from Coteau du Lac to the opposite shore, by stress of weather, where she sunk. She was taken possession of by the rebels."

The following is an extract from a letter received in town yesterday, dated Lanester, 7th instant:—

"We are all on our way to-day for Lower Canada. Colonel Fraser is just now at the Coteau du Lac, with 300 men, and Col. McDonnell leaves here this morning, with 350 of his regiment. Colonel Chisholm, with the Loehliel men, are to be here to-night, and Col. Angus McDonell is on his way from the back country with his Regiment. There is not a man in the country capable of bearing arms but what is up, and all are determined to be revenged for the capture of poor McNicol and Dr. McIntyre, their countrymen lately taken in the Brougham steamer."

At Terrebonne there has been a partial rising among the habitants, during which the Hon. Roderick McKensie, the Hon. Joseph Masson, and several other loyalists, were taken prisoners by the rebels. A bailiff from this city, named Lottelle, who was sent to arrest an individual there, was fired at several times, and two balls perforated his clothes, one grazing his breast and the other grazing his belly. Captain Leclerc, of the militia, a true loyalist, mustered as many of his men as he could, amounting to about one hundred and fifty, and told the rebels that if they did not disperse, he would fire upon them, whereupon they separated, leaving their prisoners. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Captain Leclerc, for his truly patriotic and courageous conduct on this most trying occasion, when he might reasonably calculate on being exposed to the obloquy of the majority of his countrymen, and we think the Government ought to show him some mark of approbation.

Yesterday afternoon, the following extra was published at the office of the Gazette, and we are sure it will be read with interest. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn, that the "Captain Elliott, from the United States," is neither more nor less than the young lad who was recently a student in this city with Dr. Robert Nelson, with whom, we believe, he was connected. We are sorry for the young man, as his father, Colonel Elliot of Amherstburgh, is an loyal subject as there is in Canada, and proved that he was so last winter:—

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

REBELS DEFEATED BY THE VOLUNTEERS.

We have been favoured with a sight of a letter from Odelltown, dated 5 o'clock P.M. on the 7th instant, from which we gather the following gratifying information:—

It appears that a large body of rebels succeeded in passing across the bridge at La-seole Old Steam Mill, on the morning of the 6th, after a skirmish with the volunteer picket, which was compelled to fall back, killing or wounding, however, four of the rebels, who were seen falling off their horses. Col. Odell, on being made acquainted with this by Capt. March, sent to Major Schriver for all the forces at his disposal, which came on with great alacrity. Shortly after their arrival, they advanced against the rebels, and, after a sharp action of about twenty minutes, the gallant Volunteers captured one field-piece, some ammunition, and a quantity of small arms. Nine of the enemy were killed, and one wounded, who is said to be a Captain Elliott, from the United States. Seven prisoners were also taken. The above are all the particulars which, up to eight o'clock last night, had, as we understand, reached Head Quarters, at St. Johns. More full details will doubtless be communicated by the officer commanding, in his report to the Commander of the Forces.

The spirit and activity displayed on the above occasion by the volunteers cannot be sufficiently praised. Their example, we feel no doubt, will not fail to be followed, whenever an occasion offers, by every volunteer in the Province.

We are sorry to learn, in addition to the above, that three of the volunteers at La Cole were killed in the engagement with the rebels, and it is reported that the victors were so overjoyed and busy at securing the arms and ammunition, that Elliott effected his escape.

A gentleman who arrived by the Laprairie steamer at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, says that Sir John Colborne and the troops which were at St. Johns, left that village at noon for Napierville, by different routes. From the arrangements made by Sir John in disposing of the troops under his command, not a rebel can escape. The plan of the attack is described by a competent military authority, to be equal to any he has seen during the Peninsular campaign.

UPPER CANADA.

PIRATICAL INVASION OF THE PROVINCE.

By the U. C. Herald of the 13th inst. we learn that about 800 "patriot sympathisers," were brought by the American Steam Boats United States and Onida, towing some schooners, with the intention of effecting a landing at Prescott on Monday morning last. The Government Steamer Experiment fired into the United States, and disabled her, so that she had to put back into Ogdensburg.

From passengers by the Steamer St. George, which touched here on Thursday morning, we have received intelligence from below about twenty-four hours later than is contained in the U. C. Herald of Tuesday. It appears that the piratical invaders clandestinely effected a landing, and took possession of a wind-mill and some adjacent buildings about a mile and a half below Prescott,—to the number, it is supposed, of 500 men with two pieces of cannon. A combined attack from three of our Steamers on the river, and a body of about 800 men, composed of a detachment of the 83d Regt. of a company of royal marines, and of volunteer militia, was commenced; but, as we understand, it was not prosecuted from a deficiency of ammunition in the Steamers. A skirmish took place between our troops and volunteers, and scattered parties of the invaders, in which, it is said, we sustained a loss of about twenty men in all, killed and wounded; amongst the former, Capt Johnston of the 83d. The loss of the invaders is stated to be considerable, and about 30 prisoners were taken, who were immediately despatched to Kingston, to await the punishment their crimes deserve.

We understand that a sufficient force for the complete dislodgment of these piratical invaders, under the command of Col. Dundas, proceeded to Prescott on Tuesday; and the first intelligence from that quarter will probably be the complete destruction or capture of the invaders, as it appears their retreat was effectually cut off.

From the same source we learn that amongst the "patriot sympathisers" on the U. S. frontier, are a large number of Polish refugees—those ungrateful persons for whose relief the British Parliament lately voted £20,000.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, 16th November:—

J. W. Gamble Esq. add. subs.; Mrs. Denroche, parcel and rem.; Rev. F. Tremayne; Rev. J. Cochrane, with packet; Rev. H. Grassie, do.; Mr. Thos. Mercer, rem. in full vol. 2; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, with parcel; P. M. Smith's Falls; O. Macklem Esq.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. subs.; Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem.; P. M. Toronto; Rev. S. Armour, with enclosure; B. Y. McKyes Esq.; H. Rowell Esq. with parcel.

J. H. is received.