

SUMMARY.

The news from Canada has lamentably realized the forebodings in our last. The deluded victims of the wicked and designing demagogues who have for years inflamed that country by seditious acts and speeches, have again ranged themselves in open rebellion against their rightful sovereign, and imbrued their hands in the blood of their fellow citizens. Several peaceable inhabitants have been barbarously murdered—their dwellings reduced to ashes, and their wives and children driven houseless abroad at this inclement season of the year. And many valuable lives were at the mercy of the rebels, into whose hands they had fallen.—A party of Indians while engaged at worship in their chapel, being surrounded by 400 rebels, performed a most gallant feat, in dispersing them, (though unarmed) and in taking 65 of them prisoners to Montreal—an earnest, we trust, of the general loyalty of the Indian tribes.

The accounts from Montreal are to the 14th inst. The main body of the rebels, consisting of 2,000 men, had fled at the approach of Sir John Colborne; but in an affair on the 13th, between a detachment of the 83d Regt. in conjunction with some loyalists, and a party of the rebels, 2 officers and several men, and 3 women were killed.—A brilliant affair had taken place at Odeltown, which place was attacked by rebels under Dr. Nelson, 1000 strong; but gallantly and successfully defended by Col. Taylor, with only 200 men. On the side of the rebels 50 were killed, and many wounded; on our side we regret to see a Capt. Allister and 4 men were killed; and Lieut. Odell and 9 men wounded. Strong symptoms of disaffection are said to have appeared in the neighbourhood of Quebec.

It is confidently stated that in addition to many thousand Canadians, who have arms in their hands, upwards of 40,000 persons within the American lines, are banded together and organized to act against the British Government. If this be true we must expect to hear of bloody work, although with the brave army now in the country (a handful though it be in comparison of what ought to be there) and with the strong body of loyalists ready to back them, there can be no fears as to the ultimate result. In the mean time, however, great will be the individual suffering, and lamentable the destruction of life and property caused by this most unnatural and unjustifiable rebellion; and most sincerely do we sympathise with our loyal fellow subjects in that troubled land. What must be the feelings, if feelings they have, of those whose restless spirit and factious opposition to Government, have plunged their country into this deplorable state. Let party leaders in every Province take a lesson from these things, and beware how they unsettle the minds of the people, or foster a spirit of discontent and a love of change, which may lead so much farther than they intend.

We would again call upon our fellow countrymen in these lower provinces, to consider the many causes of thankfulness which their lot affords, and to cultivate in themselves and all around them, a firm and devoted attachment to the blessed constitution under which we live, and to the mild and virtuous Sovereign whom Providence has placed on the British throne. Let the inhabitants of these colonies remember that they have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by the success of a Canadian rebellion. And let them estimate the advantage of a union with the neighbouring Republic by the fact now made manifest, that the Government of that country is unable to maintain its own laws!

The loyalty of these Provinces is unquestioned, and long may it so remain, and we should like to see a fresh display of it in an offer to supply the place of her majesty's troops, if they are required for the service in Canada, as we think they surely are.—At the last accounts all was quiet in Upper Canada, but a general expectation prevailed of an outbreak from within in concert with an irruption of marauders from without.

DIED.

On the 12th October, at Leamington, after a long and severe illness, JANE, Lady of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Governor of Nova Scotia.—*English Paper.*

ent and eternal, of the people, if they think they have aim to similar privileges, to apply for like endowments themselves, rather than to rob their neighbours, it may lessen their fears of the growing wealth of the Church in Canada, if they read the following statement of value of a Rectory there:—

"I cannot give a better proof of the extent to which the lands are unproductive than by stating a fact which my own knowledge with regard to a Clergyman who was appointed to one of these rectories.—I wished to let a part of his endowment, a lot of acres, and he offered the land to a farmer on a lease of twenty one years, on the following terms—The first seven years for nothing, the second seven 6d. per acre, the third seven for 1s. per acre;—he could get no tenant on these terms. The reason of this is obvious—the expense of clearing and tilling wild land is about £3 per acre; for a few shillings more the farmer can buy the fee simple.—Therefore, will not expend capital on land which is not his own, and the clergyman cannot embark in the first outlay, on account of the uncertainty of life." *Mr. Pakington's Speech in the House of Commons.*

CHEER.—We had scarcely received the broadside referred to in another article to-day, when our eyes were refreshed by the sight of our fellow-labourer the "Arch" of Cobourg, v. c. in a number of which we saw the following kind notice of our bespattered journal for which, as well as for his suggestions, we beg leave to tender our best thanks. We heartily rejoice in the prosperity of this ably conducted periodical, from which we enrich our columns; and though we have never seen the Rev. Mr. Bethune, in the flesh, we shall not forget his brotherly kindness, shewn to us and our readers on several occasions. We wish him good in the name of the Lord.

Amongst the numerous exchange papers with which we are regularly favoured, there is none which we peruse with greater interest than the *Colonial Churchman*, published at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. A valuable periodical has now been in existence nearly three years; and this we trust is but the commencement of a long and useful career. It was at a time when, in British America at least, there was an utter dearth of religious periodicals; and, bravely taking the field at such a period, we feel its conductors are entitled to the gratitude of the *Churchman*. Since that period, our own journals have been launched into the sea of earthly strife; but notwithstanding it has been with the angry waves of religious and political dissension, it has prospered in its way, and bids fair to outlive the fury with which it is assailed!

We regret to perceive, from the number of the *Colonial Churchman* last received, that the support it has experienced is not by any means such as the resources of the important Diocese whose interests it advocates could supply; yet if we might—on a short experience certainly—venture to offer a suggestion, it would be that the paper be made a publication, with a partial admixture of local general news. We may, as being subscribers of a useful journal, be chargeable with some degree of address in suggesting an arrangement which would render its visits to us more frequent; but we are from the best of motives, and from our knowledge limited as that may be—of what the circumstances of a new country require.

We regret to learn from the same paper of the loss of the excellent and indefatigable Bishop of Nova Scotia, and we trust he may soon be restored to the health to his Diocese. We had the pleasure of seeing much of his Lordship in England many years ago, and had many opportunities of observing the high estimation in which he was held as a man of great vigour of mind and unsurpassed ability in the duties of his important station.

We unite with our brethren of the *Colonial*

Churchman in regret for the spiritual destitution which prevails, it appears, as extensively in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as in the Canadas, and with hopes as faint of any early or adequate supply.

"We can join with them, too, in most heartily praying that a spirit of zeal may animate the youth of the Colonies to enter themselves upon the culture of the spiritual waste which surrounds them,—unappalled by the cheerless prospect of earthly provision with which the profession is connected, and with a single desire to employ to the glory of God those talents which he has committed to their keeping."

We also beg leave to return our thanks to the Editors of the *Christian Witness*, published in Boston, from whose pages we often derive instruction ourselves and transfer it to our readers, for the following friendly notice:—

"NOVA SCOTIA.—We are much gratified by the receipt of the *Colonial Churchman*, published at Lunenburg, N.S. From the matter in the paper, which is ably conducted, we perceive the evidence of a spirituality in the Provincial Church, which is delightful for the Christian to contemplate. From the dependence of that Church on the mother Church in England, persons uninformed on the subject might suppose, that it partook much of the 'dignity of State,'—which is the danger of National Establishments. But while some of the high-sounding titles of the offices in the Church are retained, we rejoice that the spirit of evangelical religion is pervading that body. And the above remarks will apply with equal force to the Church in the Canadas."

CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.—We were a little surprised to see some remarks on this subject in the *Halifax Guardian* of the 14th instant. We have no wish to stir here the vexed question to which they relate, further than to set matters in their true light, and correct misrepresentations; and we would only remark that there seems little cause to "lament the pertinacious adherence of the church of England" to rights which never were called in question until a few years ago, and which it was in our humble opinion the full intention of the Act of Parliament to secure to her forever. What we are more disposed to "lament" is, that after these Reserves had been for so many years considered the exclusive property of the Established church of Upper Canada, (and let it be remembered that there is but one Established church in these colonies) advantage should have been taken of a somewhat loose wording of the Act, to advance claims that had not been dreamt of before. Better would it have been, and more sisterly, we think, for the new claimants, to have done as we suggest with respect to the Rectory endowments, instead of seeking to disturb those in actual possession of the Established church under the laws of the land. If the door is to be opened at all, and the exclusive right of the church of England set aside, we cannot see how in common justice any other denomination can be excluded. We refer our readers to extracts from the *Churchman* in our paper of the 19th April last for a correct statement of the question as it now stands.

THERMOMETER

At Lunenburg, marked at noon—northern exposure in the shade.

Average. Highest deg. Lowest deg.

September, 65½ 87 50

October, 58½ 78 39

November (to 29th) 38½ 61 14

The weather, after having been extremely fine throughout the autumn, and favourable for the ripening and gathering of the fruits of the earth, suddenly assumed a fierce and wintry character about the last day of October and first of November, on which latter day, 2 inches of snow fell. Then succeeded a few days of "Indian summer," followed quickly, however, by chilling frosts, and on the 18th by 4 inches of snow, much of which yet remains. On the 24th, at 11 p. m. the mercury stood at 14°. On the 25th and 26th at noon, at 18 deg. and 16 degrees.