himself, with many more, went to that execrable war with such | Christianity, in too many instances, has degenerated insidious foe against whom we have covenanted to fight notice, relative to the movements of the Governor a controlling horror upon their spirits from those sermons, that into the mere formality of profession,—assumed and and struggle to the last. they verily believed they should have been accursed from God for manifested, externally, upon certain occasious; but ever, if they had not acted their part in that dismal tragedy, and having no seat in the heart, no influence upon the conheartily done the devil's work, being so effectually called and duct. This hollowness and imperfectness of Christian desirous of seeing its prosperity fixed upon the surest commanded to it in God's name."

THE DE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1840.

There is in the beautiful and interesting narratives of Scripture so much to instruct as well as to please,-to bring home to individual hearts important practical duties, and to convey to the public mind striking lessons on affairs which concern us all as patriots and as Christians, tended with some improvement.

train of thought, a contemplation of the fate of ELI, and the startling lesson it conveys not to the heads of households merely but to guardians of the community and rulers of the land, may awaken a more anxious concern for the conscientious fulfilment of the trust which by a gracions Providence has been committed to their hands.

Had Eli been one of those profligate and reckless characters which, in the striking language of holy writ, "neither fear God nor regard man", we should not be surprised at the appalling judgment which overtook him: our wonder would rather be that he was spared so long, and permitted to disgrace his hoary hairs by a life of unreformed depravity and rebellion. But such was not the case. Every word concerning Eli which the sacred historian records, would seem to prove that he was a man of personal piety and worth, -meek and reverential in his deportment, and, as his last hours would testify, of extraordinary devotion to the service and honour of his stitutes the moral of the tale,—his undue indulgence of his wicked and irreligious sons; in not exercising that parental vigilance and control by which he might have restrained them in their course of profligacy and sin.

The whole government of God proves to us that the eircumstance of the sacred office which they and their father held, and by the public injury which their flagrant and shameless abuse of that office would necessarily profully must the irreverent and unbecoming conduct which offering of the Lord?" But while such was the flagrant they mingle. and impious behaviour of his sons, what was Eli's conhour of anguish, and awakened perhaps many a prayer that God would be pleased to pardon and convert them. Yet was Eli blameable for the omission of other means for their reformation. He did not exercise his authority na a father; for while he expostulated, he adopted no copealed to them, and reasoned with them in feeling terms, still when "they made themselves vile, he restrained

This course of weak and fatal indulgence had long gone on: Eli persevered in his mistaken gentleness, till the temper and practice of the Gospel through all classes whose liberties the gallant hero fell. Their ardour is the evil which parental authority, had it been exercised and grades of the community. in season, would have subdued, became incurable. In this instance the judgment of God was, as it were, worked and Phinehas. God, for the wickedness of his people, was pleased to yield the victory to the enemies of Israel: great was the slaughter of the conquered; and amongst the slain were the sons of Eli. But worse event than thought would prove their strength and refuge, and which religious instruction which has laid the foundation of a that has, on this occasior, been so strikingly developed, whose presence it was the symbol,—"the ark of God of a happy eternity. was taken."

This accumulation of melancholy tidings was conveyed to the aged Eli, while in anxious expectation of the resailt of the anticipated battle. That the armies of Israel were routed, and that his sons were slain, though tidings distressful enough, were tidings nevertheless which he could have borne; but when he was told that "the ark of God was taken," that was more than he could endure. Immediately upon the communication of that dreadful intelligence, "he fell from off the and successfully maintained. It will be our care to deseat backward by the side of the gate, and his neck tail the parent's obligations and the teacher's duty, brake, and he died."

Here, then, was a great national and private calamity; a whole fam'ly extinguished, -a nation disheartened and broken down by the victory of its enemies and the capture of the ark of God! This is a subject full of most important meaning and instruction; for if such were the dispersations of God's righteous Providence in the days of Eli; if, at that period, the wayward and irreligious conduct of two individuals of a family was the source of such complicated misfortunes to a whole nation; what reason have we to suppose that the purposes and plans of the Almighty are changed now,-or to doubt that many a private, yes, many a national affliction is to be traced to causes apparently of as little importance? We do believe -and many of our readers, we are persuaded, will concur with us in the belief-that much of the degradation and the misfortunes which communities and even nations suffer, is to be ascribed, if we would look a little narrowly at cause and effect, to a deficiency or a sight of by Protestant England, whilst Papal Rome has negligence in implanting right principles in the breasts not neglected to employ their great and commanding of the young. It is certain that one of the best safeguards of a people consists in the virtue and the respect maintenance of her spiritual dominion. "The children For religion by which they may happily be characterised; of this world are, in their generation, wiscr than the well because these are qualities adverse to the spirit and the conduct by which society is wont to be disturbed, tame simplicity of the "dove," trusted, as it would as because the blessing of God will more surely attend such as are distinguished by a reverence for his name and an obedience to his laws. How groundless, then, craftiness of the "serpent," in leaving no effort untried must the expectation be that this religious temper will prevail and this blessing of heaven be gained, if no pains are taken to impress the youthful mind with a sense of the obligations by which a Christian people are bound! And if, in looking round upon the world, we discover no very flattering signs of that coming peace and concord which, upon the authority of the word of God, we believe will yet prevail; if, on the contrary, our contemplations are pained by too many obvious tokens of a fulfilment of his purposes of grace, in devoting every have been enlisted:

"Colonel Axtel, who was afterwards executed, declared that strength and prevalence of sound religious principle. and yield the field of contest to the watchful and

frittered away much of the solidity of those principles while in all new Colonies an ample and bountiful provitifully distinguished: amongst other innovations upon Government-while every needful secular officer receives the pious usages of bygone times is the abolition, in at least a very extensive degree, of the scriptural custom of instruction is left to the casual and capricious zeal of household devotion. Unhappily, too, in the room of any who may volunteer to undertake it! these slighted or forgotten duties, there are too often fostered all those accompaniments of a selfish pride that an occasional adaptation of their sacred records to which causes its subjects to resolve the whole business our own peculiar circumstances cannot fail to be at- of life into an unedifying and often demoralizing round of tasteless pleasures. While with such the name of Such was our impression when, a few weeks ago, we God is seldom heard beyond the portals of his sacred adduced a particular point in the history of Aaron as a house, or else perchance in terms of jest and blasphemy, varning to public men; and in pursuance of the same there is a sedulous devotion to his rival mammon,every art and faculty cultivated by which the world's admiration or the world's favour may be won. In the great field in which we are required to labour, and bring forth fruits to our Master's praise and glory, the useless and injurious tares are carefully sown, while the good wheat is allowed to spring up and grow as it may,-or left to the accidental good-will of some neighbour more kindly concerned about their spiritual interests than

But this, surely, is not the state of things in which we can prosper long, if haply, through the forbearance of our God, we may, under such dereliction of duty, have prospered heretofore. The soul's energies will decay and wither beneath such meagre sustenance; or, as the consequence of this neglect, the soil of the heart will be so overrun by the tares which the evil one hath planted, and which the thoughtless and the infatuated have watered and nurtured, that the growth of better principles becomes well high hopeless.

In former times, far more than in the present day, it was the pious custom of Christian families daily to as semble together for the worship of their God: thev felt. what it is strange that Christians should ever omit to feel, that without the guardian care of that Almighty erimes of men are much increased in magnitude and of- Friend, -secured, as we are assured it will be, by assidufence, when the commission of them serves directly to ous prayer, -the temptations and trials of the world and bring the divine authority into contempt; and the sins, of Satan were things too fearful far to encounter. Then consequently, of Eli's sons were much aggravated by the it was considered no trespass upon the decent formalities of life to speak much and often of our heavenly Father's mercies and of our Saviour's dying love,-to introduce then as the topic of discourse what now is sometimes duce. Appointed to minister unto the Lord, and to of- deemed an inroad upon the polished courtesies of society. ficiate at the solemn sacrifices of religion, how power- Happily, there are thousands still in our Israel who have not bowed the knee to the idol fashions of this vain they are represented to have manifested on these occa- world; thousands who cheerfully take up and bear their sions, have served to bring into contempt those sacred Saviour's cross and shame, in defiance of the fromps or ordinances, and to cause the people even to "abhor the ridicule of the giddy and the thoughtless with whom

It was about the season when this languor and decay duct? He did not, it appears, countenance them in their of the more vigorous and healthful principles which wickedness, or hear with unconcern the evil report con- marked the era of the glorious Reformation,—at a time corning them with which the land was filled. Their when the baneful example of the more influential classes sinful conduct, doubtless, brought to his heart many an of society worked their injurious, and, spiritually speaking, their blighting influence upon that large portion of the community who have fewer opportunities of instruction,-it was then that, through the overruling Providence of God and the operations of his grace, systems creive measures for their improvement: while he ap- so long been permitted to go to waste. Associations great occurrence, contained in the communication of our the children of the poor; in the humble, and not disappointed hope, that such a diffusion of Scriptural know-

prosecuted for the diffusion of moral and spiritual know- and it shows that they are not yet reconciled to the this instance the judgment of God was, as it were, worked out by the folly and impiety of man. War with the ledge, and for implanting and fostering the growth of Philistines arose, and amongst the army of Israel gatholy principles, not the least important or beneficial holy principles, not the least important or beneficial their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, have been those schools for religious instruction, well and the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeather the diffusion of moral and spiritual and the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeather the diffusion of moral and spiritual and the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeather the diffusion of moral and spiritual and the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeather the diffusion of moral and spiritual and the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni their loyalty may be depreciated by irreligious rulers, and however assiduously political alarmists may endeather the diffusion of moral and spiritual and the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni the shows that they are the two sons of Eli. Hophni the shows that they are the shows that they are th and familiarly known under the name of Sunday Schools. vour to impress them with the conviction that they are In our maternal country the benefits achieved by these hurrying onward with a continually accelerating progress admirable Associations for spiritual learning, are not to towards the miseries of republicanism. Let the Loyalbe computed; nor is it possible to say how many milall,—the ark of God, that which the Israelites had vainly lions of the young have there received that moral and attachment to the cause of order and good-government would have done so, had they not dishonoured Him of holy and a Christian life, and, we may believe and hope, and, with the aid and guidance of the Almighty, they

The same benefits have been scarcely less on this new continent; and none who have marked their progress or witnessed their effects, can deny the obligations of the Christian world to the inventor and the upholders of SUNDAY SCHOOLS. But this is a subject on which we have much to say; and we must not unreasonably extend these remarks by prosecuting it now. It is our intention to do so soon; and with a full expression of our opinion as to the means by which they may be vigorously while we explain their peculiar benefits to the child; that all may unite in attaching, vigorously and inseparably, to every Christian congregation, a School for the instruction of its rising members in the knowledge of CHRIST AND HIS CHURCH.

We observe in the Ecclesiastical Gazette for June, an account of certain proceedings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, relative to the endowment of additional Bishoprics in the Colonies.

We have understood that this plan originated with a zealous Clergyman connected with the Canada Clergy Society; be this as it may, it has been taken up with great zeal and ability by the Bishop of London, who has addressed an official letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the subject. In this publication those sound philanthropic views are put forth in regard to Colonial Government, which unhappily have been lost influence, to the propagation of her principles and the children of light:" the advocates of truth have, with the seem, to the innate purity and strength of their cause; while the upholders of error have exercised the wily to propagate their delusion and rivet the chains of superstition.

We must ever rejoice at the manifestation of an of the soundness and the reality of this faith, is to be spreading insubordination, of a growing repugnance and indifference to the holiest sanctions; it requires no very extraordinary penetration to be enabled to decide that these deplorable signs of the times are the result—the hatural and necessary result—of a deficiency in the natural and necessary result -- of a deficiency in the occasion to the adversaries of the truth to blaspheme, and Sir Charles Fitzroy.

The Bishop of London, in the publication alluded to, has advanced,-what no lover of his country, no one principle is, amongst other instances, too sadly evinced basis, can deny,—the duty of a Christian Government in the palpable and undeniable neglect which is mani- to connect with the formation of every Colony a comfested so widely in the religious education of the young. plete Ecclesiastical Establishment. It is strange, and Unhappily, the refinements of modern times have on any Christian principle it is unaccountable, that which the days of our forefathers had been so beau- sion is made for the ordinary administration of the his appointment and his pay-the great duty of religious

It can hardly be a matter for surprise that Colonies are found difficult to govern,-that insubordination manifests itself, and even rebellion breaks out,-when no fixed or permanent provision is made for inculcating the fear of God and a reverence, upon Gospel principles, for those that are in authority. The exercise of a spontaneous zeal in disseminating this religious instruction may often be judicious, sound and efficacious; but very recent events in the history of our Colonies, onstrate that it is often injudiciously and wickedly employed,-and, indeed, for the express purpose of promoting self-aggrandizement, by fostering popular

This neglect it will be hard, at this eleventh hour, to pair,—the more hard, when we are assured by recent clarations, that our professedly Christian Government will do nothing for the remedy of the evil. Yet, while they stand aloof, and gravely tell the world that the Colonies will not endure a religious establishment,-in other words, that they will not endure the presence ongst them of a minister of Christ, to preach the earchable riches and administer the consolations of the Gospel, without any cost or charge of their own;while they are chargeable with the solemn mockery of uttering such language as this, it is refreshing to perceive that Christian individuals are striving to repair the error, and are desirous, by personal generosity, to effect what Government, in its blindness, are unwilling to undertake. In his letter, the Bishop of London proposes the following plan:-

"1. That a fund should be formed, by voluntary contributions, for the endowment of Bishopricks in the Colonies and distant dependencies of the British Crown.

"2. That this fund should be held in trust, and adminis-

2. I hat this fund should be field in trust, and administered by the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church.

"3. That, as a general principle, grants should be made for the endowment of Bishoprics, to meet a certain proportion of the whole amount required for such endowment,

raised in the Colonies themselves.

"4. That the money, set apart from the fund for the endowment of a Bishopric, should be laid out at the earliest portunity, on the purchase of land within the Colony.

5. That contributions may be made specifically for the endowments of particular Bishoprics."

Such is an outline of the plan proposed; and it is stated that the Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge had agreed to recommend to the Board that the generous contribution of £10,000 should be placed at the disposal of the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church, towards the advancement of this

The universal and absorbing interest excited by the late MEETING ON QUEENSTON HEIGHTS elicited from us a promise, made last week, of furnishing our readers with a detailed account of the memorable proceedings. began to be devised for reclaiming the ground which had But the accurate and interesting description of this especially were formed for the religious instruction of attentive correspondent Z, renders additional comments of our own wholly unnecessary. We rejoice that the summons to the desecrated tomb of their brave defender ledge would serve to the general better prevalence of was so enthusiastically arswered by those, in defence of unquestionable evidence of their resolution to rescue Amongst the institutions devised and successfully from oblivion the memory of their lamented General, ists of Upper Canada cherish unceasingly the spirit of may defy both the open attacks of enemies without, and the insidious subtilty of traitors within.

> We have had the pleasure of attending Mr. Buckingham's lectures on Egypt, delivered to numerous and respectable audiences on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the satisfaction we experienced far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The ability which the learned gentleman disp'ayed in treating of his subject, the judgment he exhibited in diversifying his course with anecdotes and allusions of an amusing character, and the animation with which he described the sublime and beautiful scenes he had visited, indicated the touches and colouring of a skilful artist, and effectually prevented the thoughts being even for a moment diverted from the subject. His description of the mighty Nile, of the causes and beneficial effects of its inundations, of the lovely aspect of its cultivated banks, was only equalled by the powerful manner in which he depicted the grandeur of the famous Alexandria, the stupendous magnitude of its ill-fated library, and the gigantic size of the pyramids, the colossal sepulchres of the mighty dead. Nor were his talent and versatility less strikingly manifested in his vivid portraiture of the various and elegant hues the sky of Egypt assumes at the approach of day, and of the beauty of the eastern horizon at that time, when contemplated from the mmits of these magnificent relics of former ages.

We solicit the attention of our readers to an adverisement in this number, intimating Mr. Buckingham's intention to investigate, next week, the principal pecuiarities of PALESTINE. If Egypt has formed so pleasing theme; a land, formerly inhabited by God's favoured ople, and rendered especially sacred, in the eyes of Christians, by the fact of its having been the scene of our Saviour's birth, ministry, and sufferings, cannot fail constituting an interesting and instructive subject .-We feel confident that the public, who are now fully acquainted with Mr. Buckingham's merit, will not lose this opportunity of gratifying their literary taste.

We have much pleasure in copying from the Halifax ardent and unfailing faith in the promise of the Divine Times, the following announcement of the arrival of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia in the Britannia. His Lordship's coming will be hailed with joy by all who are sensible of his disinterested and inc. fatigable exertions to advance the holy cause in which his valuable services to advance the holy cause in which his valuable services Head of the Church, that "the gates of hell shall not Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia in the Britannia. His prevail" against it; but the best, the only test indeed Lordship's coming will be hailed with joy by all who are "fellow-workers" with the Lord in bringing about the to advance the holy cause in which his valuable services

From the same journal we extract the following General and Sir John Harvey:-

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and suite, arrived here on Wednesday evening last from St. John, via Windsor. The Governor General left town for Windsor this morn-

ing, where a steamer will be in readiness to take him and Sir John Harvey, who left yesterday afternoon, to New

COMMUNICATION.

MEETING ON QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, TO DEVISE MEANS FOR THE RESTORATION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT. To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,-A brief outline of the proceedings of the great Meeting on Queenston Heights, may not prove unacceptable to your readers. It is seldom that the pages of a Canadian journal have to describe any national or popular demonstration in which the pen of the writer is not dipped in the venomous fluid of party spirit, and his facts (in many instances unwittingly) discorted and misrepresented, according to his own policy. to his own political bias.

It is to me a grateful task, not less prized for its rarity, to detail an event in Colonial history, in which persons of all feelings and denominations were prominent actors, and which drew together, for one common purpose, perhaps the greatest multitude ever assembled in one spot of this thinly

peopled country, for a peaceful purpose.

On the morning of Thursday, July 30th, I started for Niagara, in a steamboat loaded with between three and four hundred of the citizens of Toronto, and inhabitants of the surrounding District, principally in the uniform of the Canadian Militia, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. The morning was admirably suited to the occasion, fair and sunny. After a rapid passage across the Lake, we descried the white walls of Fort Niagara, and the stars and stripes floating above them. As we drew near to the mouth of the River, we observed many steam vessels converging toward the one centre. Three behind is, following from the north; two from the west, and two from the far east.

At Niagara, as the general rendezvous, the vessels halted. The arrival of the Lieuteant-Governor in H. M. S. Traveller, was the signal for stating. Preceded by her, we commenced ascending the nolle River, in gallant procession.—

Never before had that ceebrated stream witnessed a sight so novel and exciting. Nine powerful steam vessels, crowded with passengers, mostly glittering in military uniforms, and covered with flags, over all of which streamed the Red Cross of England, stemmed the powerful current. Our own vessel, the Transit, was radiant with a perfect wilderness of banners—the Societies of St. George, St. Patrick and St. Andrew, being on board in great force, and bringing with them their

on we swept over the beautiful River; Fort Niagara and its solitary standard faded in the distance. The banks, on either side, became, as we ascended, more and more steep, till at length, at a turn in the stream, we beheld, far above us, the blood-stained Heights of Queenston, still crowned with the shottered and levely column of the departed here. with the shattered and lonely column of the departed hero, and frowning down on the "exulting and bounding River" which emerged from those mighty defiles, as if eager to escape from the torments of whiripool and cataract, and rejoicing at the far off prospect of its peaceful home in the quiet waters of Ontario. The Heights and Landing, were crowded with spectators. The first object that attracted our attention, was a squadron of those splendid soldiers, no unfit successors of the warriors of ancient chivalry—the Queen's Dragoon Guards. They formed a Guard of Honour, with a number of the Incorporated Militia, horse and foot, to receive the Governor. He was accompanied by a numerous Staff, and an escort, with the Band of the 34th Regiment. We proceeded, in procession, from the Landing up through the Village of Queenston, toward the place of meeting by the nument. A salute of Artillery soon woke the mo echoes, calling up, in lessening succession, the voices of the hills, till they died away in the distance on the opposite shore. From the wild gorge by which we ascended, the warlike music of Old England, broke forth with beautiful

effect, from the bugles of the 34th.

On the crest of the highest ground, immediately beyond the Monument, the Meeting was convened. Hustings were erected for the accommodation of the speakers, and large stands on either side were filled with spectators of the gentle sex. About one o'clock the meeting was organized. Our worthy Lieutenant-Governor Sir George Arthur, in the uniform of a Major-General, took the Chair; round him were congregated the leading inhabitants of the Colony.— The Officials, the Bench, Bar, Army, Magistracy and Gentry. Beneath the platform, a motley multitude was assembled. Many an old uniform, which of old bore the brunt of years of war, was taken from the family chest, to deck the war-worn form of some gray veteran, who stepped firm and erect "beneath the burden of four score," and told bloody legends of Queenston and Detroit. sword that had flashed in the breach of Fort Erie, or waved in triumph at Chrysler's Farm, or Stoney Creek, was bright-

without distinction of party, and but one feeling of over-flowing loyalty pervaded the mass.

On the summit of the broken column, floated a Union Jack,—a daring sailor had climbed up by the lightning rod, and fastened on the Monument of one of her bravest soldiers, the standard of the glorious Empire, that swayed over the broad lands, spread out as on a map beneath that dizzy

In a brief, feeling and impressive speech, Sir George opened the business of the day. He was received, by the multitude present, with loud and continued applause. Sir Allan Macnab moved the first resolution; his voice was inaudible in the crowd. Mr. Thorburn, M.P.P., seconded him, in a most loyal and hearty spirit. The first three or four resolutions referred to the estimation in which the services of the gallant Brock were held—how vividly his memory was cherished, and how deeply indignant was the heart of every true man, at the fiendish insult offered to his remains. The, subsequent resolutions were moved and seconded by various speakers, many of them—such as the Chief Justice, Judges Macaulay and Hagerman, Colonels Stanton, Morris, Kirby, Ruttan, Clarke, Askin, McDonell, Bostwick—having served during the war, some on the very Heights on which they now stood. We are not sure as to the exact names of those who fought with Brock on that day of mingled triumph and sorrow. The Chief Justice and Colonel Stanton, we know were of the latter number.

Many eloquent and powerful speeches were delivered.—Mr. Justice Macaulay, and Mr. Henry Sherwood, spoke with much effect. Mr. Hagerman's speech, we unfortunately lost, but may well fancy it to have been powerful. Mr. Attorney-General Dream speech with his control of the speech of t Attorney-General Draper spoke with his usual correct eloquence. Mr. Sullivan, with remarkable strength of expression, and felicity of illustration. The Chief Justice, in a long and truly eloquent address, gave a feeling and impressive sketch of the startling events of last war—the death of Brock, and successful issue of that fearfully unequal struggle. It was delivered with his usual fluency and elegance, and marked by a powerful emotion throughout.— Nothing could equal the enthusiastic reception he received from the assembled multitude. Each resolution was put by the Governor, in these words:—"Is this the sentiment of the people of Upper Canada?"—and a wild shout of affirmative acclamation followed from those to whom the query was ddressed. I cannot attempt a transcript, or even an analysis of the speeches, but refer to some of your cotemporaries for the particulars. On Sir George Arthur leaving the Chair, the Particulars. On Sir George Arthur leaving the Char, the Chief Justice was called to it. Thanks were voted to His Excellency; and Sir Allan Macnab proposed an Address to the Queen, congratulating Her, in the name of the Militia and Pcople of Upper Canada, on Queenston Heights assembled at Houletone of form assessingtion.

bled, at Her late escape from assassination. His Excellency, and 5 or 600 guests, then sat down to a dinner, which passed off like the meeting, with the utmost enthusiasm, hilarity and good feeling; and, as the gray shades of evening were gathering round the cliffs of Queenston, we embarked on our return to Toronto, delighted with the day's proceedings, and proud of the country which was the day's proceedings, and proud of the country which was capable of such a noble manifestation of respect for the capable of such a noble manifestation of respect for the memory of one that had died nobly in its defence, and of to two other extensive Seigniories, including a large loyalty to its Sorganian and the latest the seigniories. loyalty to its Sovereign, and attachment to its institutions.— Soon, very soon, may we behold, on those memorable Heights, a noble evidence of the affection of Upper Canada, to her departed defender, rearing its lofty crest over the spot where

"And fitly may the stranger, pausing there.
"Pray for that gallant spirit's bright repose,
"For be was Freedom's champion!"

Toronto, August, 1840.

Yours, &c.

From the Newcastle (England) Journal. SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE AT MONTREAL.

REMARKS ON THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE TO ERECT A ENDOW AN ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATION IN THE PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA.

Concluded from Nr. 3.

The "rights and privileges" which "either or both of its said Seminaries," could have exercised "before the 18th its of September, 1759," while the Colony appertained to Most Christian Majesty, the King of France, are not gen rally known, and it admits of some doubt whether framers of the Ordinance were fully informed on that he the "objects, intents, and purposes" of the St. Sulpips will be spoken of hereafter; but the main point to be considered. sidered is, that the landed proprietors of the City and Isla of Montreal, and other extensive estates, are to be made ordained the vassals of these Ecclesiastical Lords; with privilege, it is true, of purchasing their exemption from "droits de sans et rentes, lods et ventes, droit de banalit moulin, droit de retrait," and sundry other "rights and pr leges," which existed "before the 18th day of Septem" moulin, droit de retrait," and sundry other "rights and privileges," which existed "before the 18th day of Septembel 1759," for all which they are held and bound to pay a large and unequally distributed compensation, or remain in a state of vassalage for ever; and the money so raised is to be employed for the "same objects, intents, and purpose" as the said St. Sulpicians might or could have done "previously to the 18th day of September, 1759." The Ordinance in question is not what it specifically professes to be, a measure of relief to the Censitaires. It creates the right, legalizes the exactions, and presents them as a free gift to the St. Sulpicians; and then, in the plenitude of Ministerial generosity, leaves to the landed proprietor the option of purchasing his relief from the burdens it imposes, or of becoming a vassal of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.—The landed proprietors, whose rights are thus summarily proposed to be dealt with, invoke the Royal Proclamation as a protection from this measure of injustice; but if Royal Proclamations are to be disregarded, still they appeal to an Act of the Imperial Parliament, as a pledge of the national faith and honour that they shall not be made the serfs of an Ecclesiastical community. If the feudal yoke must be borne, let it, at all events, have the impress of Royalty, for, if serfs at all, the landed proprietors are the serfs of the Queen. It has been asserted that the landed proprietors have been gainers by the substitution of an Ecclesiastical, instead of the Royal power, as Seignior; inasmuch as the St. Sulpicines have been in the habit of compounding with the Censitaires for the lods et ventes, at a lower rate than that authorized by law. It certainly is the case, that the Seminary, holding the estates by a defective title, and being unable to enforce its law. It certainly is the case, that the Seminary, holding the estates by a defective title, and being unable to enforce its claims in a Court of Law, has generally accepted, from the English inhabitants, a lower mutation fine than existed according to its "rights and privileges," before "the 18th day of September, 1759." In some instances, one in particular which could be warned of a care that a which could be warned of a care that a which english could be warned of a care that a which english could be warned of a care that a which english could be warned of a care that a which english could be warned of a care that a which english care that the care t lar which could be named, of a wealthy and public spirite individual who had openly avowed his intention of resisting individual who had openly avowed his intention of resisting the claim, a compromise was effected on the payment of a sum, trifling indeed, as compared with the amount which a Seignior may lawfully demand. Individuals, especially among the more wealthy class, have unquestionably been gainers by this mode of adjusting accounts, but by weakening the force of opposition, and depriving the landed proprietors of the support and active co-operation of those who, from station and influence, ought to have taken the lead, it has materially assisted the St. Sulpicians in their negociations with the Government, and enabled them to obtain the Ministerial sanction to a measure, repugnant to the interests Ministerial sanction to a measure, repugnant to the interests and feelings of the English inhabitants generally. Had the Crown entered upon the enjoyment of its rights in these Seigniories, the landed proprietors, both French and English, would have united in alterials. would have united in obtaining some measure of relief.

The schools and colleges established by the St. Sulpicians are essentially French, and it has sedulously been inculcated on the French inhabitants that any endeavours to disposses the Seminary of its Feudal rights, were directed, not so much against the St. Sulpicians as against the language, laws, manners, and customs of the "Canadian Nation." Prejudices and feelings were thus excited among the most numerous class of the population in force of the Seminary. numerous class of the population, in favour of the Seminary, which would not have operated, if similar exactions been demanded by the Crown, and the revenues employ been demanded by the Crown, and the revenues employed for other and general purposes. Considering the vexation and oppressive character of feudal exactions: that amount other "rights and privileges," the Seignior is entitled to claim from every purchaser of real property a fine equal to one-twelfth part of the price, a claim which recurs with each successive sale, it cannot be supposed that the British Government would have desired to perpetuate such a system of taxation on the estates belonging to the Crown, if it inhabitants of all origins had joined in representing its effects. The liberality—or what, perhaps, may be better and effects. The liberality—or what, perhaps, may be better termed the policy of the Seminary, has delayed the final settlement of the question until the present period: and this settlement which has been occasioned by the culpable neglect of the Mission has been occasioned by the Miss delay, which has been occasioned by the culpable like with the Ministers of the Crown, is now urged as a principle reason for granting to the St. Sulpicians the legal right continue their exactions. The question of right is rudely set aside, and if the Government measure is persisted in many thousands of British native-born subjects will be handed over, like so many Russian serfs, to be dealt with handed over, like so many Russian serfs, to be dealt with according to the "rights and privileges," which existed before the 18th day of September, 1759; and this me and iniquitous proceeding is alleged to be justified, because the wise and equitable Ministers of the Crown have, for the last eighty years, denied to the Print P last eighty years, denied to the British inhabitants an act of justice, and because the St. Sulpicians have, during that period, been permitted, by the Government, to exact, the British inhabitants, a large revenue, contrary to law. It might be supposed, that in sanctioning or act of such gross might be supposed, that in sanctioning an act of such gross injustice to the landed proprietors, that Government was influenced by some weighty considerations of state policy that it was essential to the general interests of the province, that, in this instance, the rights of individuals should be disregarded and set at nought, and that the end aimed at disregarded and set at nought; and that the end aimed at would confer a great and lasting benefit on all classes of Her Maiortain and areas and lasting benefit on all classes of Her Majesty's subjects within the province. A slight inquiry as to "the objects, intents, and purposes" of the proposed grant will suffice to show that, on public grounds, it is wholly indefensible, and that, in its general bearing on the interests of society, it is as inexpedient and impolitic as it is unjust.

The "objects, intents and purposes" of the St. Sulpicians of Montreal, so far, at least, as the public are concerned, according to their constitution and privileges before the 18th day of Sentember 1750 day of September, 1759, are the education and instruction of certain Indian tribes. This was, doubtless, an object of much importance, when the St. Sal, doubtless, an object of establishments of the stable of the much importance, when the St. Sulpicians were first lished and endowed in the colony; but the few rema Indians having a claim on the Seminary, are educated an instructed at so triffing an area. instructed at so triding an expense, that it scarcely meridinstructed at so triding an expense, that it scarcely meriding taken into account, as compared with the revenues of the community. The surplus fands accruing to the St. Sulpicians have been expended and appropriated at their discretion. They have claimed and exercised the right determine, at their own pleasure, "the objects, intents and purposes" to which it should be applied, and it is generally understood that a part of these funds has been remitted and expended in East. understood that a part of these funds has been remit expended in France and the United States. The produced of the provided by some well meaning sons, because, as they suppose, it provides for the ed. of the people, contains no provision whatever for that pur of the people, contains no provision whatever for the The estates and revenues are made over, without restriction to the St. Sulpicians, "for the same objects, intents, and to the St. Sulpicians, "for the Seminary of the Faux purposes as the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of the Seminar Sulpice of Montreal, according to its constitution, below 18th day of September, 1759, or either or both of the Seminaries might or could have done, or had a right to do or might or could have done, or had a right or might or could have held, enjoyed or applied the same any part thereof, previously to the last mentioned period what the Seminary of Paris, or the Seminary of Montre "might or could have done" with the revenues before it is the of Seminary of Montre it. 18th of September, 1759, is not defined; they might true, have established schools in this colony, but there

official document on record, showing that they were bound to do so, and declaring what part of their revenues shall appropriated for that "object, intent, and purpose."

The estates and revenues in question are of immense yalue. The evidence given before the Commissioners in 1350 on this head, has reference only to the "Second Scientific of the commissioners of the state of the second part of the state of the second part of the this head, has reference only to the Fief and Seignio of unconceded land, and a domain farm within the limit the city of Montreal. It is confidently believed that the Sulvice are it. Sulpicians will realize, under the proposed Ordinance, not less than £500,000, besides which, they are permit invest £30,000 in real estate, which, if judiciously land in a young and rising colony, will, in the lapse of years produce a considerable income. The granting of this enormal produce a considerable income. mous wealth—so disproportioned to the resources of province,—to an Ecclesiastical Corporation, which is powered to admit and elect new members in perpetual succession, without check or interference by the Imperial or the Provincial Governments, would be unwise and improvident, under any view of the case, but there are other circumstants. under any view of the case, but there are other ees connected with this grant, and the uses to which it be applied, which render it peculiarly partial and oppressive.

The tax imposed by the Ordinance is to be levied indis